"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

Generally fair; light to fresh southwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35¼c; cash cotton, 5 11-16c.

FOREIGN.—M. Sarrien, the French Minister of Justice, has completed the examination of the documents in the Dreyfus case, and will report to the Cabinet Council to-day his intention to refer the matter to a commission for revision. It is expected that the Cabinet will adopt the proposal for revision, but a Ministerial crisis may result. Austria is in mourning for the assassinated Empress Elizabeth. The Prince of Naples, on his way to Vienna, was attacked by two Anarchists, one of whom was arrested. The disabled Cunard Liner Aurania has arrived at Queenstown in tow of the British steamer Marino. It is rumored that a fresh conflict between insurgents and Turkish troops has occurred in Crete, in which Christians were killed and wounded. Gen. Kitchener, the British commander in the Soudan, intends to present an ultimatum requiring the French expedition under Major Marchand to quit Fashoda at once.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Gen. Toral's house at Vigo and the transport Leon XIII., on which he was compelled to take refuge, were stoned yesterday by a mob, infuriated at the sight of his ragged soldiers.

Members of the Independent Citizens' Committee expressed confidence yesterday that Roosevelt will accept their nomination. Its rejection, they said, would cost him 100,000 votes and the Governorship.

Secretaries Long and Bliss and Attorney General Griggs arrived here last night on the same train with the Peace Commission. Secretary Long spoke to a reporter regarding naval affairs of current interest.

The members of the Peace Commission left Washington on their way to meet the Spanish Commission in Paris. Their instructions are not definite, the President being undecided as to the position to be assumed with regard to retention of the Philippines.

It was said at Republican Headquarters yesterday that Col. Roosevelt will call to-day on Senator Platt. It is believed that a formal statement from Mr. Platt calling for Col. Roosevelt's nomination for Governor will follow their consultation. It is believed in this city that Gov. Black will keep up his fight for renomination.

The remains found in the Yellow Mill Pond at Bridgeport, Conn., have been conclusively identified as those of Grace Marian Perkins of Middleborough, Mass. She is said to have disappeared from her home three weeks ago, in company with Charles Bourne, a young man residing in the same town. The latter's whereabouts are unknown, but his friends say he will be on hand to give testimony if the police demand it.

Page 2.

The auxiliary cruiser Gloucester arrived at Gloucester, Mass., yesterday, and met with a grand reception.

Gov. Black said yesterday that if there is to be any conference between him and Senator Platt the Senator must come to Albany.

Jacob Worth's late political inactivity was explained yesterday, when it transpired that he is very ill. His physicians told him he could not survive August.

The Shinnecock arrived from Montauk yesterday with 316 sick and convalescent soldiers. The sick were distributed among hospitals in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Perry Belmont's friends at Babylon, L. I., captured the Democratic primary in the First Election District of the Second Assembly District Thursday night by a ruse.

The Ocean County (N. J.) friends of ex-Senator George G. Smith, who is again a candidate, say that George Gould's Senatorial boom was launched without his knowledge, for the benefit of the Republican campaign fund.

Camp Wikoff is experiencing chill weather. Yesterday the men walked about in blankets. The Fourth and Twenty-second regiments left camp by train and the Sixth and Tenth and two batteries of the Sixth Artillery boarded the transport Chester. Five deaths were reported.

Dr. George W. Lindhein, the Red Cross surgeon who was in charge of the Eighth Regiment train from Chickamauga, died yesterday. His attending physicians say that the hard work on the train and worry over the criticism passed upon him, together with the fever, caused his death. He was twenty-seven years old.

Page 3.

The Cuban Revolutionary Club held a private meeting yesterday. The speakers, it is said, were in favor of accession to the plans of the United States.

Lieut. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., of Troop A, who is lying ill with typhoid at his father's home, was yesterday pronounced only "comfortably sick" by Dr. Dillingham.

Fifty Cubans who were shifted from Santiago docks to a place where the work was lighter but where they were unable to steal went on strike on Wednesday. They were discharged.

Secretary Long yesterday issued an order reorganizing the North Atlantic fleet, which has been reduced to thirty-one vessels. The militiamen on the Dixie and Badger are to be mustered out.

The Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses has accepted two large homes which have been offered for use as hospitals. The list of contributions to the auxiliary since Aug. 25 was given out.

A large army is being assembled in Southern stations for Winter camps, preparatory to the military occupation of Cuba and Puerto Rico. No trouble with the insurgents in Cuba is anticipated in official circles in Washington.

Gov. Bloxham yesterday issued a call addressed to the Governor of each State for a National convention to assemble at Tampa on Feb. 8 next, for the purpose of discussing plans for a reorganization of the State militia service.

President Masso of the Cuban Republic has issued an address to the Cuban Army, announcing the end of the war, praising the soldiers as models of abnegation and heroism, and expressing gratitude for the assistance rendered by this country.

While George Noble and Miss Effie McKibbon of Birmingham, Ala., were driving home from a country camp meeting on Thursday night, a negro fired at them and wounded the girl. It was reported yesterday that the negro had been caught and lynched.

Gen. Joseph T. Haskell, who commanded the Seventeenth Infantry at El Caney, died suddenly at his home in Columbus, Ohio. Excitement attending the return of his regiment to Columbus is believed to have caused the stroke of apoplexy which resulted fatally.

The neglect of Gen. Shafter's report on the Santiago campaign to make proper mention of Gen. Miles has occasioned criticism by friends of the latter, but their intimations that the report was censored by the War Department before it was given to the public are denied.

In a letter written at Tampa July 31 by Policeman Henry J. Eberman, one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, who died on Thursday at St. Mary's Hospital, in Brooklyn, of typhoid fever, he tells of the hardships suffered by the men in camp, and says he would never volunteer again.

Page 4.

The Alamo arrived yesterday from Ponce, Puerto Rico, carrying about 500 enlisted men and officers, who complained that they were half-starved on shipboard. The troops left Jersey City on special trains for home.

The Spanish Evacuation Commissioners in Puerto Rico have agreed to begin at once the concentration of the Spanish troops at San Juan for the purpose of being shipped to Spain. Our soldiers will occupy the territory abandoned and raise our flag.

Details of the evacuation of Puerto Rico were practically completed by the commission yesterday. Lares, Aguadilla, San Sebastian, and the Island of Vieques are to be given up on Monday, and the whole Spanish army will embark as soon as transports are sent from Spain.

The results of the National League baseball games yesterday: Pittsburg, 6; New York, 0. Brooklyn, 7; Louisville, 7. Baltimore, 3; Cincinnati, 2. Boston, 10; St. Louis, 2. Philadelphia, 9; Chicago, 0. Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 5. Cleveland, 6; Washington, 3.

Findlay S. Douglas and Walter B. Smith will [illegible] the championship golf supremacy to-day on the Morris County links. The features of the semi-final round were the defeat of Macdonald and the poor game played by Travis in his match with Douglass. In the evening the golfers forsook the links for a dance in the clubhouse.

Page 5.

Every coal merchant at Frankfort, Ky., has been indicted by the county Grand Jury on a charge of conspiracy. The coal men combined to fix prices.

The People's Gas Improvement Company of Trenton, N. J., has made a rate of $1, with 15 per cent. discount at 15 days, to meet a cut in prices by the Trenton Gaslight Company. It promises a 50-cent rate when its plant is completed, and to meet all cuts by competitors.

Application for a receiver for the National Linseed Oil Company was made in the United States Circuit Court, at Chicago, yesterday. Mayer Bernhard, a shareholder, who filed the application, alleges fraudulent mismanagement and misappropriation by the company's officers and Directors.

The advent of the year 5659 of the Jewish calendar was celebrated last night in all the city synagogues and in 150 halls specially fitted up for the festival. All could not contain the throngs of worshippers. Many soldiers were in the congregations, having received ten days' furlough.

Page 6.

A report issued yesterday by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics shows that, in spite of the large production of petroleum in Russia and the Dutch West Indies, the exportation of illuminating oil from the United States has steadily increased, although prices have fallen.

Page 7.

Gen. Otis, commander of the United States forces at Manila, reported that he was not in need of reinforcements.

Sixty-nine Street Opening Boards will soon be constituted by the appointment of 207 Commissioners. A Supreme Court Justice talked yesterday of the abuse of the law by prolonged sittings.

Solemn requiem mass for the soul of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria was celebrated yesterday morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Consuls General of eight countries were present.

Page 10.

Prof. William R. Daly, the noted life-saver, died in South Boston yesterday.

Mrs. J. H. Salisbury of 170 Central Park South was seriously injured in a runaway accident at Tarrytown yesterday.

It was learned yesterday that the standard lines will soon submit the question of differential fares for adjudication by the Board of Arbitration of the Joint Traffic Association.

Page 11.

Col. Roosevelt and Albert Shaw are now mentioned in San Francisco in connection with the Presidency of the University of California.

Page 12.

The internal revenue collections for July amounted to $27,804,573.

As a result of the contract recently made by the Post Office Department, stamped envelopes will be much cheaper after Jan. 1.

A scaffold at the third story of a new building at Intervale Avenue and Home Street fell yesterday. One workman was killed and three were injured.

Twelve thousand 3-cent internal revenue stamps were stolen from the bookkeeper's office of the Internal Revenue Department in Brooklyn, some time Thursday morning.

Superintendent Stewart said yesterday that the ten vacation schools had proved of great value, while they cost less than the estimated $15,000. There is still room for pupils in two high schools.

Half the members of the crew of the English merchantman Queen Margaret mutinied yesterday, and refused to weigh anchor, because, they said, the other half was composed of land lubbers.

The fishing schooner Alice C. Jordan was run down and sunk by the steamship Gloucester off Martha's Vineyard, Mass., early yesterday morning, and nine members of her crew were drowned.

The examination in the case of Amelia J. Cornell, accused of perjury, was continued yesterday before Magistrate Flammer. Charles L. Brooke, the lawyer prosecuting the case, was on the stand.

A number of Milwaukee's city officials are in town on their annual Eastern tour. They are much pleased with the recent improvements in New York, and leave this evening for Boston, returning to Milwaukee on Monday by way of Niagara Falls.

J. E. Boitel, a cigar dealer who has been carrying on a fight against ex-Gov. Morton, who wanted to get back a lease given to Boitel, has come off victorious, getting more money from Mr. Morton than he at first asked. The case was settled out of court.

Nine hundred and fifty officers and men of the Ninth Regiment arrived here yesterday from Chickamauga. With few exceptions, the men looked hale and hearty. Twenty-six sick men came in on a hospital train and were conveyed to their homes and city hospitals.

John Charles Collins, an artist, sixty-three years old, attempted to kill himself Thursday by taking opium in his room, on the top floor of the five-story tenement at 17 Bleecker Street. He prospered at times, but recently has been very poor, and his wife was forced to earn a scant living for herself and husband by going out as a wash woman.

Rough Riders were still in evidence about town yesterday, and they spent the day having a good time. A number of them went on an excursion to West Point as the guests of the Copper Queen Mining Company of Arizona. The big golden eagle, the mascot of the regiment, was taken to Central Park and placed in the cage with the other eagles.

The Fourteenth New York Volunteers, who have been in camp at Anniston, Ala., arrived yesterday over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The men who were well enough marched through Brooklyn's streets to their armory, and received an enthusiastic welcome. The sick, numbering fifty, reached Jersey City early in the morning, the majority of them going to their homes.

Master in Chancery Williams, in Jersey City, yesterday took testimony in the divorce suit brought by John Chatterton, known on the stage as Signor Perugini, against Lillian Russell. Mr. Chatterton testified that they first quarreled in Philadelphia on account of the fact that Miss Russell played draw poker and would not stop when he asked her to. He also said that on one occasion he received more applause than Miss Russell, and that she was with difficulty prevented from breaking the contract on that account.

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United Service.—Page 4.
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Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 10.
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INDIANS THREATEN TROUBLE.

Rescue Prisoners from Sheriff at Leech Lake Agency, Minn.

WALKER, Minn., Sept. 16.—Deputy United States Marshal Morris Onary Kushing and Shabon Dash King, arrested pillagers at the Leech Lake Indian Agency to-day, and while trying to get them on board a steamer to bring them here, the prisoners were rescued by their band. The Indians refused to give up the criminals, and are much excited.

They have just been paid their annuities, and whisky has been smuggled into the agency. In consequence the Indians are insolent and ready for trouble.

Indian Agent Southerland has decided to rearrest the men, if troops have to be called out to do it.

Poland Spring Water.
Recommended and prescribed for its rare purity.—Adv.

PEACE COMMISSION STARTS

Its Members, with the Exception of Senator Gray, Leave Washington.

INSTRUCTIONS NOT DEFINITE

The President Still Undecided as to the Position to be Assumed with Regard to Retention of the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16. — The Peace Commissioners, with the exception of Senator Gray, who is expected to join the party at New York to-morrow, left Washington at 4 o'clock this afternoon over the Pennsylvania road without any ceremonies. The Commissioners were accompanied by a considerable staff of attachés, including Edward Savoy, the faithful and trusted messenger, who has stood guard at the doors of the Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of State for many years, and who in Paris will stand guard at the doors of the rooms where the Commissioners will take up their quarters.

Capt. Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, was notified at the last moment that the President desired his attendance upon the Commissioners at Paris in the capacity of an expert, for no one in the United States Navy is so well informed as this officer as to the needs of the navy in the matters of coaling and naval stations. He will follow the Commissioners on the next steamer.

The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, and M. Thebaut called at the State Department to-day and had a short talk with Secretary Day. It was mainly to say good-bye to the Secretary prior to his departure for Paris, and to convey to him in behalf of the French Government assurances that every courtesy and attention would be given the American Commissioners. The French Government has invited the Commissioners to meet in the famous Salon des Ambassadeurs, which is a part of the Foreign Office, and is one of the most sumptuous apartments in Europe. The invitation has been accepted.

It is understood that the Ambassador's visit was not to present any new phases of the Spanish question, which is now committed to the several commissions dealing with various branches of the peace settlement. It is probable that M. Cambon will leave for Paris in about two weeks, but this is not finally settled. In case he goes, it is said the trip will not have any significance in connection with the meeting of the Peace Commission at Paris, although the important part he took in bringing about this settlement may make his presence opportune for consultation.

Secretary Day Resigns.

To-day Secretary of State Day handed in his resignation, as did also Assistant Secretary of State Moore. This will leave Assistant Secretary Adee in charge until the arrival of Secretary Hay, as the President has decided not to appoint an assistant in the office of the Secretary of State until the arrival of Mr. Hay, and to allow Mr. Hay to name his own assistant. Mr. Moore has been selected by the Peace Commissioners, because of his great familiarity with the questions involved, to go to Paris as their counselor.

Although the Cabinet held a formal meeting this morning, and although Judge Day and other members of the Peace Commission held conferences of all sorts, there was no further disclosure of the instructions received by the commission. The exact nature of its instructions is purposely left vague in the public mind, so as to admit of changes after the Commissioners shall have opened the discussion with the representatives of Spain.

The President would rather compromise a little and concede something to Spain than to hold the entire group of the Philippines. He is, it is said, still a little afraid that Spain is willing to fight rather than give up her sovereignty in the group. But the President is waiting for the expression of public opinion. For this reason the instructions are not definite, and the authority of the commission is not made clear.

President's Advisers Oppose Him.

There seems to be little doubt that the Cabinet and the commission are not in full accord with the President. The majority in both are in favor of holding the islands and of demanding their immediate surrender by Spain, but they have deferred to the wishes and alarms of the President, and will wait for further exchanges of opinion after they reach Paris.

The members of the Cabinet are solicitous about insisting upon the statement that the instructions to the commission are definite, but it is certain that they are not definite in the sense that the United States demands the cession of the Philippines or that the United States demands the cession of Luzon only. They are said to be very definite in that they direct the commission to take no positive step until a demand can be made that will have the sanction of the people of the country.

Outside of political considerations, it is thought that there is divergence of opinion sufficient to allow the President to adopt either course, and demand the retention of all or of part of the group of islands, and still be within reasonable accord with public sentiment as it may now be ascertained. The atmosphere may be cleared soon, and the will and wish of the people be made more definite. Before this is done, and while popular sentiment appears to be forming, the President and his advisers are trying to keep well in line with the tendency of the popular will, and are endeavoring to act in this matter so that the public will not fail to indorse the policy of the Administration.

An Eye to the Elections.

In view of the fact that the elections are occurring with more or less falling off in votes on the Republican side, the Administration feels that it must have an eye to the probable effect its Philippine policy may have upon the result at the polls. It is said that the Administration is of opinion that the public will resent very plainly any abandonment of conquered soil to the Spaniards or to warring insurgents. It is felt that the popular demand is not so much for the acquisition of more territory as it is against giving back to Spain any territory that has been wrested from her. This would be considered as a distinct loss to civilization and humanity, and it is not clear what course can be pursued other than the retention by this country of all the land it has acquired by conquest.

The Administration, however, is hesitating. It has no settled policy, and has not had a settled policy in regard to the Philippines since Dewey first made it clear that he was going to stay at Manila until the American flag flew over the city. All other questions arising out of the war have not embarrassed the Administration so much as this single problem, and even if the Administration felt that it could afford to abandon the islands to Spain or to Aguinaldo, it would still be confronted by the fear that the country would resent having the scene of Dewey's victory pass back into Spanish hands or lapse into the barbarism which would be certain to follow the insurgent triumph.

Shrewd politicians who have studied the matter and the vacillating policy of the Administration, say that there is no doubt that finally the President will counsel the holding of the entire group, and do so in a way to give the appearance of having been of this view from the start.

COMMISSIONERS ARRIVE HERE.

The Party to Sail This Afternoon on the Campania.

Judge Day and Senators Davis and Frye of the Peace Commission arrived in this city yesterday. Judge Day came on the Congressional Limited, and repaired to the Manhattan Hotel. Senator Frye came by the same train, and went to the Fifth Avenue. Senator Davis came earlier, and registered at the Waldorf-Astoria. Senator Gray will not join the party until to-day, as he was unavoidably detained by legal business in Delaware. Whitelaw Reid, the other member of the commission, came in on Thursday.

Judge Day, when seen last night, said that there would be no meeting of the Commissioners prior to the sailing of the Campania this afternoon. In reply to a question relative to the nature of the instructions given to the Commissioners regarding the negotiations at Paris he said that he had nothing to add to the statement he had already given to the press. "Our instructions are strictly confidential," he said. "Not all the details have been arranged, and will not be until all of the members meet. There is plenty of time yet for the perfection of details."

The Commissioners' party sailing to-day by the Cunard Line steamship Campania will be composed as follows: Judge and Mrs. William R. Day, Senator and Mrs. Cushman K. Davis, Senator and Mrs. William P. Frye, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Senator and Mrs. George Gray and the Misses Gray, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Moore and child, Mr. and Mrs. John R. MacArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Branagan, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Spear, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. J. I. Rodriguez, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Martin, Francis R. Stark, J. R. Buck, Edward Savoy, Henry Freeman, Mr. Corbin, son of Adjt. Gen. Corbin, attaché of the commission, and Miss Atkinson and Miss McNaughton, stenographers. Miss MacArthur, sister of the Assistant Secretary, will cross with the party, but will leave them on arrival for travel.

SECRETARY LONG IS HERE.

He Is Going East on Private Business—He Talks Regarding the Navy.

With the members of the Peace Commission, who arrived here from Washington last night, were Secretaries Long and Bliss and Attorney General Griggs. The party separated at Jersey City. Secretary Long, accompanied by Capt. Clover of the United States ship Bancroft, went to the Manhattan Hotel. Secretary Long said:

"There is no significance in my visit to the city. I am simply on my way to Hingham, Mass., to attend to some private matters."

When asked what the ultimate destination of the Oregon and the Iowa were, he said:

"These warships have been ordered to Honolulu."

"Won't they go from there to Manila?"

The Secretary reflected a moment, and said: "Yes; they might go to Manila. You see we robbed the Pacific Squadron of two vessels, and it is no more than just that we return them again after we have got through with them."

In talking on the subject of the new vessels, he said: "Congress at its next session may see the advisability of an increase in the number of war vessels. The three that have been awarded to Cramps, the Norfolk yard, and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco will be formidable vessels. They will have an increased coal capacity, an increased speed, and increased tonnage. This has been one of the results of the observations from the war."

In discussing the utility of the torpedo boats, Secretary Long said: "The use that the Spanish made of the torpedo boats cannot be taken as any illustration of their effectiveness or lack of it. It was the same way with their war vessels. It was the man behind the gun that did the work. Possibly with better men, the torpedo boats would have been more effective."

SPAIN'S PEACE COMMISSION.

Senor Montero Rios, President of the Senate, Appointed to Preside Over the Body.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—The Spanish Peace Commission has been appointed. Señor Montero Rios, President of the Senate, will preside. The other names are withheld until the Queen Regent has given her approval. It is reported that the other members of the commission are Señor Villarrutia, Gen. Corero, Gen. Azcarraga, and Señor Urzaiz.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, Foreign Minister, and Señor Moret, former Secretary for the Colonies, are engaged in drafting the instructions for the commission.

The Queen Regent has signed the joint bill passed by the Cortes, authorizing the cession of national territory under the terms of the protocol.

TORAL ATTACKED BY A MOB.

His House at Vigo and Steamer on Which He Took Refuge Stoned by the Infuriated People.

VIGO, Spain, Sept. 16.—A crowd of about 700 people besieged the house of Gen. Toral to-day, demanding that the troops which arrived here yesterday from Santiago de Cuba on board the Spanish steamer Leon XIII. be immediately landed. They proceeded to the quays cheering the troops, and were with difficulty dispersed by soldiers of the garrison.

Afterward a crowd of about 1,500 people returned to the quays, and when they saw the soldiers landing barefooted and nearly naked they became infuriated, and surrounded Gen. Toral's house, hooting and hissing and stoning the building.

Eventually the Spanish General succeeded in escaping to the Leon XIII. On learning this the mob gathered on the dock, and stoned the steamer for half an hour, smashing the cabin windows. The vessel was obliged to leave the place where she was moored.

BRIDGEPORT MURDER CASE

Remains Identified as Those of Grace Marian Perkins of Middleborough, Mass.

RECOGNIZED BY HER FATHER

Murdered Woman Said to Have Disappeared from Home Three Weeks Ago in Company with Charles Bourne.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 16.—The first chapter in the unraveling of the mystery connected with the death of the young woman whose dismembered body was found in the Yellow Mill pond early in the week was brought to a close to-day with the positive identification of the unfortunate victim as Grace Marian Perkins of Middleborough, Mass., and as soon as the legal formalities are complied with, the remains will be taken by the undertaker now having them in charge to Massachusetts.

It was hoped by the girl's parents that the remains could be shipped to-night, but Coroner Doten intends to hold an inquest, and will probably summon some of the dead girl's relatives in order to get sworn statements of her identity before he will give a permit for the removal. They are now packed in charcoal awaiting their final disposition.

The establishment of the identity of the young woman in such a brief time affords great encouragement to the belief that the perpetrators of the tragedy will not long escape arrest, but the progress that is being made in this direction by the police is being carefully guarded, and to all inquiries Superintendent Birmingham replies with the stereotyped "Nothing new," and not a word will be said about any features of the case.

The story of the girl's disappearance and the events leading up to them was told to Undertaker Cullinan by the father of the unfortunate woman after he had identified the remains as those of his missing daughter. How the girl came to be in Bridgeport is as yet an unsolved question, and her father cannot explain it, nor can Charles Bourne, the young man with whom she was last seen, be found.

Early in the day Undertaker Cullinan had telephonic communication with the Middleborough (Mass.) dentist who did work for Miss Perkins. This dentist, whose name the Bridgeport officials refuse to disclose, not only described accurately the fillings which have been found in the dead woman's teeth, but he designated and described faultlessly one of the upper molars, which had been filled with a peculiar "soft" filling.

Additional information has also come from Massachusetts to the effect that Miss Perkins left Middleborough three weeks ago, presumably with one Charles Bourne, a young man of the town, and that since that time all trace of her has been lost. The police here when pressed for information refused to give it, but it is known that they are making extraordinary efforts to locate Bourne. Furthermore, evidences are not wanting that the police, despite their repeated denials, are exceedingly eager to ascertain the whereabouts of Dr. "Nancy" Guilford.

Again to-day the New Haven field was entered by the detectives, and it is learned that at the New Haven county jail important information was gleaned. Not long ago Dr. Gill, then of New Haven, and now serving a State prison sentence upon conviction of malpractice, was a prisoner at the New Haven jail awaiting trial in the Superior Court. The jailer has been looking over the discarded effects of former prisoners at his jail, and has come across three articles of clothing formerly owned by Dr. Gill. On each of these pieces of clothing, it is stated, appear the fateful characters, "G, 51." Meanwhile the efforts of the police and detectives engaged upon the case have been redoubled, and startling developments, possibly an arrest, are expected soon.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., Sept. 16.—Frank W. Perkins of this town has returned from Bridgeport, Conn., where he viewed the remains of the young woman found in the Yellow Mill Pond near that city recently, and he says he is satisfied that the dismembered body is that of his daughter, Grace Marion Perkins.

Mrs. Perkins was overcome by the intelligence that her husband brought home, and is prostrated by the shock. Their daughter was twenty-one years old, and had been missing from home since Aug. 25, when she left here ostensibly to go to Onset, where she was to visit friends. Mr. Perkins is a miller, employed at the gristmill at Middleboro Centre. He is highly respected, and his daughter had an excellent reputation. She was employed in a bakeshop here.

The members of the Perkins family held a conference to-day and decided that the identification of the girl was complete. Frank Perkins, the father of the girl, stated that he had ordered a Bridgeport undertaker to ship the remains to Middleboro to-night by the Shore Line express. Arrangements have also been made for the funeral, which will be held Sunday at the Perkins home. The services will be private, and no hour has been set, and an effort will be made to keep curious persons from the immediate vicinity of the house.

It has been stated that Charles Bourne, a twenty-year-old youth, was the girl's suitor. Several persons have been found who assert that Bourne and Miss Perkins were seen at Tremont on Sept. 11, where they were about to board a train. All trace of them seems to have been lost at this station. Bourne's friends, while not offering to explain his absence, state that he can be accounted for, and that his whereabouts for the past two weeks will show that he had nothing to do with the disappearance of the young lady. The members of his family refuse to give any information as to his absence.

It is understood that young Bourne is only a short distance from this town and will come forward if wanted by the police to give evidence. He has not, however, been seen here for several days.

Another Resemblance Reported.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 16.—Mrs. Richard R. Thomas of Warrior Run, this county, thinks the body of the woman found in the river at Bridgeport is that of her daughter Grace. She says the description of the murdered woman tallies exactly with that of her daughter. Miss Thomas has been living in Stamford, Conn., for five years past. She was in the habit of writing once a week to her mother until about a month ago, since which time nothing has been heard from her.

Mrs. Guilford Goes to Montreal.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Mrs. Nancy Guilford, the midwife who disappeared from Bridgeport, Conn., after the finding of the murdered girl's remains in the Yellow Mill Pond, has now disappeared from Wellsburg, a village six miles from here, where she came from her home. Inquiries at the railroad station show that she went to Montreal by way of Albany on a night train Wednesday. Her daughter remains at Wellsburg.

The Staten Island Mystery.

The autopsy upon the body of the young woman found dead in the woods near Concord, S. I., Wednesday night was finished yesterday without any additional light being thrown upon the case. The body, which had not been identified, was buried in the poor farm cemetery.

SAY ROOSEVELT NEEDS THEM.

Independents Believe Their Nomination Is Worth 100,000 Votes and Will Not Be Rejected.

"We are confident that Col. Roosevelt will accept our nomination," said Isaac H. Klein of the Independent Citizens' Committee yesterday. "If he declines our nomination and runs as the regular Republican candidate only, I believe he will be defeated."

This declaration expresses the attitude of the men who are directing the movement for placing Roosevelt at the head of an independent State ticket to be nominated by petition. Mr. Klein's belief that the Colonel will accept the independent nomination is shared by John De Witt Warner, Boudinot Keith, Alfred F. Seligsberg, and others who are prominent and active in the movement. This belief is not, it is explained in each instance, based on any definite assurance or promise from Col. Roosevelt, but on the judgment, which the members of the independent committee have of his character and views on political subjects.

Mr. Klein explained his belief that Roosevelt's refusal of the independent nomination would insure his defeat as the regular Republican candidate on the ground that a large proportion of the vote cast for Seth Low last year will be thrown to the independent State ticket this year. "If Roosevelt is elected," he said, "he must be elected by New York and Kings Counties. He is to be made the Republican candidate because he can reduce the Democratic vote. If 100,000 independents vote against him in Greater New York, he will be beaten, and I believe he will lose that many votes if he rejects the nomination tendered him with the backing of the Citizens' Union."

Mr. Klein added that the independents had no objection to Col. Roosevelt's accepting the regular Republican or any other nomination in addition to their own.

Attention was directed yesterday to the fact that, by the provisions of the election law, it will not be possible for the independent committee to file its nomination certificates with the Secretary of State earlier than Sept. 30. The law provides that these certificates must be filed not more than forty days and not less than twenty-five days before the election, which occurs on Nov. 8. Unless the committee decides to tender Col. Roosevelt the independent nomination before it becomes legally effective, the offer cannot, therefore, be made until after the Saratoga Convention. Mr. Klein said yesterday, however, that it would not be necessary to wait for the formal filing of the nomination certificates in order to notify Col. Roosevelt of his selection as the independent candidate.

The blank petitions to be circulated throughout the State for the 6,000 signatures necessary to nominate the State ticket were in process of preparation yesterday. They will be printed to-day, and the work of circulating them will begin at once. The committee is confident of securing the fifty names needed in each county inside of a week.

Headquarters for the independent State movement have been secured at 42 East Twenty-third Street, in the same building as the Citizens' Union Headquarters, but not in the same rooms. The campaign will be conducted from these headquarters, which will be opened to-day, and it will be pushed from this time forward.

CROKER TALKS OF ROOSEVELT.

Says His Nomination Is a Confession of Republican Weakness.

Richard Croker said yesterday that he was satisfied that the Republicans would nominate Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor.

"It is a foregone conclusion," he said, "that he would not be nominated if all these Republican misdoings were not staring the party in the face. His nomination will be a confession of weakness."

GOVERNOR KEPT HIS HAT ON.

Mr. Black Failed to Uncover for the Ninth Regiment's Colors.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—Crowds lined the short route of march covered in this city to-day by the Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers. The regiment, after parading about a mile, passed down on the Washington Avenue side of the Capitol at 10:30 o'clock, where they were reviewed by the Governor. In the reviewing party with the Governor were Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, Major Burbank, United States Army, and Col. Fred Ham of the Governor's staff.

There is considerable adverse criticism on the apparent lack of military knowledge of the Governor and his Adjutant General in reviewing the regiment with their hats on. The Governor did not even uncover when the colors went by the reviewing stand.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms and rains have occurred in the Atlantic States, lower lake region, and Lower Missouri and Middle Mississippi Valleys and Middle Rocky Mountain regions. The temperature has fallen decidedly from the Middle Rocky Mountain region to the Middle Mississippi Valley, and has risen in the northern plateau. The storm Thursday off the South Atlantic Coast has moved to the New England coast, but is quite a distance from the land, and will not give high winds. Showers may be expected in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys; generally fair weather elsewhere. The temperature will fall in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and remain stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau 1897.	Weather Bureau 1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	59	67	66
6 A. M.	60	65	68
9 A. M.	62	67	70
12 M.	69	68	73
4 P. M.	77	72	74
6 P. M.	78	72	74
9 P. M.	74	67	72
12 P. M.	74	68	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70
Weather Bureau	68¼
Corresponding date 1897	69¾
Corresponding date for last 25 years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 79 degrees, at 5 P. M., and the minimum 65 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 96 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 95 per cent.

$1.00 Sunday Excursion to Mauch Chunk, via Central R. R. of New Jersey, on Sunday, Sept. 18th. Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, 8:25 A. M.

ROOSEVELT TO SEE PLATT

The Candidate Is Expected to Call To-day at the Republican Headquarters Here.

FORMAL STATEMENT EXPECTED

It Is Believed that the Party Leader Will Pronounce the Colonel His Candidate—Black Expected to Fight to the End.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who is to be nominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention, is expected to visit the party headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day. While there, he will meet and confer with Senator Platt and State Chairman Odell.

Following upon this conference, the expectation among Republicans generally is that Mr. Platt will make a public statement of his position regarding the Governorship. If he complies with his custom, this statement will be given out on Sunday night for publication in the Monday morning papers.

There was no effort yesterday to make a secret of the coming meeting between the prospective head of the ticket and the recognized head of the party organization. The contrary rather was the case, evidences appearing of a desire on the part of the Republican politicians to advertise as widely as possible the fact that the "Hero of Santiago" was coming to call on the party leader. Mr. Platt himself admitted that he expected to have a talk with Col. Roosevelt soon, and Chairman Odell said he understood that the Colonel would call at headquarters to-day. Col. Roosevelt himself was quoted in dispatches from Oyster Bay as saying that he expected to come to New York for a day or two; that while here he would probably go to Republican headquarters; and that, if he did so, it would be "for the purpose of seeing Mr. Platt, Mr. Odell, and the others."

This meeting is expected to settle the question of the Republican Gubernatorial nomination formally and finally. It is settled already to all intents and purposes. While Mr. Platt has made no public pronouncement of his preference, he has told local leaders who have called on him in the last few days that Roosevelt was to be the organization candidate. It was in obedience to such direct orders that district leaders like John H. Gunner and Charles A. Hess, who had been holding out against the Roosevelt rush, fell into line; and it was as the result of the Senator's thus discarding his neutrality that, for the first time, it was openly admitted at State headquarters yesterday that Roosevelt is the organization's choice.

Gov. Black Will Fight It Out.

Nothing could be heard here yesterday of Gov. Black's campaign for renomination, which he is understood to be still determined to wage to the bitter end. Michael J. Dady's alleged peacemaking expedition to Albany was reported to have proved unproductive. No stock was taken by Republicans who are best prepared to speak on the subject in the story that another tender of the Senatorship had been made to induce the Governor to retire from the race. It was urged by the Platt men that that would be too big a price to pay for the Governor's withdrawal, seeing that he is already beaten, and that such a compromise would hardly neutralize the bitterness the Black men have developed. The Governor has said to friends who have talked with him within the last forty-eight hours that he will stay in the race if he gets but one vote in the convention, and those who know him believe he will do exactly that.

With the Governorship substantially settled—for local Republicans take it for granted that the meeting between Col. Roosevelt and Senator Platt will be "satisfactor"—there was considerable talk yesterday about the other places on the State ticket. So far the talk has run free, and there is good reason to believe that no "slate" has been made up.

For the Lieutenant Governorship, three candidates are being talked about—James M. E. O'Grady of Monroe, Speaker of the Assembly; Senator N. N. Stranahan of Oswego, and Titus Sheard of Herkimer.

For Secretary of State, the two recognized candidates are Andrew Davidson, the present Deputy Secretary, and J. B. H. Mongin of Seneca, who is in charge of the New York office of the State Insurance Department. The understanding is that Mr. Davidson will probably receive Senator Platt's support, and the nomination.

For Controller, two, and possibly three, candidates will be in the field. Addison B. Colvin, now State Treasurer, and W. J. Morgan of Erie, now Deputy Controller, are conducting active canvasses for the place, and the friends of R. Ross Appleton of Kings are urging him as a strong candidate on the ground that, when he ran for President of the Council last year, he ran 15,000 ahead of the Republican ticket. They point also to the fact that he served two terms as Tax Collector of Brooklyn, being appointed by Mayor Schieren and reappointed by Mayor Wurster, and that he was foremost in developing the Roosevelt sentiment in Kings. If Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is not to be renominated, the Republicans of Kings claim that they are entitled to another place on the ticket.

For Attorney General, ex-Judge John M. Kellogg of St. Lawrence is regarded as the most formidable candidate, though W. M. K. Olcott of this city, W. J. Youngs of Oyster Bay, and John R. Hazel of Erie have all been "mentioned."

The only candidate for Treasurer who has made any considerable showing of strength so far is John P. Jaeckel of Cayuga.

Up to date the place of State Engineer and Surveyor has gone begging, there being no candidate in sight.

More Delegates for Roosevelt.

At a meeting of the Election District Captains of the Twenty-fifth District, held last night at the Blaine Club, 16 West Twenty-fourth Street, resolutions indorsing Roosevelt for Governor and calling on the district's delegates to the State Convention to vote and work for him, were offered by George R. Manchester and passed. Charles A. Hess, leader of the district, who had been counted for Black until he saw Senator Platt on Thursday, presided, and took occasion to deny a report that he is a candidate for Senator. Resolutions looking to harmonizing the factional differences in the district by the appointment of a committee to confer with rival organizations were passed.

At a meeting of the Manhattan Republican Club, at 2,284 Seventh Avenue, last night, the delegates and alternates to the State Convention from the Twenty-third District formally pledged themselves to

vote and work as a unit for Roosevelt for Governor. The resolution was offered by Julius M. Mayer.

PLATT MUST COME TO BLACK.

Any Conference Must Be Held in Albany, the Governor Says.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—Gov. Black said to-day:

"I am not going to New York on Saturday. If there is a conference between Platt, Roosevelt, and myself it will be in this (the Capitol) building."

This was in reply to a question whether he would attend a conference which it was announced will be held in New York to-morrow, looking to settling differences between him and Platt, so as not to carry the fight into the convention.

FALLING AWAY FROM GOV. BLACK

His Brooklyn Strength Dwindling from Three Votes to Two.

The Black strength in Brooklyn seems to be dwindling down from three to two. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Michael J. Dady are still for Black, but Walter B. Atterbury yesterday announced that he was not going to fight for Black.

"I am not opposed to Roosevelt," he said. "I fully realize that the people are for him, and the delegates will represent the wishes of their constituents. I have not asked any of the delegates from the Twenty-third Ward to the State Convention to vote in any particular way. I shall endeavor in the convention to reflect literally and honestly the sentiment of the people in the Twenty-third Ward."

MR. WORTH DYING, DOCTORS SAID

Brooklyn Politician Has Survived Date They Set—Has Been Long Ill.

The inactivity of Jacob Worth during the ante-convention stage of the State campaign has puzzled many of his Brooklyn friends, as well as his opponents. The reason for it did not leak out until yesterday, when it was learned that Mr. Worth has been in the hands of physicians for several months. He was told by his doctors that he could not live through August, but his strong constitution and great vitality enabled him to falsify the prediction.

Mr. Worth does not look like a sick man. His trouble is wasting away of the liver, and has been in progress for a long time. He will not, of course, be able to attend the State Convention, to which he is a delegate from Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's district. He is in favor of Gov. Black's renomination.

PERRY BELMONT'S FRIENDS WON.

His Delegates Chosen at the Democratic Primary at Babylon, L. I.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 16.—The friends of Perry Belmont carried the Democratic primary in the First Election District last night by a clever ruse. Mr. Belmont and Deputy Postmaster Charles R. Flanly each wants to be the delegate from the Second Assembly District to the Democratic State Convention. Each worked to carry the First District primary.

Before the Flanly men could put delegates in nomination the Belmont followers had named Edward Daily, Andrew J. Weeks, T. Brewster Kellum, Joel S. Davis, and John E. Arnold. Flanly's friends were so busy circulating ballots and instructing their voters that, in the confusion, they did not oppose a motion instructing the Secretary to cast one ballot in favor of the Belmont delegates. This was carried, and the Belmont delegates were declared duly elected. When the Flanly men learned what had come to pass they marched out of the meeting feeling much humiliated.

Mr. Belmont was beaten in his own district, the Second, but he will probably be the delegate, for it is conceded that he will carry the three other districts.

GEORGE GOULD'S SENATORIAL BOOM.

Lakewood Republicans Say It Was Launched Without His Knowledge.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 16.—The Republicans of Ocean County, and especially the friends of ex-Senator George G. Smith, are stirred up over the mention of George Gould as a possible candidate for Senator from this district. Mr. Smith's friends are anxious to secure for him another term. They say George Gould has no notion of becoming a candidate for Senator, and that if he did, he could not secure the nomination from the Republicans, because he is not a politician. They say that when Mr. Gould returns from Europe he will be too busy to bother with politics.

It is difficult to trace the origin of the talk of Mr. Gould's being a candidate, but some say an attempt has been made to work up a boom for the young millionaire without his knowledge, with a view to having him put some money into the Ocean County campaign this Fall.

Quigg's Opponent Indorsed.

The New Amsterdam Republican Club, which met last night at 59 West Ninety-sixth Street, unanimously passed a resolution indorsing James S. Barcus for the Congressional nomination in the Fourteenth District. This is L. E. Quigg's district. In accepting the indorsement, Mr. Barcus pledged himself to stand by the President at all times, and to fight for the maintenance of "the single gold standard of value." He also declared it time for the overthrow of "the intelligent despotism" which has long ruled the district.

SILVER DEMOCRATS ACTIVE.

They Meet and Make Plans for the Syracuse Conference—Sulzer Indorsed for Governor.

A meeting of Chicago platform Democrats was held at the Union Square Hotel last night, and steps were taken toward sending a delegation from this city to the conference of silver Democrats to be held at Syracuse on the evening before the State Convention. Representatives from every Assembly district in the city had been invited to be present to report on the work of organizing the silver Democrats, but there were only a few who came. There was present, however, a representative from almost every Senatorial district in the city. Henry M. McDonald, Chairman of the Organization Committee of the city, presided, and at the opening of the session made a speech, in the course of which he made some significant remarks.

It was the desire of the Democratic Party, he said, to nominate candidates who believed in the principles of the Chicago platform.

Somebody present interrupted the speaker by asking what was to be done in case silver Democrats were nominated at the Syracuse Convention.

"I think," replied Mr. McDonald, "that there is not the slightest possibility that such a thing will be done. However, if the State Convention should nominate men agreeable to our principles we could flatter ourselves with having won a glorious victory.

"The objects of our organization," continued Mr. McDonald, "are, first, to secure the recognition of the Democratic platform of 1896 by the party in this State; second, to secure the nomination of men who supported the regular ticket in 1896 openly and thoroughly. If the Syracuse Convention does not do this, we will organize another Democratic Party in New York State, and put our own candidates in the field."

The speaker was asked by one of his hearers whom the silver Democrats might nominate, and some one shouted: "Judge Gaynor."

Mr. McDonald said he had no doubt that a representative from every assembly district in the State would be present at the Syracuse conference. He announced that O. S. Snyder of Buffalo, President of the Bimetallic League, would preside at the conference, and that speeches would be made by John Carmody of Penn Yan, ex-Attorney General Tabor, William S. McLaughlin of this city, and others.

In spite of the activity of the Chicago platform men, more especially in Albany, the party leaders say they do not fear that they will make enough trouble to endanger the success of the ticket. The leaders hope to pacify them by nominating for Governor a man who was loyal to the regular organization in 1896. They think very few of the silver men will insist on an indorsement of the Chicago platform.

Another echo of the Chicago convention was heard last night at a meeting of the German-American Double Standard Union, at Beethoven Hall, in Fifth Street. At this meeting a resolution indorsing William Sulzer for Governor was passed. The resolution further declares that the union will demand that the party organization reaffirm the Chicago platform at the Syracuse convention, and nominate no man who was not loyal to William J. Bryan. The union decided to do all in its power to bring about the nomination of Mr. Sulzer.

Democrats Table Silver Resolutions.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—At the Democratic Congressional Convention, held in this city to-day, resolutions declaring for free silver and for Bryan in 1900 were tabled.

Gold Democrats Win in Orleans.

MEDINA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—At the Orleans County Democratic primaries to-day the silver men, under the leadership of James A. Hanlon, were overwhelmingly defeated. The County Convention to-morrow will be controlled by William B. Dye, the leader of the gold faction, who is a candidate for State Treasurer.

Arkansas's Vote for Governor.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 16.—Complete official returns in the State election give the following vote for Governor: Jones, (Dem.,) 75,441; Auten, (Rep.,) 27,525; Morgan, (Pop.,) 8,310; McKnight, (Proh.,) 631. The highest vote recorded by a State officer was Little, State Treasurer, 80,226.

Nominated by Populist Bolters.

BRAZIL, Ind., Sept. 16.—The Populists of the Fifth Indiana District, who bolted the Populist Convention here last month, when S. R. Hamill, the Democratic nominee, was indorsed, met here and nominated A. J. Farrow of Putnam County for Congress.

Congressional Nominations.

Mississippi—Third District—T. J. Jones, (colored,) Republican.

West Virginia—Fourth District—Oliver Gorrell, Populist.

Colorado—First District—Charles Hartzell, Republican.

Ohio—First District—John F. Follett, Democrat; W. B. Shattuck, Republican. Second District—Charles L. Swain, Democrat; J. H. Brownell, Republican. Seventh District—J. L. Zimmerman, Democrat.

Wisconsin—Second District—James Edwin Jones, Democrat.

Supt. McCullagh Begins Work.

State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh yesterday began the work of carrying out the new law under which he was appointed. He issued notices to the proprietors of licensed lodging houses requiring them to make sworn daily reports of the names of their lodgers, beginning thirty days before the election.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST'S DEAD.

Some time ago Col. Homer of the Seventy-first Regiment Veteran Association sent out requests to the Captains of the Seventy-first to send him such data as they could of the condition of their companies before the war and at the present time. He said last night that he had received replies from Companies L, E, F, and I, and that these were very incomplete. He expressed the belief that the list could never be accurately made out, owing to the fact that many of the First Sergeants, who were charged with keeping the records, were either killed in battle or have since died. Many of the books were lost in Cuba.

Col. Homer has, however, prepared a partial list, showing the number killed in battle to have been 14, and the number that have since died from disease 76. This makes a total of 90 men killed and dead since the Seventy-first marched down Broadway on its way to the front.

Col. Homer said last night that the Veterans' Association and the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Seventy-first have much relief work on their hands, as the condition of many of the returning veterans is such that they are unable to work even if they could secure an opportunity. He said it looked as if many of the men and their families will have to be supported throughout the entire Winter. At the present time ninety families are being assisted, and Col. Homer suggests that contributions are still welcome to be used to this end.

Col. B. W. C. Ward of the Veterans' Association left the city last night for Camp Wikoff to bring home three of the members of the Seventy-first who are ill at that place.

A Veteran Private Dead.

Joseph Brown, fifty-seven years old, a private in Company B, Tenth Infantry, who was removed from Camp Wikoff a week ago to the Fort Wadsworth Hospital, died yesterday from typhoid fever. He had been in the service for twenty-two years.

Three Deaths in St. Peter's Hospital.

Three deaths were reported in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday. They were: Private Thomas Hartigan, Company H, Eleventh Regiment, of dysentery; Thomas Ryan, a member of the crew of one of the transports, of typhoid, and Kefer Manz, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry, also of typhoid.

Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien Dead.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—News reached the War Department to-day of the death at Santiago of Lieutenant Michael J. O'Brien, Fifth Infantry. The officer resigned from the army about a year ago, but re-entered the service upon the outbreak of the war, and died in the line of duty.

Brooklyn Soldier Dies of Typhoid.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Albert O. Kellogg of Brooklyn, a member of Battery C, Seventh United States Artillery, died to-day of typhoid fever in the Presbyterian Hospital. Kellogg came here from Puerto Rico on the hospital ship Relief.

Death at Camp Black.

CAMP BLACK, Hempstead Plains, Sept. 16.—Private William Malia of Company M, Two Hundred and Third Regiment, died in the hospital last night of pneumonia. His body was shipped to his home, in Utica, to-day.

Funeral of Private Fitzgerald.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The funeral of Private Thomas Fitzgerald of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, who died at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, last Tuesday afternoon, took place to-day in St. John's Roman Catholic Church. During the funeral most of the business places closed out of respect to the dead. The services were conducted by the Rev. James J. Kelley, who celebrated solemn high mass, assisted by Fathers Sullivan of New Rochelle and Heaney, as assistant in St. John's.

Seventeen-Year-Old Soldier Buried.

The funeral of Winfield Scott Hancock Jones, seventeen years of age, a member of Company A, Eighth Regiment, was held yesterday afternoon from the residence of his father, W. S. Jones, 1,522 Third Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Straeder, the Chaplain of the regiment, officiated, and the company attended in a body. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery. Young Jones was stricken with typhoid fever at Chickamauga, and died there. His body was brought home on Thursday.

Funeral of Adam Feit.

The funeral of Adam Feit, twenty-two years of age, a member of Company H, Eighth Regiment, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his father, Adam Feit, of 215 East Eighty-ninth Street. Young Feit came to the city with the Eighth Regiment a week ago, and developed typhoid fever. The Rev. Father Kelly of the Church of Our Lady of the Good Council officiated. The company to which the deceased belonged attended in a body. The interment was in St. Michael's Cemetery.

Henry Von H. Gunther Laid to Rest.

The funeral of Henry Von H. Gunther, twenty-two years of age, a member of Troop H, Second United States Cavalry, who died at Jacksonville from typhoid fever, took place yesterday morning from the home of his parents, 60 East Fifty-fifth Street, the Rev. Dr. Greer officiating. The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

Private Hogan to be Buried To-day.

Private John G. Hogan of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, who died at his home, 224 East Thirty-sixth Street, a few days ago, will be buried at 11 o'clock this morning from St. Gabriel's Church, Thirty-seventh Street, near First Avenue. A detail of the regiment will attend the funeral.

MORE SICK FROM MONTAUK

The Shinnecock Brings 316 Ill and Convalescent Soldiers from Camp Wikoff.

SOME OF THEM ON FURLOUGHS

Patients Are Distributed Among Hospitals in Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs—List of the Ambulance Ship's Passengers.

The Shinnecock arrived here yesterday morning from Montauk, having on board 316 sick and convalescent soldiers of various commands.

The Shinnecock first touched at Pier 40, East River, where the furloughed men and the sick, who were sent to hospitals in Manhattan Borough, were landed, and then the ship went to the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, where the rest of the sick were sent ashore and transferred to the various hospitals in ambulances.

The following is the list of the men who came on the Shinnecock, showing those furloughed and those who were sent to the hospitals:

On Furlough.

ALLEN, Homer, Co. D, 16th Infantry.
ASHEWORTH, W. H., band, 6th U. S. Infantry.
ANDERSON, William, Corporal, Co. C, 8th Inf.
ASTHEIN, Milton, Co. I, 12th Infantry.
ANDREWS, Carl, Co. D, 3d Cavalry.
AUSTIN, W., Sergeant, Co. K, 6th Cavalry.
BURKE, J. G., Co. G, 8th Ohio Volunteers.
BELLAMY, Albert, Co. F, 10th Infantry.
BEIGH, William, Co. I, 2d Infantry.
BROWN, W. A., Co. C, 10th Cavalry.
BRODDICK, Leopold, nurse.
BETTERS, Fred, Co. E, 2d Massachusetts Vol.
BUCHTER, Stanley, Co. C, 8th Ohio Volunteers.
BROWN, Frank, Co. D, 6th Cavalry.
BASS, John, Co. B, 6th Infantry.
BRADY, Patrick, Co. D, 1st Infantry.
BRITT, Thomas E., Co. I, 2d Cavalry.
BIERMAN, John, Co. F, 8th Infantry.
BYERS, Wilfred B., Co. F, 16th Infantry.
BRADY, Thomas, Co. I, 12th Infantry.
BRISCOE, Henry C., Co. A, 16th Infantry.
BLOOMFIELD, W. H., Co. M, 2d Cavalry.
CONROY, William T., Co. H, 9th Cavalry.
COLE, Aninias, Co. C, 24th Infantry.
COLE, Marshall, Hospital Corps, Volunteers.
CARR, Walter E., Co. A, 2d Infantry.
CLOVER, Fred A., band, 9th Cavalry.
CARTER, Lewis S., Co. M, 22d Infantry.
COLLINS, T. T., Corporal, Co. G, 8th Infantry.
CARTER, W., Co. D, 16th Infantry.
DAVIS, John F., Co. H, 2d Infantry.
DONK, Edwin E., Co. H, 7th Cavalry.
DUCLE, Charles, Co. A, 10th Infantry.
DOOLEY, James, Co. D, 1st Infantry.
DENECKE, Louis, Co. L, 71st New York Vol.
DRAPER, William, Co. E, 8th Infantry.
DRISCOLL, W. B., Co. —, 2d Infantry.
DUKE, Levi, Co. A, 22d Infantry.
ENOS, Joseph, Co. M, 25th Infantry.
ELSNER, Alexander, Co. F, 5th Artillery.
ECKERT, Louis, Co. I, 16th Infantry.
FISCUS, Stanton, Co. C, 8th Ohio Volunteers.
FALVEY, Michael, Co. C, 16th Infantry.
FISCUS, Howard A., Co. A, 16th Infantry.
FRENCH, Elgy, Sergeant, Co. D, 16th Infantry.
FRANK, Max, Co. B, 17th Infantry.
FENKOVITS, Charles, Co. B, 6th Cavalry.
GRAY, Thomas H., Sergeant, Co. G, 6th Inf.
GLASS, Glastus, Co. I, 12th Infantry.
GREEN, William A., Co. H, 16th Infantry.
GOODWIN, Henry J., Co. M, 3d Cavalry.
GREEN, Edward, Co. D, 2d Infantry.
GRAFF, William, Sergeant, Co. G, 16th Inf.
GARCON, Edward, Co. B, 22d Infantry.
HASTER, John B., Co. B, 10th Infantry.
HIGGS, Temple E., Co. I, 16th Infantry.
HARRIS, Henry L., Co. K, 9th Infantry.
HOCHER, Luther B., Co. D, 16th Infantry.
HOBGOOD, A. C., Co. F, 24th Infantry.
HUFIELD, Fred K., Co. K, 1st Cavalry.
HARRIS, Lyman, Co. A, 2d Infantry.
HARTH, George C., Co. C, 16th Infantry.
HAWKINS, Emmett, Co. F, 24th Infantry.
HARNE, Robert, Co. M, 1st Cavalry.
HERRON, William J., Co. G, 6th Infantry.
HOGAN, John, Co. G, 16th Infantry.
HICKEY, Haylor B., Co. H, 20th Infantry.
HENNET, Patrick, Co. G, 3d Infantry.
HOWARD, J., Corporal, Co. B, 2d Cavalry.
HANNAGAN, Stephen, Co. D, 16th Infantry.
HALL, Paul, Co. —, 2d Infantry.
HARTFIELD, Ray, Co. D, 6th Infantry.
HEADLER, Orrdille, Co. I, 16th Infantry.
HACKWORTH, William, Co. D, 16th Infantry.
HAMILTON, C. C., Co. H, 3d Cavalry.
JEFFERSON, Thomas, Co. D, 25th Infantry.
JOHNSON, James R., Co. E, 2d Infantry.
KENNEDY, Thomas P., Co. D, 16th Infantry.
KERR, Richard B., Co. D, 7th Cavalry.
KRUESEN, Edwin, Co. K, 16th Infantry.
CANCUSE, Robert B., band, 20th Infantry.
KIRBY, Charles B., Co. B, 9th Cavalry.
LOVELY, Leroy H., Co. K, 2d Infantry.
LAWSON, Thomas, Co. K, 1st Cavalry.
LEGO, Edward, Co. K, 6th Cavalry.
LAW, Frank, Co. B, 2d Infantry.
LEVY, Alfred, Hospital Corps.
LUCAS, Lars, Hospital Corps, 34th Michigan.
LONG, Levi F., Co. G, 8th Infantry.
LUCAS, Joseph, Corporal, Co. E, 7th Infantry.
LAMBERT, Walter, Co. F, 6th Infantry.
LEONARD, M. D., Michigan Vol. Hosp. Corps.
LACOPPIDAN, William, Co. B, 6th Infantry.
MILNE, Alexander, Co. K, 8th Infantry.
MARSH, Garret L., Co. I, 2d Infantry.
MAHER, Michale J., Co. I, 2d Infantry.
McCANN, John, Co. K, 2d Infantry.
MILLER, George W., Co. B, 16th Infantry.
MANRUTH, Gustav M., Co. D, 16th Infantry.
McKEE, David, Co. F, 6th Cavalry.
McDAVID, Harry, Co. F, 16th Infantry.
MAY, James A., Co. K, 2d Infantry.
MAINE, Robert, Co. H, 2d Infantry.
McSHEFFERY, Joseph, Co. F, 16th Infantry.
McLEID, Joe, Co. B, 6th Infantry.
MILLETT, John E., Co. H, 7th Infantry.
MORGAN, William A., Co. B, 3d Cavalry.
McDONALD, James A., Co. B, 3d Cavalry.
MARSHALL, William, Corporal, Co. B, 6th Inf.
McCARTHY, Thomas, Co. G, 16th Infantry.
MARDIS, Lewis, Co. D, 6th Infantry.
MAY, Robert J., Co. F, 22d Infantry.
MEYERS, D. W., Co. G, 16th Infantry.
MYERS, John, Co. G, 22d Infantry.
MARK, Thomas E., Signal Corps, Volunteers.
MADDEN, John, Co. F, 16th Infantry.
NOVAK, Joseph J., Co. F, 1st Cavalry.
NULSON, Joseph L., Co. G, 16th Infantry.
NELSON, Edward, Co. H, 2d Infantry.
O'DONNELL, Patrick, Co. F, 16th Infantry.
O'DONNELL, Thomas, Co. G, 16th Infantry.
OWENS, John, Co. G, 16th Infantry.
OLSON, Alfred, Co. A, 3d Cavalry.
PROCTOR, George W., Co. E, 6th Infantry.
PENCE, Malvin, Co. F, 16th Infantry.
PROSSER, Walter, Co. C, 16th Infantry.
PETERSON, James A., Co. G, 16th Infantry.
PENNY, Onie, Co. I, 2d Infantry.
PILLING, Fred D., Co. G, 8th Infantry.
PETERSON, Otto W., Co. G, 16th Infantry.
PARK, Harry W., Co. E, 16th Infantry.
PARTIER, Charles, Major, 5th Infantry.
ROBINSON, Henry C., Co. F, 34th Infantry.
ROUGH, Harvey, Co. G, 1st Cavalry.
ROSS, Samuel, Co. C, 9th Cavalry.
RAMSTADT, Henry D., Co. K, 7th Infantry.
REARDON, John, Co. A, 16th Infantry.
REKCAFT, Rudolph, Co. B, 1st Cavalry.
REACH, William, Co. A, 16th Infantry.
RAWLINGS, Michael W., Co. F, 16th Infantry.
RANWORTH, Harry, Co. B, 10th Infantry.
REDEISH, Elmer E., Co. E, 16th Infantry.
RICE, Edward, Co. H, 16th Infantry.
SCHAEFFER, William, Co. B, 6th Infantry.
SMALLEY, Merwin, Co. M, 1st Cavalry.
SWEENEY, John L., Co. L, 16th Infantry.
SADLER, Joseph, Co. I, 71st New York Vol.
SEZFRETH, Herman A., Co. G, 1st Cavalry.
SHIELDS, Patrick J., Co. L, 7th Infantry.
SMITH, Edward, Co. E, 16th Infantry.
SHORTELLE, James, Co. F, 71st New York Vol.
STAFFORD, Charles H., Co. B, 22d Infantry.
SMITHY, Gillett, Co. C, 12th Infantry.
STANLEY, Charles, Co. H, 7th Infantry.
SHOUP, Glenroy, Co. F, 22d Infantry.
SEARCY, Allen G., Co. B, 1st Artillery.
SENTERS, Charles C., Co. C, 10th Cavalry.
SHOVER, Oscar, Co. H, 2d Cavalry.
TEMPLE, Abraham, Co. A, 10th Cavalry.
TINLEY, Josh E., Co. M, 1st Cavalry.
TIERNER, Samuel, Co. B, 25th Infantry.
TREAT, Upham, Co. F, 1st Cavalry.
THOYER, Walter S., Co. K, 16th Infantry.
TAYLOR, Charles B., Co. F, 17th Infantry.
TAYLOR, Collie J., Co. H, 17th Infantry.
TREE, Isaac M., Co. I, 7th Infantry.
ULRICH, John B., Co. K, 6th Cavalry.
VAN BOUESEN, Elmer, Co. H, 21st Infantry.
VANCE, Charles S., Co. E, 9th Cavalry.
WOODS, William, Co. D, 24th Infantry.
WIDHOLM, Theodore, Co. M, 1st Cavalry.
WILLIAMS, David, Co. G, 24th Infantry.
WICKHAM, William, Co. D, 6th Cavalry.
WEISE, Neil, Co. M, 12th Infantry.
WHITMAN, Harry, Co. K, 12th Infantry.
WILLIAMS, Samuel J., 6th Cavalry.
WHITE, Spencer, Co. B, 10th Cavalry.
WALKER, John, Co. A, 6th Infantry.
WEST, Learner, Co. L, 2d Infantry.

St. Peter's.

ARENDT, Edward, Co. F, 1st Illinois.
ALLEN, Michael W., Co. G, 16th Infantry.
ALTHOFF, Albert B., Co. G, 16th Infantry.
BRYANT, Grant, Co. A, 25th Infantry.
BEAD, John, Co. A, 17th Infantry.
BROWN, Henry C., 33d Michigan Volunteers.
BURTON, Arthur, Co. G, 22d Infantry.
BUTTEN, Francis, civilian teamster.
CREAMER, John, Co. C, 2d Infantry.
CRIQUE, Florence, Co. B, 16th Infantry.
COULTER, Harry, 2d Infantry.
COX, Louis D., Co. B, 1st Cavalry.
CARSON, W. C., Hospital Corps, 2d Tenn. Vol.
CONROY, Edward F., Co. D, 16th Infantry.
CASS, John, Corporal, Co. H, 6th Infantry.
FOX, Charles, Co. D, 7th Infantry.
FUEHRER, Samuel, Co. D, 7th Illinois Vol.
FRAZIER, Benjamin J., Co. B, 24th Infantry.
GRIFFIT, David, Co. M, 2d Infantry.
HEDD, Co. G, 8th Ohio Volunteers.
HORNING, E., Co. A, Sergeant, 2d Cavalry.
HOUSTON, Thomas, Co. F, 24th Infantry.
HERR, James F., Co. I, 2d Infantry.
HURTON, R. L., Co. I, 34th Michigan Vol.
HALE, George, Co. G, 2d Infantry.
HALL, George, Co. A, 21st Infantry.
HARRIS, Rand, Co. B, 10th Cavalry.
HUGHES, Harry J., Co. D, 2d Infantry.
ILITZ, Michael, Co. M, 7th Illinois Volunteers.
KING, John A., Co. I, 7th Illinois Volunteers.
KEATING, John, Co. M, 7th Illinois Volunteers.
LYNCH, D. J., Corporal, Co. K, 12th Infantry.
LEWIS, William R., Co. B, 8th Infantry.
LINDMEYER, John W., Co. F, 16th Infantry.
LUBBARS, Charles, civilian fireman.
McCART, John J., Co. A, 16th Infantry.
McINTOSH, Alexander C., Co. Y, 8th Infantry.
McCONNELL, Erwin, Co. C, 22d Infantry.
MANGEAT, Andrew, Co. A, 6th Infantry.
MIDDLETON, Clifton, Co. B, 1st Vol. Cavalry.
O'DONNELL, William, Co. B, 6th Infantry.
POWER, William, Co. A, 8th Infantry.
PETERSON, Charles, Co. H, 1st Illinois.
PALMER, William, private in band, 10th Cav.
PETERSON, John, Co. G, 22d Infantry.
RUGGLES, Harvey, Co. K, 33d Michigan Vol.
RICE, Claude, Co. L, 2d Infantry.
RUSSELL, George F., Co. C, 2d Infantry.
REYNOLDS, Albert J., Co. C, 16th Infantry.
RAMSEY, Joseph, Co. C, 16th Infantry.
SCHOTT, Louis, Co. A, 16th Infantry.
SETTLERS, James, Co. H, 25th Infantry.
STEFFLER, Langley, Co. G, 6th Infantry.
SMITH, William, Co. C, 24th Infantry.
STRATE, John, 2d Infantry.
SMITH, D., Corporal, Co. I, 9th Cavalry.
SHELL, William H., Sergeant, Co. A, 16th Inf.
STACK, Thomas, musician, Co. E, 10th Infantry.
SUBLETT, Allen G., Co. A, 10th Infantry.
SHEA, Dennis, musician, Co. D, 1st Infantry.
SHEEHAN, John J., Co. A, 16th Infantry.
SHELLINGTON, James, Co. H, 10th Cavalry.
STEBBINS, Frederick W., Co. I, 16th Infantry.
TRUE, James F., Sergeant, Co. A, 12th Infantry.
TUCKER, Sidney, Co. —, Regt. —.
WOLD, Nels, Co. D, 3d Infantry.
WALSH, Thomas J., Co. C, 2d Cavalry.
WHEELER, Elisha, Co. E, 18th Infantry.
WILSON, William, Co. B, 10th Cavalry.
WRIGHT, George, Co. K, 34th Mich. Vol.
WITHINGTON, Richard, Co. G, Rough Riders.
ZUCK, Charles W., Co. E, 21st Infantry.

St. John's.

BRADLEY, Morris, Corporal, Co. D, 10th Inf.
BROWN, John, First Sergeant, Co. K, 16th Inf.
CAHILL, George K., 12th Infantry.
DICKINSON, John, Co. M, 10th Cavalry.
HICKMAN, Samuel, 2d Infantry.
HALLER, E., Co. E, 1st Cavalry.
SHAFFER, John C., Co. B, 8th Infantry.
WILSON, Robert, Co. I, 16th Infantry.
WATTS, Oriant C., Sergeant, 7th Infantry.

Brooklyn City.

BURNS, Stephen H., Co. K, 2d Infantry.
BECK, Henry, Co. I, 3d Infantry.
HURST, Jay, Hospital Corps, 71st N. Y. Vol.
NICHOLS, William H., Co. M, 2d Infantry.
SCHULTZ, Louis, Sergeant, Co. C, 6th Cavalry.
SCOTT, Drew, Co. L, 2d Infantry.
VOYLES, Reuben, Co. D, 2d Cavalry.
WITCHER, Addison, Corporal, Co. F, 9th Inf.

St. Mary's Hospital.

HOLLINGSWORTH, John, Co. M, 6th Cavalry.
KNIGHT, Gayer, 2d Infantry.
LEWIS, Leroy, Co. G, 8th Infantry.
McCORMICK, P. J., Co. I, 1st Illinois Vol.
MARKS, Herman B., Corporal, Co. D, 3d Cavalry.

Long Island College Hospital.

BAIRD, James F., Co. A, 16th Infantry.
BARTH, Lewis, Co. G, 1st Cavalry.
BRAHAM, Draper, Co. F, 4th Artillery.
BECKMAN, Michael, Co. G, 16th Infantry.
COLLINS, James A., Co. E, 8th Infantry.
CLINTON, Thomas, Corporal, Co. A, 8th Inf.
CORNISH, Glenn, Co. C, 1st Infantry.
CLEMENT, Charles, Co. E, 2d Infantry.
CASE, David A., Co. I, 2d Infantry.
DANAHER, Timothy, Co. E, 8th Infantry.
DRISCOLL, Florence, Co. H, 9th Infantry.
ERWIN, Lewis, 2d Infantry.
FULKS, Levy R., 2d Infantry.
FRANKLIN, William H., 1st Lieutenant, 9th Inf.
GAYTION, William, Co. H., 24th Infantry.
HENDERSON, D. H., Co. C., 25th Infantry.
HUTCHINSON, John, Co. E, 24th Infantry.
HART, John H., Co. C, 6th Cavalry.
JOHNSON, Jack K., Co. D, 25th Infantry.
KARNEY, John, Co. E, 8th Infantry.
KANE, Henry, Co. I, 12th Infantry.
LUND, Hans, musician, 2d Infantry.
MADDOX, Thomas R., Co. C, 10th Infantry.
MARQUA, William, Corporal, Co. M, 2d Cavalry.
MITCHELL, Isaiah, Co. A, 9th Cavalry.
MORTON, Richard, Co. F, 24th Infantry.
NELSON, James, Co. F, 24th Infantry.
NICHOLS, James J., Co. L, 2d Infantry.
PURSELLEY, James A., Co. G, 4th Infantry.
POWERS, John W., Co. F, 16th Infantry.
REIF, Frank, Co. K, 2d Infantry.
RUSH, Charles, Co. B, 20th Infantry.
SPEILBERGER, Emil, Co. F, 3d Infantry.
SHARPERSON, Joshua, Co. K, 9th Cavalry.
WARD, Edward, Co. F, 24th Infantry.
WHITTLESEY, Frederick, Co. A, 2d Cavalry.
WALL, August, Sergeant, Co. H, 1st Infantry.

Roosevelt.

FINLEY, George A., Co. E, 1st Cavalry.
KIRKPATRICK, T. J., Lieut. Surg. U. S. A.
LUDLAM, Herbert W., Co. I, 1st Illinois Vol.
REDMAN, Joseph E., Sergt., Co. E, 71st N. Y.

St. Vincent's.

WALSH, William, Co. D, 71st N. Y. Volunteers.

Bedlow's Island.

McNULTY, John, private, Hospital Corps.

SLOW WORK IN HAVANA.

No Session of the Cuban Evacuation Commission Yet Held—Bad Conditions in the Island.

HAVANA, Sept. 16.—Admiral Sampson and his staff came ashore this morning and drove around the town. No official business has yet been undertaken, and no sessions of the commission have been held.

Robert P. Porter left this afternoon for Cienfuegos, where he goes to make a survey and report upon the conditions existing there. Before leaving he visited Gen. Maya Rodriguez at the insurgent camp, upon invitation of a number of prominent Cubans, where he enjoyed a typical Cuban breakfast. He was accompanied by Senor Benjamin Guerra, Treasurer of the Cuban Junta in New York, whose mission here is accomplished, and who will return to-morrow by the steamer Mascot. While here he assisted at many Cuban independence meetings.

Capt. Denby, the Swedish Military Attaché, left this morning for Europe by the steamer Lafayette. Major Leverson, the British Attaché, will leave to-morrow on the steamer Santiago for New York.

Capts. Hart and Coster and Dr. Laine, representing the American Commissioners, yesterday afternoon visited the Civil Governor and requested that sanitary improvements be made at Degado, where the Trocha Hotel is situated, in order to prevent an increase of malaria, which is already prevalent. They also requested that the streets be lighted with electricity. The Civil Governor at once recommended to the Mayor that he should give orders that immediate attention be given to the Commissioners' request.

The trouble between the municipality and the Spanish Bank continues, the bank refusing to deliver sums of money collected which should be applied to the payment of interest due on loans of $7,000,000 and $3,000,000, which it was ordered by a Cabinet decision to turn over to the municipality, to be applied to other expenses, suspending temporarily payment of the interest due on the above loans. Señor Ricardo Galbis, Governor of the bank, protested to the Captain General against the decision. The result of the protest is unknown, but a decision is awaited with interest as affecting the national credit.

Advices from Matanzas report a terrible condition of neglect at the San Carlos Cemetery there. Twenty-nine bodies gathered between the 3d and 12th inst. are unburied and in an advanced stage of decomposition, infecting the whole neighborhood and creating a fearful stench. The bodies had been left unburied because no proper documents accompanied them making their burial regular. Red tape forbids the burial of unknown dead, and most of the unburied bodies were picked up in the streets without any means of identification. The civil Governor, when a protest was made by the residents and press of Matanzas, at once ordered the Chief of Police to make an investigation and to order the immediate burial of the bodies, threatening him and his subordinates with severe punishment for such criminal neglect.

Advices from Caibarien say that the condition of the Cuban troops at Camp Rojas is dreadful, the inmates of the camp lacking food and clothing. Gen. Francisco Carrillo, commanding the camp, has addressed a circular letter to the business men and planters of the district, requesting that a meeting be held at the Estate Reforma, in the neighborhood, to consider ways and means for relieving the situation, as he is determined to observe strictly the provisions of the armistice which prevent the troops from stealing cattle and other food, while at the same time it is impossible to hold out without relief until a definite peace is concluded.

Advices from Sancti Spiritus, in the Santa Clara Province, say that extreme poverty exists among the lower classes there, and that clothing, supplies, and medicines are greatly needed.

Since the blockade has been raised 2,424 passengers have arrived at this port. The German steamer Macedonia, from Vera Cruz, arrived to-day with passengers and cargo.

TROOPS TIRED OF INACTION.

New Yorkers and Others at Camp Meade Are Dissatisfied.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 16.—A majority of the men in camp are becoming more and more restless, and unless the War Department acts promptly there may be mutiny in some of the commands. An officer in the Two Hundred and Second New York, which arrived Monday from Camp Black, and officers of numerous other regiments admit that the volunteers are tired of inaction and with no prospect of anything but police duty in the new possessions of Uncle Sam they want to go home.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:40 A. M.—816 Seventh Avenue; Electric Cab Company; damage, $25.

12:50 A. M.—769 Columbus Avenue; Albany Beef Company; damage slight.

4:15 A. M.—621 East Eighteenth Street; J. Rudley & Co.; damage, $30,000.

12:45 P. M.—415 East Forty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The paint works of the Tileite Manufacturing Company were damaged by fire this afternoon to the extent of $30,000; partly insured.

SHIVERY DAYS AT MONTAUK

Cuban-Clad Soldiers Stalk About in Blankets and Long to Get Away.

LEAVING BY TRAIN AND BOAT

Remnants of the Fourth and Twenty-second March to the Railway Station—Sixth, Tenth, and Two Batteries Board the Chester.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 16.—This was the most cheerless and depressing day the soldiers in Camp Wikoff have experienced here. Rain fell most of last night and there was a cold northeast wind to-day. It went through the thin clothing of the soldiers, and many of them went about in their blankets. They were mostly clad in the uniforms they wore in Cuba, which are not fitted for this climate. The men view with pleasure the presence of the transports in the bay, for they take it to mean that their own stay here will be brief.

The regiments ordered to Huntsville, Ala., are not envied, for every one here is certain they will form the backbone of the armies of occupation. The hard work is expected to fall on these cavalry regiments. They will have the country police work to do while the infantry garrisons the towns. But the prospect of spending the Winter in Cuba is not displeasing to the cavalrymen.

The depopulation of the camp goes on rapidly. The list of regiments to be moved is rather formidable in appearance, but as a matter of fact the men are not numerous. The regiments have been reduced to mere skeletons by deaths, sickness, and furloughs. The sick men have almost all been furloughed, and the number of men who served in Cuba and who are now here is comparatively small. Most of the men now in the camp are those who were left behind in Florida and the recruits. Almost any man who served in the Santiago campaign was in such condition that he could gain admittance to a hospital and obtain a furlough.

The Fourth Regiment went away this morning, bound for Jefferson Barracks, Mo. It mustered 250 men. The Twenty-second also went away, having but seven commissioned officers. Major Van Horn was in command. This is the regiment after whose old leader the camp is named. Col. Wikoff was killed in Cuba. The Lieutenant Colonel is wounded, and most of the other officers are away as the result of either wounds or sickness.

The Sixth and Tenth Infantry broke camp at noon and marched on board the big transport Chester. A little later Batteries A and B of the Sixth Artillery followed them, and the Chester was ready to start. The two batteries go to Fort Thomas, Ky., and the infantry to Huntsville.

Gen. Greely of the Signal Corps, having completed his inspection of the work of the corps here and found it excellent, left to-day.

Gen. Shafter says he will probably be the last man to leave the camp.

The Red Cross took fifteen sick to Norwich to-day. The deaths to-day were:

FREDERICK HOLM, Company G, Eighth Infantry.
WALTER NOYES, Company H, Sixteenth Infantry.
PATRICK CODY, Second Volunteer Engineers.
EZRA COLCORD, Signal Corps.
MATTHEW TRATER, Company E, Tenth Infantry.

Montauk Quarantine Discontinued.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The National Maritime Quarantine Service, which has been in operation at Montauk Point since that place has been used for camping purposes, has been discontinued. Dr. W. F. Brunner, the yellow fever expert, who has been in charge, has been ordered to proceed to Havana, where he will resume the duties of Sanitary Inspector of the Marine Hospital Service, which was interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities.

OVATION TO THE GLOUCESTER.

Auxiliary Cruiser Meets with a Grand Reception at the Town After Which She Was Named.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 16.—When the auxiliary cruiser Gloucester sailed up the harbor this morning she received a splendid welcome. The vessel was met at the mouth of the harbor by the Mayor, the City Government, and prominent citizens on a steamer, and by a fleet of 200 or 300 craft of all kinds, including tugs, yachts, fishing boats, rowboats, and, most numerous of all, dories. She proceeded to her anchorage amid loud, continuous cheers, and Mayor Davis, the Reception Committee, and others then climbed on board and welcomed the officers and crew, to whom the freedom of the city was extended by the Mayor.

Commander Wainwright turned to the officers on the quarterdeck and called for three cheers for the Mayor of Gloucester, and they were given with a will. A lady stepped up and impulsively kissed Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, and the crowd cheered wildly, while the hero of Santiago blushed furiously. The lady turned out to be Mrs. T. R. Matthews, the Lieutenant Commander's sister-in-law.

After the reception the officers were entertained at the Commonwealth Club, where a light lunch was served. At noon carriages were taken for a drive up the North shore, and upon arriving at Magnolia a banquet was served at the Hotel Hesperus.

The members of the crew were met by a great crowd of citizens and, headed by a military band, were escorted to Post Office Square, where several thousand people were awaiting their coming and greeted them with rousing cheers. Here a procession was formed and started in the following order: A detail of police, the military band, sixty sailors from the Gloucester, forty men from Battery K, under command of First Sergt. Moore; Allen Post, G. A. R., with eighty-five men, under Commander Sydney Gardner; J. F. Dyer Camp, Sons of Veterans, consisting of twenty men, under Capt. G. H. Martin; forty-eight men, under command of Lieut. William C. O'Brien, from Company E, Naval Battalion, and representatives of the army and navy here on furloughs.

The procession took its way through the principal streets, and the sidewalks for the entire distance were thronged with spectators.

At noon the Jackies took special electric cars for Long Beach, where a shore dinner was served, and the afternoon was given up to various sports. The party returned to this city about 6 o'clock and attended a banquet in the armory.

This evening officers and men went to Fort Stage Park as guests of the city to witness the illuminations and the display of fireworks.

OHIO SOLDIER FOR CONGRESS.

Nomination of Major Weybrecht of the "President's Own" Regiment.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 16.—Major C. C. Weybrecht of the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the regiment commonly spoken of as "The President's Own," was nominated for Congress to-day by the Democrats of the Eighteenth District.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

DEATH OF DR. G. W. LINDHEIN.

Surgeon Who Was in Charge of the Eighth Regiment Hospital Train Succumbs to Typhoid.

Dr. George W. Lindhein, twenty-seven years of age, a surgeon of the Red Cross and Corporal in the Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, died at his home, 945 Railroad Avenue, at 9:50 o'clock yesterday morning from malignant typhoid fever. Dr. Monae Lesser, Chief Surgeon of the Red Cross, and Dr. Maxwell Benjamin of the Lebanon Hospital staff, who attended Dr. Lindhein in his illness, say that hard work and worry over criticism, together with the fever, killed the young doctor, who constantly in his delirium raved about the severe criticisms passed upon him.

On Aug. 31 a train bearing 260 sick soldiers arrived at the Grand Central Station in this city. The sick soldiers who were taken from the train presented a pitiable sight, and Dr. Lindhein, who was in charge, was much criticised by the soldiers. The doctor on his return stated that he did everything in his power to help the soldiers. He said that the criticisms were started by a reporter who boarded the train at Cleveland, Ohio, and threatened to "roast" the doctor unless he allowed some of the sick men to go to Cleveland hospitals. This Dr. Lindhein refused to do, saying he could bring the men safely through.

After seeing that all the sick soldiers were cared for on their arrival in this city, Dr. Lindhein spent the next day in visiting them and doing what he could for their comfort. The following day he was stricken with the fever from which he died.

Dr. Lindhein became a member of the Red Cross three years ago, at which time he also joined the Eighth Regiment. He went to the front as a Corporal and was assigned to a place in the hospital corps. Dr. Lesser says that nothing but praise should be accorded Dr. Lindhein for his conduct in bringing the men to New York, and Major Surgeon Neff, on his return to New York with the regiment last week, was also loud in his praises of the doctor.

TAX ON EXPRESS MATTER.

Detroit Court Decides that Companies Must Pay for Stamps.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16.—Judge Frazer, in the Circuit Court, to-day granted the application of a number of Detroit wholesalers, made through the Attorney General, for a writ of mandamus to compel the American Express Company to pay for the war revenue stamps which the law requires to be attached to receipts for express matter.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M. Sun rises...5:43 | P. M. Sun sets...6:05 | P. M. Moon sets...6:31

High Water This Day.

A. M. S. Hook....8:04 | A. M. Gov. Isl'd...9:00 | A. M. H. Gate...10:49
P. M. S. Hook....8:28 | P. M. Gov. Isl'd...9:15 | P. M. H. Gate....11:04

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Navarre, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lydia, Mexico, &c.	11:00 A. M.	
Manitoba, La Plata	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		4:00 P. M.
Rhynland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Taormina, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werra, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
MONDAY, SEPT. 19.		
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 20.		
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Grand Atilla, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Columbia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. §19 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 17.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Sept. 13.
El Mar, New Orleans, Sept. 11.
Equatoria, Antwerp, Sept. 3.
Oevenum, Oporto, Aug. 30.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Sept. 5.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Sept. 14.
Umbria, Liverpool, Sept. 10.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 18.

Arecuna, Havana, Sept. 14.
Irrawaddy, Port Spain, Sept. 10.
La Normandie, Havre, Sept. 10.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Sept. 15.

MONDAY, SEPT. 19.

Bovic, Liverpool, Sept. 9.
Cherokee, Savannah, Sept. 16.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Sept. 8.
Hispania, Havre, Sept. 7.
St. Ninian, St. Michael's, Sept. 7.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Alleghany, Port Limon, Sept. 13.
Belgenland, Southampton, Sept. 10.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen, Sept. 13.
Noordland, Antwerp, Sept. 10.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21.

Borderer, Antwerp, Sept. 7.
Bremen, Bremen, Sept. 10.
Eastern Prince, St. Lucia, Sept. 14.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Sept. 16.
Finance, Colon, Sept. 14.
Henry Dumois, Punta Martha, Sept. 14.
Kansas City, Swansea, Sept. 7.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Sept. 14.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 22.

Leona, Galveston, Sept. 15.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Sept. 11.

Arrived—Friday, Sept. 16.

U. S. transport Port Victor, Brickley, Santiago Sept. 10, with eleven passengers to U. S. Quartermaster Department. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah Sept. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg Sept. 8 and Cherbourg 9th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 A. M.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston Sept. 8 and Key West 11th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Ocean, (Ger.,) Cassens, Amsterdam Sept. 1, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 P. M.

SS Masconome, (Br.,) Jenkins, Rotterdam Aug. 30 and Swansea Sept. 3, in ballast to T. Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Huby, Hull Sept. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Goldsboro, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 16, 9:30 P. M., west, light air, clear.

Sailed.

SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick, Ga.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) for Avonmouth.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.

Notice to Mariners.

HANDKERCHIEF LIGHT VESSEL NO. 4—MASSACHUSETTS.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that repairs to Light Vessel No. 4 having been completed she has been replaced on her station, off the southerly point of Handkerchief Shoal, in the easterly entrance to Nantucket Sound, and about 5⅝ miles S. W. ⅝ W. from Monomoy Point Lighthouse. No change has been made in the characteristics of the lights or the general appearance of the vessel.

Relief Light Vessel No. 9, temporarily marking the station, has been withdrawn.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 38, No. 137, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1898," Pages 63 and 72.

Miscellaneous.

The barge White, belonging to the Commercial Lighterage Co., while in tow of tug Wallace B. Flint, yesterday afternoon shifted her cargo and was beached on Governors Island to prevent sinking.

Capt. Huby of the SS Ontario, (Br.,) which arr. yesterday from Hull, thirteen days out, reported passing the derelict ship America, (Nor.,) on Sept. 9, in lat. 48.52, lon. 33.46.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Ship Earl of Hopetoun, (Br.,) Capt. Rowley, from Philadelphia for Nagasaki, previously reported ashore in Gaspar Straits, in the Malay Archipelago on Sept. 13, remains in the same position. Terms have been arranged for salvage on the basis of "no cure, no pay," but providing for the payment of 50 per cent. of the value of the cargo recovered.

The Peninsula and Oriental Line SS China, which went ashore at Perim on March 25 last while bound from Sydney, Australia, for London, was floated at high tide this morning after months of labor.

ABERDEEN, Sept. 16.—SS Milwaukee, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, from the Tyne for New Orleans, has stranded near here and remains stuck fast in spite of all efforts that have been made to move her.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 7:16 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from New York for Antwerp, arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York via Gibraltar and Naples, arr. at Genoa at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York via Cherbourg and Southampton, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Vega, (Port.,) Capt. Coelho, from New York for Lisbon, arr. at Fayal to-day.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Capt. Stich, sld. from Para for New York Sept. 14.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischansen, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, sld. from Rotterdam for New York yesterday.

SS Meridian, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from Batavia for New York, arr. at Sourabaya Aug. 11.

SS Olaf Kyrre, (Nor.,) Capt. Falsen, from New York and Newport News via Gibraltar, arr. at Alexandria Sept. 8.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, from New York, &c., arr. at Leixoes Sept. 11, not previously.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from New York, &c., arr. at Stettin Sept. 13.

SS Wineland, (Dan.,) Capt. Petersen, from New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Algoa, (Br.,) Capt. Hansford, from New York for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Ardandearg, (Br.,) Capt. Kinley, from New York for Aden, Bombay, &c., arr. at Gibraltar to-day.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, from New York via Pernambuco, &c., arr. at Rio Janeiro Sept. 10.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Braton, (Br.,) Capt. Hood, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Melbourne to-day.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Sharp, sld. from Santos for New York Sept. 14.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Olditch, (from Santos,) sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Sept. 14, not previously.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Park, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

Store open to-day until 6 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Macys
6TH AVE. 34TH ST.

New Fall Styles Men's Hats.

Every proper and popular shape and style answers "Present" to Fashion's roll call here.* Hats for men and boys in the very newest models that the great hat makers have originated for the Fall of 1898 at prices away below what similar qualities would bring elsewhere. You might as well save a dollar or two on your hat as give it to the hatter. Here are some of the values, and there are of course many other less expensive grades in stock at equally low prices:

MEN'S ALPINE HATS in Black, Brown, Havana and Pearl, all the latest styles, trimmed up with fine silk band and binding, imported leather sweat. Why pay $4.00 elsewhere when you can get the same quality here for 2.49

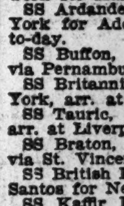
MEN'S DERBY HATS in Black and Havana, latest Fall block, trimmed with the very best band and binding, genuine leather sweat and of the finest fur felt. Why pay $4.00 elsewhere when you can get the same quality here for 2.49

MEN'S SILK HATS, latest Fifth Avenue block. Why pay $7.00 elsewhere when you can get the same quality here for 4.99

A full line of Boys' Hats of Course.
(1ST FL., ANNEX, REAR.)

This store is Headquarters for School Supplies of All Kinds.

"Finest Flavor—Fairest Price"



Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

Ask any Grocer or address the manufacturers, H. O. WILBUR & SONS, Philadelphia.

Less Sugar
Wilbur's Breakfast Chocolate
therefore more Digestible

Going to ALASKA? Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike," "Map of Alaska," "Alaska Excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific Coast points from Mexico to Alaska, inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line. The company's celebrated excursion steamer Coinage City is scheduled to sail from Sound Ports for Alaska Sept. 17, Oct. 2; City of Topeka, Sept. 27, Oct. 12, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

REED & BARTON, SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"CAMMEYER"
Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit.
Sixth Ave., cor. 20th St.

MASSO TO CUBA'S ARMY

Quaintly Worded Address Issued by the President of the Island Republic.

END OF THE WAR ANNOUNCED

Soldiers Praised as "Models of Abnegation and Heroism"—Gratitude to the United States for Its Assistance Expressed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Señor Quesada of the Cuban Junta has received the following address to the Cuban Army, issued by President Masso of the Cuban Republic:

"To the Army of the Republic:

"It is a pleasing duty, which the Government Council could not but fulfill, and which at the same time it deems as the highest gift of fortune, to announce to the Army of Liberation the end of the struggle carried on in these heretofore rich but now devastated fields, before all the world, between dignity and injustice.

"There is no need to say whose is the victory. Cuba, panoplied by a feeling of honor and the defense of right, was aided in its weakness by the magnitude of the necessary sacrifice, and went into the struggle with the firm and serene resolution of one who faces death, to conquer death itself, seeking refuge in immortality. The stubborn resistance had to result in our complete destruction or triumph. And as there remain Cubans in existence, success cannot belong to Spain.

"All the vigorous efforts of the nation that discovered this new world, and was its mistress, made during three years and a half of dire war, carried on by combined arrogance and egotism, have not been sufficient to prevent the final effacement from this hemisphere of that grasping and proud people, to the eternal shame of its name and material ruin of its power, expiating finally its grave fault by such a heavy punishment.

"Its honest and implacable judge was another nation—blessed by fate, youthful, pushing, generous, just.

"The United States of North America, from the moment the cry of Feb. 24 was given, rose alarmed, casting its eyes across the small sea which separates us toward this bloody and agitated land. Moved by our convulsions, the United States could not continue to live the pleasant life which their prosperity guarantees them and which other countries indifferent to our misfortunes have continued to live.

"The United States gave in their cities hospitality to our people; in their manufactories our rifles were made; from their shores came numerous expeditions; their press, with immense and constant clamor, called for justice, praising our triumphs, publishing our sufferings, encouraging us with their sympathy and promise of help, while it protested against and condemned the atrocities of Spain. American diplomacy drove the infamous Weyler out and terminated the criminal policy of concentration; the United States have continued their great work of humanity and justice, sacrificing their own peace, offering their own treasure, and giving their own noble blood, constituting themselves the executors of their verdict by which the Empire of Spain is forever extinguished in the Antilles, and Cuba becomes sovereign in the enjoyment of her independence.

"Every Cuban heart, therefore, instead of bitterness and sorrow, must be proud of having done its duty, and grateful to its protector.

"And the army of the revolution should also receive the congratulations of the rising republic; it deserves our boundless gratitude. The Government Council, therefore, salutes the Cuban soldier, who has been a model of abnegation and heroism; it has shown a perseverance equal to its bravery.

"The American people, our ally of yesterday, our host of to-day, our friend always, is contemplating Cuba and will witness our Constitution. Let Cuba be worthy of herself and she will be worthy of the friendship of the United States. The Cuban Army will do its part, it having fought under the motto embodying our ideals: Country and liberty. We have at last a country and will deserve liberty. Our love for Cuba will cause us to have little trouble in establishing a calm, present harbinger of a prosperous future.

"Neither interest nor hatred were the motives which impelled us to this war. No one who gives up his home and suffers hardships and misery is capable of such baseness. The Cuban flag, so gallantly defended and stainless, will not be in the hour of peace soiled with crime or violence or revenge. The good judgment and magnanimity of the Cubans will gain for them the admiration of the world; they will deserve a place in history, for they will have seen their work accomplished and their country redeemed and triumphant.

"The President,
"BARTOLOME MASSO.
"Camaguey, Sept. .., 1898."

THE ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.

Large Force Assembling in Southern Camps for Transference to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The military movements are being directed rapidly toward the assembling of a large army in Southern stations for Winter camps, and preparatory to the military occupation of Cuba and Puerto Rico. About 70,000 troops are now in the South, and orders will be issued sending the First, Second, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth Cavalry from Montauk to Southern stations. The Third Cavalry already has gone South, and the First and Second Infantry were yesterday afternoon ordered to Anniston, and the Eighth and Sixteenth to Huntsville. This leaves the Seventh, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Infantry, the Second Volunteer Engineers, and Companies G and H, Fourth Artillery, at Montauk. Within a day or two these last remaining troops will be ordered South, and Camp Wikoff will be no more.

The major part of this army is destined for service in Cuba, with a much smaller force for Puerto Rico, and a reserve in the Winter camps. It is not the intention, however, to send the army of occupation to Cuba until after the unhealthy season has passed, and meanwhile the troops will be put in the best possible condition.

On account of the desire of the War Department that no chances shall be taken in the way of exposure of the troops to the dangers of the unhealthy season, no impatience is felt at the rather slow progress of the work of the Commission of Evacuation at Havana. Great satisfaction is expressed at the progress being made in Puerto Rico, and the evacuation is expected to occur speedily, but, in connection with the occupation of this island, the same anxiety as to the health of the army is not felt, nor are there similar difficulties in connection with establishing the Government, Puerto Rico becoming at once a part of the territory of the United States.

In assembling and organizing the army for the occupation of Cuba, the consideration of possible trouble with the organized insurgents is not being taken into serious account. The Havana dispatches stating that there has developed a strong sentiment "in favor of independence and opposition to annexation," coupled with hostility toward the United States, is read with rather an air of amusement by officials of the Administration, who suggest that it is absurd to give as a reason for hostility on the part of Cubans toward the United States that the Cubans are in favor of entire independence.

The purpose of the Cubans to establish a stable, independent form of government is strictly in accordance with the terms of the President's proclamation, and therefore furnishes no reason for a feeling of hostility. All the information in the possession of the War Department, it is said, indicates the most cordial relations and harmony of purpose between the Cubans and the representatives of this Government.

CUBANS GO ON STRIKE.

Were Shifted from Santiago Docks to a Place Where They Could Not Steal.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 15.—Yesterday fifty Cubans who had been employed about the docks were placed on easier work by Lieut. Hanna. To his surprise they went on strike, absolutely refusing to work at all. Of course they were discharged.

They have been paid in rations, and the opportunity to steal at the docks was too [illegible] to be resisted. The products of their thieving they would sell to the small dealers, thus adding to the legitimate results of their labor.

Being well fed seems to render the ordinary Cuban indisposed to work.

OUR TROOPS AT SANTIAGO.

Reports that They Suffer for Want of Food Denied—Better Mail Service Required.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 16.—Contrary to reports that seem to have been circulated in the United States, representing that the American soldiers were dying of starvation at Santiago—reports that elicited an inquiry from the War Department regarding the matter—the troops here have ample supplies of every kind, except that in some instances the fresh meat supply has been unsatisfactory.

The fact is that the meat sent here in refrigerator ships, owing to the delay in unloading, becomes more or less tainted before it can be used. It is estimated that at least 40 per cent. is quite useless. Less than half the meat issued to Col. Hood's regiment has been fit to eat, and naturally there has been some complaint.

Near Santiago are great fields of pasturage, and the United States Government would do well to send live cattle here instead of contract meat. The cost would be less and the satisfaction far greater.

Aside from the sickness that is incidental to acclimatization, the trouble among our soldiers is chiefly mental, and a better mail service would do much to remedy it. Scarcely any mail has reached here. The men, more or less enervated by the climate and deprived of communication with their homes and families, worry, grow despondent, and sicken from suspense. To nine out of every ten sick soldiers at Santiago a letter from home would be better than medicine. United States mail boxes are being put up in the streets, and the office facilities are ample. All that is needed is a regular mail service.

CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY CLUB.

Members Are Said to Favor Accession to the Plans of the United States.

The Cuban Revolutionary Club held a private meeting yesterday at the rooms of the Junta, 56 New Street, to discuss the future government of Cuba, and the policy of the Cubans. The speeches were, of course, in Spanish. The speakers generally, it was said, favored a course which would avoid friction with the plans of the United States.

Cubans, they said, should strive to secure an adjustment which would enable this country, at the earliest time possible, to feel that it could transfer to the people of free Cuba the powers that have temporarily fallen upon itself, through the victories of its arms, and with due regard to the responsibilities thereby imposed.

Regarding the visit of Benjamin J. Guerra, Treasurer of the Cuban Revolutionary party, to Cuba, said to be for the purpose of harmonizing Cuban factions in presenting a united front against annexation, Horatio S. Rubens, the Junta's counsel, said yesterday:

"There is nothing to show that this Government is not as sincere now in its promises to secure Cuban independence, as it was at the time it sent its ultimatum to Spain. Mr. Guerra, no more than any other leader, has any idea that there is danger of American annexation. The understanding of Gen. Gomez now is that an American army of occupation is to be sent to Cuba for the purpose of preserving order. There are three important movements to be undertaken there soon—the evacuation of the Spanish troops, numbering about 150,000 men; the disarming of the Spanish volunteers, and the disbanding of the Cuban Army.

"All Cubans realize that the longer these movements are delayed the longer prosperity to the island will be postponed. After these movements have been arranged by the American authorities, that is, by the military authorities of the army of occupation, then will come a free election under American auspices and the installation of a stable government. There is no feeling in Cuba and among Cubans but of gratitude to the American Government for intervention."

GRATEFUL SICK SOLDIERS.

Dr. Ducker, on Behalf of the Men in Santiago Hospital, Thanks All Who Have Helped Them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The following note of thanks to those who have contributed to the relief of our sick in Cuba has been received by one of the field correspondents of The Associated Press:

United States Yellow Fever Hospital,
Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 29, 1898.

In behalf of the sick who have been and now are in this hospital, I wish to thank the noble men, women, boys, and girls of the United States, who have contributed to the relief of our poor sick in Cuba. If those who have aided in this good work could see only one of the beams of delight from the eyes of the convalescents or the sad smile of pleasure from the pain-furrowed brow of the sick when something is given with the words, "take this, it will do you good," or, "use this, it was sent from home," it would repay the givers a hundredfold for all their trouble and expense.

Only heaven's recording angel with a pen divinely inspired could picture the want, the suffering, and sickness of our soldiers on this island. Our sick in this hospital when they have received the much-needed delicacies sent from America have never failed to cheer up as though there were tonic in the mere fact of the gift, and seldom do they fail to say with sparkling eyes, "God bless the dear people at home."

ORLANDO DUCKER,
Surgeon in Charge.

The hospital in question has been established on an island in Santiago harbor, about two miles from the city. The letter quoted states that conditions have greatly improved during August, but there is still much need of delicacies such as can only be had through the kindly contributions from this country.

Yellow fever has been less a scourge than had been expected, the death rate being held down to 12 per cent., but typhoid has proved deadly, chiefly owing to the impossibility of obtaining the light nourishment so necessary in the treatment of the disease.

Santiago Sick Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The following is Gen. Lawton's report for yesterday of the health of our troops at Santiago: Total sick, 1,222; fever, 887; new cases, 145; returned to duty, 318. Deaths—Francis Casey, private, Company K, Second United States Volunteers, typhoid fever, Sept. 15; Charles W. Kingston, Corporal, Company M, Ninth United States Volunteers, bilious fever; Jerome Lavassar, Ninth United States Volunteers, bilious fever.

WOULD NOT VOLUNTEER AGAIN.

Letter Left by Dead Rough Rider Shows His True Feelings.

There is on file in Clerk Kipp's office at Police Headquarters a letter written by Policeman Henry J. Eberman, who was one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and who died on Thursday at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, of typhoid fever. The letter was written on July 31 at Tampa. It is as follows:

In compliance with my wife's request to write a letter to headquarters on the last day of every month as evidence of my still being alive, I herewith respectfully give notice that I haven't been given a chance to die yet, unless it was by starvation, which I counteracted by spending all my money for provisions; nor is it likely that the remainder of the Rough Riders will ever go into battle during this or any other war. The present one seems to be ended, and Uncle Sam will never get these volunteers to volunteer again. I am sorry that I enlisted, and my greatest wish is to get away from here. If there were an opportunity to withdraw honorably from the service I would quickly take advantage of it, for this is not at all like life in the regular army, where everybody knows his business. With the exception of the few regular officers detailed for service with this regiment, Roosevelt is the only man qualified to hold command.

Having been a Sergeant of the Seventh United States Cavalry, I was assigned to Troop H of New Mexico, as instructor, a troop which was left in Tampa, because of the extraordinary incompetency of its officers, two of whom knew absolutely nothing of military affairs. I succeeded in obtaining a retransfer at the last moment to Troop K, the New York contingent, whose members are by far the best, because of their education and intelligence, but it was too late, and I could not have bought one of those men to take my place and remain in Tampa for $1,000. So a few were left, half of whom are always ill, to take care of 117 horses. My hands are horny, and I have not worked so hard for many years, and never have I suffered such discomforts and inconvenience. There being no prospect for active service, I hope that we will soon be discharged.

Improvements in Flying Machines.

Inventors are plenty who can make a machine that will rise and float in air, but the one improvement which none has succeeded in making is an apparatus that will guide the machine through the many treacherous currents of air. In this respect humanity is fortunate in having Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which acts as a safe guide by curing treacherous stomach, liver, and blood diseases, giving a good appetite, a strong constitution, and nerves like steel.

REPORT OF GEN. SHAFTER

Its Neglect of Gen. Miles Leads to Criticism by Friends of the Latter.

WAR DEPARTMENT SUSPECTED

Intimations that the Report Was Censored Before It Was Given to the Public Denied by Interested Persons.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Gen. Shafter's report upon the conduct of the campaign for the capture of Santiago de Cuba and the Spanish fleet still continues to provoke criticism in military circles here. The report is so meagre in certain portions, and apparently so reserved in others, that it is pretty generally believed that it was censored by the War Department and parts of it cut out. This suspicion is strengthened by the failure to mention Gen. Miles's share in the surrender of the city.

Gen. Miles is mentioned in one place only. In a short paragraph, Gen. Shafter thus speaks of the visit of the Commander in Chief and the part the latter took in the negotiations for the capitulation of the city by Gen. José Toral:

"July 12 I informed the Spanish commander that Major Gen. Miles, Commander in Chief of the American Army, had just arrived in my camp, and requested him to grant us a personal interview on the following day. He replied he would be pleased to meet us. The interview took place on the 13th, and I informed him his surrender only could be considered, and that, as he was without hope of escape, he had no right to continue the fight."

Even in this paragraph, as is pointed out by military critics, Gen. Miles is not credited with any active share in the proceedings, and is, indeed, in strict agreement with the position that Gen. Shafter has heretofore assumed in regard to the visit of the Commander in Chief, given only a subordinate place in the matter. This scant mention of Gen. Miles is naturally resented by the latter's friends, and leads them to the suspicion that some portion of the report must have been cut out by the War Department, as they refuse to believe that Gen. Shafter purposely omitted to mention the part that Gen. Miles performed in these negotiations.

To-day Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn was asked if the report of Gen. Shafter had been submitted to Gen. Miles before it was printed. He replied that it had. This is the course in such matters, and the report as prepared by Gen. Shafter had, he said, been duly handed to Gen. Miles, and he supposed the General had read it. Mr. Meiklejohn also said that not a word had been cut out or inserted, and that the report as printed was exactly the report as written by Gen. Shafter.

Gen. Miles is sick, and is still confined to his room, but Gen. Gilmore of his office said this afternoon, in reply to the question whether Gen. Miles had seen Gen. Shafter's report before it was printed, that the General had seen it. He said it had been submitted in typewritten form, signed by Shafter himself, with whose signature Gen. Gilmore said he was quite familiar.

Gen. Miles, it is said, made no protest, and none was made for him. Some of his friends say that it was felt to be futile in the present state of opposition to him in the War Department to protest against what seemed to be an intentional slight upon the part of Gen. Shafter. They add that the full records, most of which have been published already, put the matter in an unmistakable light and show exactly what share Gen. Miles took in the negotiations that led to the surrender of Toral and the capitulation of the garrison at Santiago de Cuba, and of the other corps in the military district of Santiago. They say the ultimate record of the war will lose sight of personal differences and give to each actor in it his due credit or censure.

GEN. HASKELL'S SUDDEN DEATH

Commander of the Seventeenth Infantry at El Caney Stricken with Apoplexy in Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 16.—Brig. Gen. Joseph T. Haskell died suddenly at his home at the Columbus Post at about 4:30 this afternoon. He was stricken with apoplexy, the excitement through which he had passed during the day being the immediate cause of the attack. Gen. Haskell commanded the Seventeenth Infantry at the battle of El Caney, and was wounded in the left shoulder and knee. He came home about a month ago, and was rapidly recovering. The wound in his shoulder, however, had paralyzed his left arm.

This morning the Seventeenth Regiment returned home, and Gen. Haskell went to the station in a carriage to welcome his men. He rode at the head of the regiment through the city to the post, and the cheers of the immense crowds of people that lined the streets were directed almost as much to him individually as to the regiment. At the reviewing stand the crowd surrounded the carriage, and flowers were fairly showered into the vehicle from every side.

Although not assisting, as formerly, Gen. Haskell appeared rugged, and his sudden death was a terrible shock to his family and friends. At 4:30 this afternoon Capt. Clay called at Gen. Haskell's residence to pay his respects. The General was resting at the time, but came down stairs. They had been engaged in conversation about five minutes when Gen. Haskell suddenly started to his feet, clasping his hands to his head, then fell to the floor. The only exclamation he made was "Oh! Oh!"

Clay sprang to his assistance, and was surprised to find that his pulse had ceased to beat. Post Surgeon Pilcher was called, and stated that death was caused by apoplexy. Mrs. Haskell was prostrated by her husband's death. Besides the widow, two sons survive.

Gen. Haskell was born in Cincinnati Nov. 19, 1838. He was appointed a Captain and Commissary of Subsistence in 1863, and served throughout the war. For gallantry he was brevetted Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel. He became Captain in the Twenty-third Infantry July 28, 1866, and was promoted to Major of the Twenty-fourth on June 28, 1872. He became Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry Aug. 27, 1896.

From January, 1869, to January, 1872, he was in command of the San Juan Islands, which at that time were a bone of contention between the United States and Great Britain. This matter was settled by arbitration, Emperor William of Germany deciding in favor of the United States. In 1888 he was appointed a member of the Tactics Board, and helped compile the military tactics which are now used by the army. From 1891 to 1898 he was a member and President of the Board of Examiners of officers for promotion, and was President of the board that examined non-commissioned officers seeking commissions.

When Col. Poland was appointed Brigadier General at the outbreak of the war Lieut. Col. Haskell assumed command of the Seventeenth Infantry, and led that regiment in the battle of El Caney, in which he distinguished himself for bravery. He led the regiment through the succession of barbed wire fences that surrounded the blockhouses at El Caney until he was shot. First a bullet struck his right foot. Soon afterward he was shot in the left shoulder, and in another instant he received a bullet in his knee. He remained the rest of the day on the firing line, such attention being given to his wounds as the improvised hospital service provided.

For his bravery at El Caney he was recently promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

LIEUT. COUDERT'S FEVER.

It Is Only a "Comfortable Sickness," Dr. Dillingham Says.

Frederic R. Coudert telephoned yesterday to President Murphy of the Health Board requesting that a Medical Inspector be sent at once to his residence, 155 West Fifty-eighth Street, where his son, Lieut. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., of Troop A, is lying ill with typhoid fever. Dr. Dillingham was dispatched to the residence, and later said that he had been requested to find whether any of the plumbing was defective, so that the patient might have the best possible conditions surrounding him.

Dr. Dillingham said he found a few minor defects in the plumbing, which will be at once remedied. Lieut. Coudert's illness, he said, had been contracted in the field. His condition, the doctor said, was not such as to cause any alarm. "He is comfortably sick," was the way Dr. Dillingham put it.

GORHAM
SILVERSMITHS
TRADE MARK
STERLING
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane

THE FLEET REORGANIZED.

Several Vessels of Sampson's Command Ordered Out of Commission—Militiamen to be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Secretary Long this afternoon issued an important order reorganizing the North Atlantic fleet. The fleet is reduced from a force of about 100 vessels to 31, the remainder being detached ready for disposition in the future.

As reorganized, the fleet will consist of the Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas, New York, Brooklyn, Amphitrite, Puritan, Miantonomoh, Terror, Cincinnati, Montgomery, Newark, San Francisco, Detroit, Marblehead, Mayflower, New Orleans, Bancroft, Marietta, Topeka, Castine, Nashville, Wilmington, Machias, Princeton, Fern, Hist, Resolute, Potomac, Scorpion, and Alvaredo.

The four vessels of the Morgan Line, the Prairie, Yosemite, Yankee, and Dixie, with the auxiliary cruisers Badger and Panther, are ordered to be laid up in reserve at League Island. The following vessels now at the Norfolk Navy Yard are also ordered out of commission. Siren, Stranger, Tecumseh, Viking, Wasp, Frolic, and Apache. Their crews, except in the case of short-service men, will be transferred to other ships.

The Dixie is manned by Maryland Naval Militiamen, while the Badger, which served as a marine transport as well as a cruiser, carries New Jersey men. These will be honorably mustered out of the naval service.

There will be no change in the flag officers of the North Atlantic squadron in consequence of the reorganization. Rear Admiral Sampson, though in Havana on detached duty, will still remain in command of the squadron, while Commodore Philip will be in command of the second section of the fleet.

This reorganization of the fleet is probably the beginning of the execution of a programme for the reorganization of all the forces on the various stations, which will include the revival of the European station, the rehabilitation of the South Atlantic station, and perhaps the creation of a Southern Pacific station.

THE NAVAL AUXILIARY FORCE.

Disposition of the Eight Remaining Vessels of the Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Capt. John Bartlett, retired, who has been in charge of the United States naval auxiliary force, to-day made a report to Secretary Long announcing the closing of that feature of the naval defense plans.

He says that during the past week disposition was made of the eight vessels of the force that still remained in commission, as follows: Catskill and Wyandotte put out of commission at League Island, Elfrida put out of commission at New York, Aileen on her way to New York to go out, Minnesota, New Hampshire, St. Louis, and Dale turned over to the States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, respectively, for the use of the naval militia, and Portsmouth, turned over to New Jersey for similar use.

The Captain says:

"When the colors have been hauled down on the three vessels now being put out of commission, all of the fleet of the north auxiliary force will have been disposed of. At various times since the creation of this force, forty-nine vessels have been attached to it, and I take pleasure in stating that none of them has suffered any casualties, and that there has been but one death, and but very few cases of illness among their officers or the members of their crews."

Mr. Allen Visits the Navy Yard.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Allen visited the navy yard yesterday morning and spent the day consulting with the commandant, Rear Admiral Bunce, and inspecting the battleships and other war vessels in the yard. He visited the Iowa, Oregon, and Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts, which is in Dry Dock No. 3, has been scraped, and has received the first coat of anti-fouling paint. Work on the other vessels is progressing favorably, according to Naval Constructor Bowles.

The Three New Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The three battleships which have just been contracted for and have been assigned to the builders are as follows: The Ohio to the Union Works of San Francisco, the Missouri to the Newport News Company, and the Maine to Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia. The ships are to be built in thirty-three months. Formal notices of the awards were sent out to-day to the successful bidders.

Chaplain McIntyre to be Tried.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day ordered a court-martial for the trial of Chaplain McIntyre of the Oregon, who is accused of publicly denouncing his brother officers who engaged in the battle of July 3. The court will meet in Denver on the 26th inst., and will consist of seven members, headed by Commodore McCann, retired, with Capt. Lauchheimer as Judge Advocate.

TO REORGANIZE THE MILITIA.

Call for a National Convention to Discuss Plans Issued by the Governor of Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Sept. 16. — Gov. Bloxham to-day issued a call addressed to the Governor of each State for a National convention to assemble in Tampa Feb. 8, 1899, for the purpose of discussing plans for a reorganization of the State militia service. The call is as follows:

Impressed with the necessity for a thorough reorganization of our State militia service, as discussed by members of the National Harbor Defense Convention at Tampa in 1896, I have deemed it proper to issue a call for a National convention in this interest to assemble at Tampa, Fla., on the 8th day of February, 1899.

The object of this convention will be to discuss and suggest methods for placing State troops on the most effective footing. Questions relating to arms, equipment, tactics, clothing, food, and transportation will be considered and discussed by experts. Special attention will be given to the subject of camp sites, sanitation, and all precautionary measures that modern science can suggest to insure the comfort and health of troops.

A commodious building will be arranged for exhibits of such articles as may be deemed desirable for army and navy use.

In the interest of patriotism and welfare of the country, I respectfully request Governors of the various States of the Union to appoint delegates from their land and naval militia service to this convention.

The army and navy of the United States will be represented by prominent delegates.

A circular will be issued in due time giving full details as to proposed work desired by this convention.

The Repatriation of Spanish Troops.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—Five steamers are ready to transport the returning Spanish soldiers and civil officers, with the archives and munitions of war, from Cuba. But it is believed it will take four months to bring the troops back to Spain.

To Ladies obliged to use a stimulant
HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE
is recommended because of its
Gentle Mellowness, Absolute Purity and Great Age.

TRAINED NURSE AUXILIARY

Two Homes Offered as Hospitals Have Been Accepted.

MANY LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS

A Complete List of the Donations of Money Received and Reported Since Aug. 25.

The Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses has decided to accept the offer of the Church of the Incarnation of this city, made through Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, tendering the use as a hospital of its Summer Home for Children, at Peekskill, which is now vacant. It will accommodate fifty patients. The Chapel Hill Fresh Air Mission House, at Atlantic Highlands, offered by the Trustees of the Reed Alumnae League, has also been accepted. It will accommodate eighty-five patients.

The Port Chester branch has contributed supplies valued at $305, made 983 garments, and raised $316, which fund it is intended to increase by giving an entertainment on Thursday. The Irvington branch, of which Mrs. W. Lapman Bull is Chairman, has within the last week sent in 1,200 garments to the supply depot. The New Hamburg branch, including Wappinger's Falls, Hughsonville, and Fishkill, under the leadership of Mrs. John Borland, has sent 1,000 garments and collected $346.35. The White Plains, with Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, as Chairman has supported twenty-one nurses for the past two months and a half, and conducted a large sewing society, which has forwarded over 1,500 articles of clothing. The suburban committees, at Lenox, Lee, Pittsfield, Williamstown, Stockbridge, Bar Harbor, Orange, Northern Westchester County, Elberon, and Seabright, which have worked only to secure contributions of money, have collected in all not less than $18,000. The disbursements of the society to date amount to $49,255.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the auxiliary, held at the residence of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Thursday afternoon, the amount received since Aug. 25 was reported to be $11,546.17.

These contributions were as follows:

Through Mrs. E. G. Janeway, proceeds of an entertainment given at St. Hubert's Inn, Adirondacks, $510.

Through Mrs. Whitelaw Reid: Robert S. Brewster, $100; George L. Stebbins, $20; Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, $50; Mrs. Thomas H. Bauchle, $25; William Hall Penfold, $100; Edmund Penfold, $25; Mrs. Henry B. Livingston, $100; Miss Penfold, $100; Miss Catherine Cameron, $5; Alfred T. White, $100; Miss F. G. White, $100; Miss H. H. White, $100; Mrs. Douglas Robinson, $25; Mrs. Whitney Warren, $30; Ogden Mills, $100; Mrs. William D. Sloane, $1,000; William D. Sloane, $500.

Through Mrs. Moses Hopkins: Mrs. Maria E. Butler, $25; Mrs. David Kimball, $25; Mrs. James T. Pyler, $15; Mrs. J. M. Cornell, $10.

Through White Plains Branch, Mrs. Charles F. MacLean, Treasurer: Methodist Church of White Plains, $50; Presbyterian Church of White Plains, $150; St. John's Roman Catholic Church of White Plains, $100; Episcopalian Church, $150; Baptist Church, $25.

Through Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting: From Mrs. Anne W. Harper, for "Colored Congregation," Orange, Va., $1.66.

Through Lenox Branch, Miss E. S. Barnes, Treasurer: George H. Morgan, $25; Mrs. W. B. Kendall, $5.

Through Tuxedo Branch, Mrs. George Griswold, Treasurer: Nicholas Fish, $100; Stanley Mortimer, $250; village Post Office mite box, $2.45; Mrs. Vogel, $25; Miss Breese, $25; children's tableaus, $22; monthly subscription, $100; F. W. W., $10; Mrs. George G. Freylinghuysen, $200.

Through New Hamburg Branch, Mrs. John Borland, Treasurer, $70.30; Wappinger's Falls, $50.86; Fishkill Village, $93.93.

Through Wappinger's Falls, Mrs. T. E. Goring, Treasurer, $58.40; Mrs. C. Borland, $8.25; Mrs. J. A. Robinson, $50.

Through Tuxedo Branch, Mrs. George Griswold, Treasurer: Proceeds of Catholic fair given by the ladies of St. Carmel Church, $501.94; Mrs. Lena F. Hayes, $5; Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, $500.

Through Mrs. W. M. Fleitman: From friends, $15; Mrs. C. C. Burnett, $5; Mrs. Frederick Billings, $50; Dr. Henry D. Sill, $5; from several members of Christ Church, Tarrytown, $25; Mrs. Alexander M. Welch, $5.

Through Auxiliary No. 20, Red Cross Society of North Westchester, Mrs. James Lounsberry, Treasurer, $150; anonymous, $15.

Peekskill sub-committee, $50.

Through Mrs. Morgan Dix: Vestry of Trinity Church, New York, $500; the Rev. Morgan Dix, $100; Miss S. Mount, $100; Miss C. A. Mount, $100; Miss A. Leary, $25; Mrs. Isabelle D. Lockwood, $25; Mrs. E. N. Dickerson, $50.

Collection at a meeting at Paul Smith's New York Hotel, Sept. 8, $134; Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, $25; Mrs. Castrie, $15; F. W. Meyer, Esq., $100.

Through Mrs. William Post: W. Nightingale, $2; Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, $250; Mme. de Vaugrigneuse, $10; Charles Stuart Smith, $100.

Through Mrs. Mitchell: Mrs. Agnes M. Agar, $10; Mrs. Burrill, $25; Miss Edith Newbold, $25.

Through Mrs. Clarence Blair Mitchell: Mrs. Harris Ely Adriance, $25.

Through Mrs. William Post: John C. Pegram, of Providence, $10; Miss A. B. Jennings, $100.

Through Miss A. T. Van Santwood, $75; Mrs. Sidney Webster, $250.

Through Narragansett Pier Branch, Mrs. J. P. Robinson, Treasurer: J. F. A. Clark, $25; the Misses Baldwin, $10; Mrs. Jefferson Davis, $5.

Through Mrs. John M. Bowers: Mrs. W. B. Warne, $25.

Through Lucius T. Ingham, Woman's Christian Temperance Union Society of West Stockbridge, $54.55; through Mrs. Winthrop, Stockbridge Branch, $217.58; through Miss Greenleaf, mite box, $5; through Miss Trenor L. Park, from friends, $144; through Mrs. F. G. Janeway, $25; through Mrs. J. M. Bowers, $5; through Elizabeth (N. J.) Daily Journal, $9.25; through Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, $10; through Mrs. G. G. Freylinghuysen, Mrs. Ballintine, $20; through Bar Harbor Branch, Mrs. Alexander Van Renselaer, Treasurer, $556; through Orange (N.J.) Branch, Miss Clara V. W. Watson, Treasurer, $250; through Elizabeth Branch, Miss Elizabeth Kean, Treasurer, $5; through Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, "A Friend," $250; through Mrs. David S. Cowles, Treasurer Rye and Harrison Branch, $500; through Scarsdale, Miss E. G. Crane, Treasurer, $25; through Mrs. Trenor L. Park, $140; through Riverdale, N. Y., Branch, Miss Cora Randolph, Treasurer, $85; through King's Bridge Relief Committee, Mrs. F. E. Todd, Treasurer, $50.

H. C. Clark, $5; Mrs. Mary W. Henderson, $5; Mrs. Helen L. Phelps-Stokes, $250; Mrs. Hortense C. Nelson, $20; Miss V. Scott Hoyt, $50; anonymous, $10; "A Friend," $5; Mrs. John Graham, $5; Mrs. F. R. Root, $5; Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, $500; Mrs. James S. Crofts, $50; Mrs. H. M. de Ruyter, Lenox, $5; Mrs. Hugh J. Jewett, $100; Mrs. Thomas Hunt, $50; Miss J. A. Ballintine, $10; Mrs. William Kennon Jewitt, $25.

Red Cross Contributions.

Secretary John P. Faure yesterday acknowledged the receipt of the following contributions to the Red Cross Relief Committee: A. F. W., $75; the Rev. D. A. Gibbons, $1; citizens of Randolph, N. Y., $13.05; Beth Emeth Soldiers' Guild of Albany, N. Y., $100; John I. Kane, $100; collected at Prout's Neck, Me., $24. This makes a total of $285,336.74 thus far contributed.

RACE PREJUDICE IN THE ARMY.

Texas Regiment's Refusal to Accept Pay from a Negro.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Paymaster General Stanton has turned over to the President all the papers relating to the recent unpleasantness growing out of the refusal of a Texas regiment to receive pay from Major Lynch because he is a negro.

The President has taken no definite action beyond expressing approval of Gen. Stanton's course in sending a sharp dispatch to the commanding Paymaster of that department, stating in effect that as Major Lynch had been regularly commissioned by the President as an army Paymaster, the troops must take their pay from him or else go without pay. Thus the matter stands, with the papers before the President.

There is a possibility that a new question may arise on the point of insubordination in refusing to receive pay from a Paymaster regularly commissioned to make payments.

LYNCHING AT BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Negro Who Shot Miss McKibbon Speedily Pays the Penalty of His Crime.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 16.—George Noble and Miss Effie McKibbon were driving home from a negro country camp meeting, about 10 o'clock last night, when they found the road blocked by a party of negroes returning from the same place.

Mr. Noble cried out, "Clear the track," and the crowd opened; but as his buggy passed through the crowd a negro, who was probably offended by Mr. Noble's manner, drew near and deliberately fired a pistol at the occupants of the buggy, the ball entering Miss McKibbon's neck and inflicting a probably fatal wound.

The negro made his escape, but posses formed as soon as Miss McKibbon could be gotten home and the story told, and it is reported to-night that the negro was caught and lynched.

R. H. MACY & CO. | R. H. MACY & CO.

FROM MANUFACTURER TO CONSUMER

How One Great Retail Concern Is Able to Make Its Low Prices by Reason of Its Manufacturing Facilities.

THE GREAT FACTORIES OF R. H. MACY & CO.

They Sell Cheaper Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only, and Are Thus Satisfied with a Small Margin of Profit, and Have No Great Bookkeeping Expense and No Losses Through Bad Accounts.

There are many stores in New York, and all have their particular attractions. Some stores base their claims for patronage upon their beautiful buildings or their style and exclusiveness. Each store, of course, puts forward as best it can the chief attraction which it possesses.

R. H. Macy & Co. believe that the thing customers are most interested in is the prices at which the goods are sold, and not the magnificence of the shelving from which the goods are taken or daintiness of the words with which the figures are told.

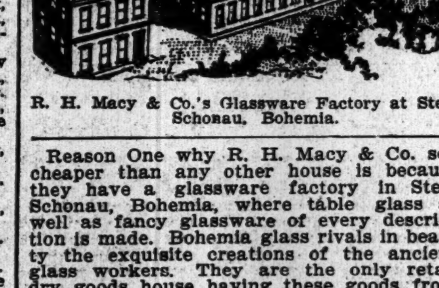
They have for their attraction, and have had for their attraction for more than forty years, the very low prices which no others have been able to meet on similar qualities.

At these stores the rule, which knows no exception, is that the prices must always be lower than they are anywhere else. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred Macy's regular prices are lower than other people's special prices, but if in a moment of desperation any other store cuts below their prices they in turn cut again and are still the lowest.

R. H. Macy & Co. make it their business to be posted on the price of every article advertised or sold without advertisement by any of their competitors. They have for that purpose people trained to investigate, and thus protect themselves and their customers. You can safely trade there without shopping, for they have shopped before you and have cut under any existing prices elsewhere.

Every season as it passes sees Macy's stores with better facilities to serve you promptly and economically. To-day they have larger stocks, finer assortments than ever before, but chief of all, the attractions of their stores are their low prices.

When you ask why they can afford to always sell so much lower than others, they point you to their great factories. They manufacture a large part of their goods, which no other store does, and thus you have no middleman's profits to pay when buying there. They can thus sell their goods at retail at the prices other stores have to pay at wholesale.



R. H. Macy & Co.'s Glassware Factory at Stein Schonau, Bohemia.

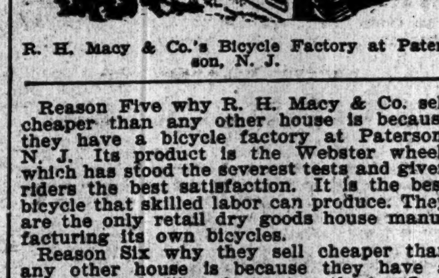
Reason One why R. H. Macy & Co. sell cheaper than any other house is because they have a glassware factory in Stein Schonau, Bohemia, where table glass as well as fancy glassware of every description is made. Bohemia glass rivals in beauty the exquisite creations of the ancient glass workers. They are the only retail dry goods house having these goods from their own works.

Reason Two why they sell cheaper than any other house is because they have a cigar factory at 138 and 140 West Fourteenth Street, where they make up only the best tobacco in the best manner. Most of the employes in this factory are expert Havana cigarmakers. R. H. Macy & Co. sell their product at the lowest prices in this country. They are the only retail dry goods house manufacturing the cigars it sells.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Linen Factory in Belfast, Ireland.

Reason Three why R. H. Macy & Co. sell cheaper than any other house is because they have a factory in Belfast, Ireland. This place is the seat of the linen trade, and they are the only retail dry goods store having its own factory there.

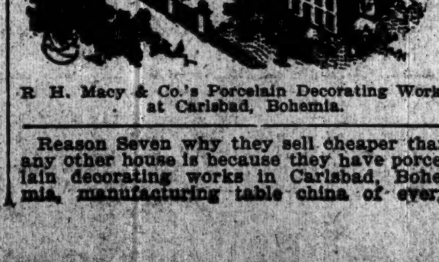
Reason Four why they sell cheaper than any other house is because they have a flag factory at 138 and 140 West Fourteenth Street, New York, where they make American flags from the best standard wool bunting. Flags from the maker direct to the user.



R. H. Macy & Co.'s Bicycle Factory at Paterson, N. J.

Reason Five why R. H. Macy & Co. sell cheaper than any other house is because they have a bicycle factory at Paterson, N. J. Its product is the Webster wheel, which has stood the severest tests and given riders the best satisfaction. It is the best bicycle that skilled labor can produce. They are the only retail dry goods house manufacturing its own bicycles.

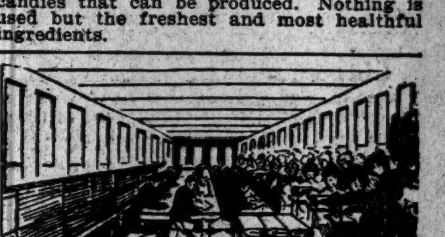
Reason Six why they sell cheaper than any other house is because they have a mattress and pillow factory on the top floor of their annex, New York City.



R. H. Macy & Co.'s Porcelain Decorating Works at Carlsbad, Bohemia.

Reason Seven why they sell cheaper than any other house is because they have porcelain decorating works in Carlsbad, Bohemia, manufacturing table china of every description. They are the only retail dry goods house having these facilities.

Reason Eight why they sell cheaper than any other house is because they have a candy factory at 799 Greenwich Street, New York, where they make the purest and best candies that can be produced. Nothing is used but the freshest and most healthful ingredients.



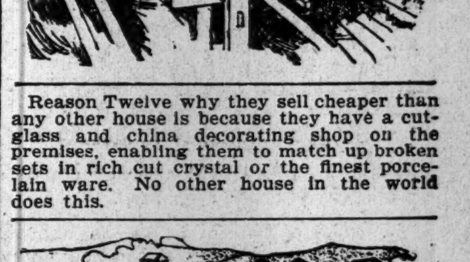
R. H. Macy & Co.'s Underwear Factory at New Haven, Conn.

Reason Nine why they sell cheaper than any other house is because they have a ladies' underwear factory in New Haven, Conn. They are the only retail dry goods house manufacturing the ladies' underwear it sells.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Pottery at Rudolstadt, Thuringia.

Reason Ten why they sell cheaper than any other house is because they have a pottery at Rudolstadt, Thuringia, for the manufacture of figures, busts, vases, cabinet ornaments, and artistic china and bric-à-brac. Rudolstadt is the home of pottery. There the finest clay, the most skillful and painstaking artists, and they are the only retail dry goods house employing them directly in the manufacture of the goods they sell.

Reason Eleven why they sell cheaper than any other house is because they have a glass cut-decorating shop, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, New York, the largest of the kind in this country. They are the only retail dry goods house having such facilities.

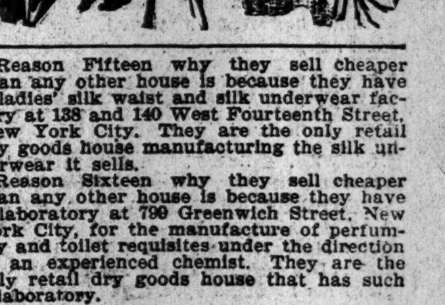


Reason Twelve why they sell cheaper than any other house is because they have a cut-glass and china decorating shop on the premises, enabling them to match up broken sets in rich cut crystal or the finest porcelain ware. No other house in the world does this.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s China Decorating Factory at Limoges, France.

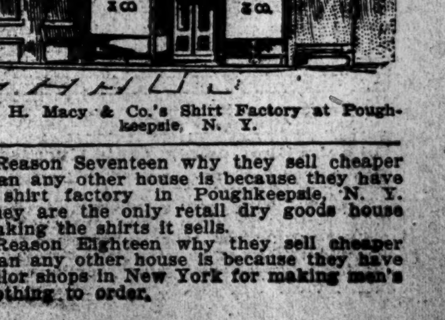
Reason Thirteen why they sell cheaper than any other house is because they have a china decorating factory in Limoges, France, supplying them with the highest grades of dinner, tea, and course services and fancy table porcelain. France has always held the highest place in china production. R. H. Macy & Co. are the only retail dry goods house to bring to its customers direct from the manufactory these marvels of French art.

Reason Fourteen why they sell cheaper than any other house is because they have a harness factory in New York, where they manufacture the famous Commerford harness. They are the only retail dry goods house doing this. R. H. Macy & Co. also carry a full line of high-grade harness and stable equipments of other makes.



Reason Fifteen why they sell cheaper than any other house is because they have a ladies' silk waist and silk underwear factory at 138 and 140 West Fourteenth Street, New York City. They are the only retail dry goods house manufacturing the silk underwear it sells.

Reason Sixteen why they sell cheaper than any other house is because they have a laboratory at 799 Greenwich Street, New York City, for the manufacture of perfumery and toilet requisites under the direction of an experienced chemist. They are the only retail dry goods house that has such a laboratory.



R. H. Macy & Co.'s Shirt Factory at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Reason Seventeen why they sell cheaper than any other house is because they have a shirt factory in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. They are the only retail dry goods house making the shirts it sells.

Reason Eighteen why they sell cheaper than any other house is because they have tailor shops in New York for making men's clothing to order.

Wanamaker's

Women's Gloves

75c. a Pair

THIS is a fitting leader to a column of bargain news. Three thousand pairs of women's glace gloves have just reached us from Grenoble, and we are going to sell them at seventy-five cents a pair. It will not take long to do it.

Colors are tan, brown, pearl, white, black. Three-clasp, embroidered, silk bound. Lambskin, but softer, finer, and more pliant than some grades of kid we have seen. An excellent glove.

A fair dollar-and-a-quarter value,—sometimes sold at a dollar with a flourish of trumpets.

75c. a Pair

Further Classification in China Bargains SUCH china selling as this makes holes in assortments very fast. We are keeping the "classified" tables full of odds and ends and pickings, and richer finds than you can make here will seldom occur.

At 10c. each—Breakfast plates, tea plates, cups and saucers, sugar bowls and cream jugs—all in very pretty flower decorations and gilded; equal to the kinds we've been selling regularly at $2 and $2.50 doz.

At 25c. each—After-dinner coffees, oatmeal sets, sugar bowls, spoon holders, teas and saucers, pin-trays and pen-boxes; a splendid assortment, and the values even better than the foregoing offering. A great portion of this lot has sold at $9 doz.

At 50c. each—This is a collection of goods that have been $20 to $24 doz., and comprises comb and brush trays, cups and saucers, teapots, pitchers, sugar bowls and salad dishes.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Women's Tourist and Golf Capes THERE are many new and very attractive styles shown in this lot—a recent arrival from over the sea. Soft, fleecy Montagnac beaver is the material, in black, navy blue, steel gray and brown, all with bright plaid backs; some with both sides in pretty plaids. An easy, comfortable, and, at the same time, a stylish garment. A decidedly handsome one at $18—from that, by easy stages, up to $25.

Second floor, Broadway.

Black and Blue Cheviot Suits for Men HERE are four qualities of the most satisfactory suits for service we know of. They are stylishly made, of course. Every suit in the stock is sewed with silk, hand-made button-holes, hand-padded shoulders and collars. Inspect the suits and you'll surely not find fault with these prices.

At $12—In black or blue; single breasted sack suit; serge lined.

At $13.50—In black cheviot; double-breasted sack suit; serge lined.

At $15—In black cheviot; double-breasted sack suit; satin shoulders; all wool diagonal lining; also satin-faced to button-holes; serge lined.

At $16.50—In black or blue cheviot; double-breasted sack suit; serge lined.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

De Joinville Scarfs at $2 WE'VE always sold this style and quality of scarf at $3.75. Exclusive men's furnishing stores ask $5. This lot of 1,000 French-made scarfs, the clean-up of one of the best designers and weavers, goes on sale this morning at $2. They're very large—large enough to make two ordinary scarfs.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Clothing for Boys Big and Little WELL and fashionably made, of good quality, in excellent assortment, and moderately priced. With those recommendations for our boys' clothing, little wonder at the lively selling here daily. A few random but seasonable offerings:

At $5.50 to $9—Boys' military capes; of all-wool navy blue cheviots; lined throughout with fine quality red flannel; hoods lined with red; 3 to 16 years.

At $3 and $3.75—Sailor suits for boys, 3 to 12 years. Of all-wool flannels; trimmed with silk soutaches in various colors; very stylish.

At $5—A specially good wearing suit of wide-wale, hard-twisted serge; 12 rows of silk soutache on collar; 9 rows on shields with silk stars; suits in white, black and red.

At $4.50—A fine all-wool navy blue flannel suit; trimmed with blue and white silk soutache; silk cord lanyard.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

MOTHER SAW SON DROWN.

John Murray, five years old, of 108 John Street, Brooklyn, was drowned yesterday before his mother's eyes. The little fellow was a sufferer from sore eyes, and was obliged to have them bandaged. His mother thought it safer that she should accompany him when he went out to play, and she went with him yesterday for that purpose to the dock at the foot of Bridge Street.

The boy played by himself on the dock for some time, and finally got some distance from his mother. In his half blinded condition he got too near the edge. The mother saw his danger when it was too late, and started toward him with a cry of warning. As she uttered the cry the boy fell from the dock and disappeared in the water, and was drowned before help could reach him. Mrs. Murray was taken to her home, where she now lies utterly prostrated and in a critical condition. The body has not yet been recovered.

Louisville Jockey Club Events.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—The new Louisville Jockey Club to-day announced its fixed events for 1900. They are the Kentucky Derby, $6,000; the Clarke Stakes, $4,000, and the Kentucky Oaks, $3,000. These are for foals of 1897, now yearlings. The entries close Oct. 15.

MORE TROOPS FROM PONCE

The Alamo Arrives with 500 Men Who Say They Were Half Starved Aboard.

FOOD WAS DUMPED OVERBOARD

Officers Condemned It as Unfit to Eat—Men Got Sandwiches in Jersey City and Were Grateful—Soldiers' Graveyard at Ponce.

Five hundred and one enlisted men, sixteen officers, and twenty civilians arrived yesterday morning from Ponce, Puerto Rico, on the transport Alamo. The steamer left Ponce on Sept. 8, and, on account of the foul condition of her bottom, made a slow passage. High winds and cross seas were encountered, and made things very unpleasant for the soldiers. The men complained, too, that their food was poor, and that there was little or no ice, so that they found the voyage no pleasure excursion.

The soldiers were Companies F, G, and D of the Second Wisconsin, in command of Major Frank W. Gruetzmacher, 251 men and 12 officers; Company A, Provisional Battalion of Engineers of the First Illinois, Capt. Taylor E. Brown; Company H of the Engineers of the First District of Columbia, Capt. Henry Looker; Battery C of the Pennsylvania Volunteers from Phoenixville, 166 men, Capt. Brown, and 134 men of the United States Engineer Corps.

The Alamo arrived at Quarantine early, and, after being passed by Dr. Doty, went to the Bay Street pier of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City. Quite a large crowd had gathered to welcome the soldiers home, and the men were heartily cheered. All were in good health, except two, Henry Howard of Alexandria, Va., and John De Vanney of Little Rock, Ark. These men were taken to the relief hospital of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee. The Illinois men attracted considerable attention because they were the first to land in Puerto Rico. The regiment went ashore July 25 at Guanica, and was the only Illinois command that entered both Cuba and Puerto Rico.

After the men landed they ate, and were supplied with coffee. They chatted freely while waiting for the trains, and all expressed great pleasure at being home again. One of the Wisconsin men said: "We've had all we want of Puerto Rico, and I think the Government would have a hard time getting volunteers again. Things have been managed too badly this time. Coming back from Puerto Rico we have been nearly starved. The meat was bad, and the officers condemned most of it, and it was thrown overboard. The beans were sour, and we could not eat them. No one could eat the canned salmon. All we had was canned tomatoes and hardtack. The boat was overcrowded. We were packed in like sardines. The last three days of the voyage it stormed, and all the port holes had to be closed, and the hold was very close and uncomfortable then. The officers did all they could to mend things, but they could not do much. We have fared badly ever since we left home. Three days before we left Puerto Rico we had to eat hardtack that was marked 'condemned.' We haven't tasted potatoes since we left home."

The men looked tired and dirty. They seemed very grateful for the sandwiches given to them by the Soldiers' Comfort Committee, and one man declared that he did not remember when he had anything that tasted so good.

Surgeon De Saumbre said: "The voyage was a very unpleasant one, and that is putting it very mildly. We were eight days on the water, and during that time I have had but seven meals. The food on the ship was unfit to eat. It had to be thrown overboard. We had a little ice when we left, but that soon went. It is very fortunate that there has been no fever on the ship, or the suffering would have been horrible."

Major Richardson of Pennsylvania, who represents Gov. Hastings, was at the pier looking after the Pennsylvania Battery. He helped the men in every way possible, and then went home with them in the afternoon. One of the Pennsylvania men said: "All I had on that ship was some cornmeal mush. I couldn't eat the hardtack and tomatoes, and now I've got to got some of those sandwiches." He saw a woman distributing some, and was very grateful when she gave him one.

Soldiers Buried Among Filth.

Frederick Roy Martin, correspondent of The Boston Globe, was on the Alamo. He is one of a committee organized at Ponce to raise subscriptions to purchase a piece of ground for a cemetery for the soldiers. Mr. Martin will issue the following circular:

The majority of the American soldiers who have died in or near Ponce, Puerto Rico, are buried in a graveyard in which only the poorest natives have been interred. The other cemetery is crowded. The Quartermaster's Department states that it has no authority to purchase land; the commanding General says the same, and in consequence the dead are being buried where no American community would permit human beings to be interred. The place is almost inconceivably filthy. It is actually below the level of the sea. Two feet of water stands in every freshly opened grave, and at times the sea rushes over the entire graveyard. Intolerable stenches rise from stagnant pools; goats and pigs overrun the graves, and the immense land crabs which infest the spot make the desirability of reinterment most pressing. In Puerto Rico there is not an acre of land less appropriate for the purposes to which this has been put.

The troops all left on special trains for their homes during the afternoon.

Federal Cemetery for Puerto Rico.

To secure a suitable place for the burial in Puerto Rico of United States soldiers who have died or may hereafter die there, Chaplain J. H. Sutherland, Nineteenth Infantry, Ponce, Puerto Rico; M. T. Moloney, Chicago, and Frederick Roy Martin of The Boston Journal have taken steps to buy ground for a Federal cemetery, which shall be presented to the Government. They have secured an option upon desirable land three-quarters of a mile from the centre of Ponce, on the road to Adjuntas. Five thousand dollars will pay for the land, its preparation, and for the reinterment of bodies already buried, which work will proceed at once under the direction of Chaplain Sutherland.

EVACUATION OF PUERTO RICO.

Details Practically Completed—Lares, Aguadilla, San Sebastian, and Vieques Island to be Given Up Monday.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Sept. 16.—The details of the evacuation of the island were practically completed at a meeting of the commission to-day, and all now depends upon when the Madrid Government shall place transports at the disposal of Capt. Gen. Macias for the embarkation of the troops.

Failure to send transports will embarrass the Spanish Commissioners, but the American Commissioners will probably not set an absolute time limit for the evacuation without instructions from Washington.

The Spaniards do not desire to concentrate all their troops here, for fear of endangering their health, until they are informed when the transports will arrive.

On Monday, in addition to Lares, Aguadilla, and San Sebastian, the Spanish will evacuate the Island of Vieques.

The movable property and military equipment which the Spaniards may properly remove from the island, if they desire to do so, will be inventoried separately. The commission may arrange to purchase such equipment as it desires to retain. This will include field guns and possibly certain movable fixtures in the public buildings and a vast quantity of Cardiff coal, which was shipped here for Admiral Cervera's fleet.

Two hundred and fifty members of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment are sick, and the men are anxious to return to their homes.

More depredations are reported to have occurred in the neighborhood of Utuado. Several Spanish haciendas have been burned and two Spanish planters killed. These outrages are attributed to the lower classes of the natives, actuated by a spirit of revenge, and to a lawless gang of brigands who have been operating near Ciales. The Spanish planters fear for their lives, and are extremely anxious that the Americans should obtain control in order to afford them protection, as the United States is powerless now to preserve order in places within Spanish lines.

Upon petition of practically all of the residents of Utuado, Gen. Henry has dismissed the old Alcalde and appointed Señor Ramirao Martinas in his place. The latter has inaugurated an American régime, and has held an election for all municipal offices, including policemen. Utuado is the first town in the island to possess officers chosen by the popular will.

The steamer Juan Forgas arrived here from Barcelona with provisions for the Spanish troops, but as there is a supply for two months still here, the steamer proceeded for Havana, where she will discharge her cargo.

Puerto Rico's Prospects Improving.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Times this morning publishes a letter from its Puerto Rico correspondent, in which the writer says he thinks the enthusiasm with which the Americans were received will cool considerably when the inhabitants discover that they must toil as hard under American as under Spanish dominion. The future prospects of the island, however, the correspondent says, are wonderfully improved and the island will probably become almost a close market for American goods.

DOUGLAS TO MEET SMITH.

Amateur Championship Will Be Decided by These Two Golfers To-day—Macdonald Out of the Game.

By a singular coincidence the final round for the amateur golf championship of the United States will be played under almost the same conditions that characterized the deciding contest last year on the Chicago Club links. This all-important conflict, the finish of six brilliant golfing days on the Morris County links at Morristown, N. J., will be played to-day, and the rivals for the highest honors will be Findlay S. Douglas and Walter B. Smith. A year ago H. S. Whigham and W. Rosseter Betts were the contestants. Whigham is an English golfer and a finished player, having learned the game as a boy in his native land. His club now is the Onwentsia Golf Club, near Chicago. Betts was a student golfer, then in Yale College, but a graduate last June, and entered from the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club. Thus the East and the West met in the last battle on the links. So it will be to-day, only in the present case the foreign golfer hails from the East and the Yale student from the West. Douglas represents the Fairfield County Club of Greenwich, Conn., and Smith enters from Whigham's club, Onwentsia. He is also a Yale golfer, holding his college championship.

The contest will also be one of experienced golf against the knowledge acquired within recent years, Smith being hardly more than a three years' student of the game. Douglas is a young man, and before coming to America three years ago, was a student at St. Andrew's, and Captain of his class golf team. He is a cool, finished, and steady player, and is regarded as the winner, although Smith is counted on to give him a lively match.

Douglas defeated Walter J. Travis by the surprisingly high score of 8 holes and 6 to play. This caused general amazement, for Travis was expected to make a far better showing than that in his semi-final round. In the morning he did well, holding Douglas down to a lead of 1 hole, and naturally a close game was awaited with interest in the afternoon. When the Oakland champion and victor in so many big tournaments began losing one, two, and then three holes, the crowd of nearly 500 spectators, who were pressing on in the wake of the players, at first was surprised, then amazed, and finally so disappointed that many cut loose from the match when it was seen that Douglas was a sure winner and joined the followers who were interested in the Smith-Macdonald contest.

The Douglas-Travis Match.

Travis absolutely went to pieces, and has never before shown such loss of nerve in a trying match. His game was far inferior to his morning play, and particularly was it observable where it had least been expected, on the putting green. In his game on the previous day with Foxhall Keene putting had been one of the great features of Travis's play. It may have been nervousness or a temporary physical breakdown from the long strain, for Travis had not been well up to two weeks before the tournament. His poor putting commenced at the start of the afternoon round. An easy put missed lost him the first hole. The next two were halved in four.

In going over the railroad Travis hit the wire and played another without penalty. Douglas outdrove him, and using his iron on the second made a magnificent carry to the green. Travis purposely played short of the bunker, and went on the green in three, and then needed three puts to hole out, while Douglas was content with two. In driving to the fifth, a hole Travis invariably made, he used his brassie, but his long second shot failed, and the ball bobbed into the sand bunker. This hole and the next Douglas took, playing splendid golf. The seventh Travis literally gave away. Douglas drove into the sand bunker, and on his niblick out the ball rolled into the deep hollow beyond, and his next went over the green. Travis meanwhile had reached the green beautifully, and had a good chance to get the hole in four from a six-foot put. He missed by 12 inches, and to the consternation of the gallery missed the next, the ball almost hanging on the cup. Douglas took six and the hole was halved.

The next two went against Travis. On the eighth he made a grand attempt to hole out from thirty feet, but the ball ran directly over the hole, and he then failed by a three-foot put to halve. On the homeward stretch Douglas took two holes and Travis one, the one-sided match ending at the thirtieth hole of the entire contest. Of the twelve holes played in the afternoon Douglas made 8, Travis 1, and only three were halved. The contest in the morning was a good one, Douglas making the low score of 80 strokes and Travis 84. The Scotchman had a lead of 2 at the eighth and eleventh holes, but at the fifteenth Travis tied the game. Douglas finished the round, however, one ahead. The score:

Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield—

FIRST ROUND.											
Out	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	39	
In	5	4	6	5	4	4	3	5	5	41	80
SECOND ROUND.											
Out	4	4	4	5	5	4	6	4	4	40	
In	4	5	5							14	54
Total (30 holes)											134

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—

FIRST ROUND.											
Out	5	3	5	6	4	5	6	4	5	43	
In	4	6	6	5	3	3	4	5	5	41	84
SECOND ROUND.											
Out	5	4	4	6	6	5	6	5	5	46	
In	6	4	6							16	62
Total (30 holes)											146

Macdonald's Defeat a Surprise.

Charles B. Macdonald and Walter B. Smith furnished some interesting and exciting golf, and Macdonald also gave the crowd a surprise by coming out end man. Not that Smith's ability as a golfer was not fully recognized, but the experienced and finished play of Macdonald was relied upon to aid him in defeating the younger golfer. The morning round went steadily against the older man, and he finished 3 down. Smith played an even game except at the twelfth hole, where he went into the bunker and needed several shots to get out, taking ten strokes for the hole. As it was, he finished in 87 strokes, to 89 for Macdonald.

The latter did his best in the afternoon, that was evident, and two or three times made the young man's friends tremble. He made the first two holes in succession, doing them beautifully in three strokes each. Then two were halved, and by getting the fifth, Macdonald tied the game. It was even golf at the next two. Driving from the high tee to the eighth green, Smith sent one of his tremendously long balls, but it rolled into the woods adjoining the course, and being out of bounds, he had to drop a ball on the tee and play two. Macdonald took the hole, and his lead of one for the first time in the day made his friends hopeful. He disappointed them on the next, going into the bunker on short shots and taking nine for the hole. At the twelfth hole Smith had regained his lead, being two ahead, but Macdonald then made two straight, and the game was tied, with but four holes left to play.

Smith drove beautifully on the green to the fifteenth, and Macdonald fell in the road. He lost that, and Smith also took the next, sending a ball across the punch bowl on to the green, Macdonald falling short. The seventeenth was halved, and that ended the match in Smith's favor by two up and one to play. The home hole was played out, and the scores were:

Walter B. Smith, Onwentsia—

FIRST ROUND.											
Out	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	6	42	
In	4	4	10	4	6	4	4	5	4	45	87
SECOND ROUND.											
Out	4	4	5	6	5	4	5	5	5	43	
In	4	5	5	7	6	3	3	5	5	43	86
Total											173

Charles B. Macdonald, Chicago—

FIRST ROUND.											
Out	5	3	5	6	5	6	5	5	5	45	
In	5	5	6	6	4	4	4	5	5	44	89
SECOND ROUND.											
Out	3	3	5	6	4	4	5	4	9	43	
In	5	5	6	5	4	4	4	5	4	42	85
Total											174

In the evening a golf dance was given in the clubhouse by the members to the visiting golfers and their friends. The Reception Committee who managed the affair consisted of Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine, Mrs. Charles Bradley, Mrs. W. Allston Flagg, Mrs. Rudolph H. Kissel, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, and Mrs. Alexander H. Tiers.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Are Easily Beaten by the Pittsburgs at the Polo Grounds.

A DRAW GAME IN BROOKLYN

Errors by Magoon Enable the Louisvilles to Tie the Score—Boston Wins from St. Louis and Baltimore Downs Cincinnati Again.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	84	43	.661
Baltimore	79	46	.632
Cincinnati	79	51	.608
Cleveland	74	52	.587
Chicago	71	59	.546
New York	67	60	.528
Philadelphia	62	60	.508
Pittsburg	65	64	.504
Louisville	56	72	.438
Brooklyn	46	72	.390
Washington	42	86	.328
St. Louis	34	94	.266

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 6; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 7; Louisville, 7.
Baltimore, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Boston, 10; St. Louis, 2.
Philadelphia, 9; Chicago, 0, (forfeited.)
Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 5.
Cleveland, 6; Washington, 3.

Games To-day.

St. Louis in New York.
Pittsburg in Brooklyn.
Cleveland in Baltimore.
Louisville in Boston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.
Chicago in Washington.

The game played by the New Yorks against the Pittsburgs at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon was not good enough to win a victory over a minor league team. The Pittsburgs won as they pleased. Gardner, a pitcher who has never made any record, fooled the locals as easy as Seymour could a team of collegians. They came to the bat inning after inning and simply popped the ball into the waiting hands of some fielder. There were only a few persons present, owing to the threatening weather, but a majority of these left for home long before the game ended. Doheny's curves were easy enough for the visitors, and they made a hit every time a hit was needed. Off and on the field the New Yorks displayed that tired feeling, and half the time when they did get a man on first base there were no coachers. At one stage of the game there was a chance to escape a shut-out, but Warner spoiled this by a stupid piece of base running in trying to get to second base on a short hit to right field.

The locals had out a "mixed" team yesterday. Joyce was not feeling well enough to play, and Grady played at first base, where he fielded splendidly. Hartman took a day off to visit a sick relative, and Foster, who replaced him at third, made several good plays. Gilbert, who was a member of the Washington team for a few days, drifted into New York, and was sent into right field, where he misjudged a hit in the second inning that netted three bases and sent in three runs. He is fast on the bases, however, and hits the ball hard.

Another new player will make his appearance on the Polo Grounds Monday. Latmier is the new man's name, and he is said to have made quite a reputation as a catcher in Dayton, Ohio.

The St. Louis team is on the schedule for to-day, and an interesting game is anticipated. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
VanHaln, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Seymour, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Grady, 1b.	0	1	16	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	2	1	3	0
Gilbert, rf.	0	1	1	1	1
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
Foster, 3b.	0	0	1	5	0
Warner, c.	0	1	6	2	0
Doheny, p.	0	1	0	7	0
Totals	0	6	27	22	1

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	2	1	1	2	1
O'Brien, cf.	0	3	3	0	0
M'Carthy, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Clark, 1b.	1	2	4	1	0
Gray, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0
Padden, 2b.	0	1	6	1	1
Schriver, c.	0	0	7	0	0
Ely, ss.	2	2	3	1	0
Gardner, p.	1	0	1	2	0
Totals	6	10	27	11	2

New York ...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Pittsburg ...0 3 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1. Stolen bases—Gilbert. Two-base hit—Donovan. Three-base hit—O'Brien. First base by errors—New York, 2. Sacrifice hits—Schriver, Gray, Gardner. First base on balls—off Doheny, 3. Struck out—By Doheny, 5; by Gardner, 3. Passed ball—Schriver. Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburg, 7. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

ELEVEN INNINGS IN BROOKLYN.

Louisvilles Tie the Score Because of Magoon's Errors.

The Brooklyns and Louisvilles played a tie game at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, the game being called after the eleventh inning on account of darkness. The Brooklyns gained what appeared to be a safe lead by good hitting, but errors by Magoon enabled the Louisvilles to tie the score. The Pittsburgs will play in Brooklyn to-day. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1b	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	3	1	1	0
Jones, rf.	2	1	3	0	0
Smith, lf.	1	0	3	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	1	2	5	4	0
Magoon, ss.	1	2	3	5	5
La'ch'ce, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	1	3	1	0
Ryan, c.	0	1	6	1	0
Yeager, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	7	11	33	16	5

LOUISVILLE.	R	1b	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	2	1	2	0	0
Hoy, cf.	2	1	5	0	0
Hartsell, rf.	0	2	2	1	0
Wagner, 3b.	0	2	2	2	0
Decker, 1b.	0	2	10	1	0
Ritchey, 2b.	2	1	2	2	0
Cling'an, ss.	0	1	5	5	0
Kit'dge, c.	0	1	3	2	0
Dowling, p.	1	1	0	2	1
Total	7	12	33	15	1

Brooklyn ...3 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—7
Louisville ...0 1 2 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—7

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Louisville, 2. Two-base hit—Magoon. Three-base hit—Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Ryan. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1; Louisville, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Louisville, 7. Struck out—By Yeager, 4; by Dowling, 2. Base on balls—Off Yeager, 4; off Dowling, 4. Double plays—Magoon, Hallman, and Lachance; Hartzell, Clingman, and Wagner. Hit by pitched ball—Jones. Passed ball—Ryan. Umpire Mr. Hunt. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Philadelphia, 9; Chicago, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The Philadelphias won the first game to-day by forfeit. McFarland overslid the plate in the fifth, but succeeded in touching the base before Donahue touched him with the ball. Mertes, Acting Captain, kicked so long and so vigorously that Umpire Gaffney declared the game forfeited. The home team were not in the second game at any stage. Their fielding was execrable. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago ...1 0 0 1 0—2
Philadelphia ...0 0 0 0 1—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 4. Errors—Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Griffiths and Donahue; Philadelphia, Donahue and McFarland.

Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 5.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago ...3 0 0 0 1 1 4 0 1—10
Philadelphia ...1 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0—5

Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 16; Philadelphia, 11. Errors—Philadelphia, 5. Batteries—Chicago, Thornton and Nichols; Philadelphia, Connor, T. Murphy, and M. Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney; Assistant Umpire Mr. Smith.

Boston, 10; St. Louis, 2.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The Champions enjoyed a batting game to-day and hit Taylor's curves all over the field. The visitors also batted Lewis hard, but it was confined to the first two innings, and only 2 runs resulted. The ball was sent over the fence four times during the game. Score:

Boston ...0 0 0 6 0 0 1 3 .—10
St. Louis ...0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Boston, 7; St. Louis, 2. Base hits—Boston, 15; St. Louis, 8. Errors—St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Bergen; St. Louis, Taylor and Clements. Umpire—Mr. McDonald; Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Cleveland, 6; Washington, 3.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Cleveland won to-day's game in the seventh inning on two singles, a base on balls, and an error. Casey's generalship in accomplishing double plays was the feature of the game. Score:

Washington ...0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—3
Cleveland ...0 1 1 0 0 0 3 1 0—6

Earned runs—Washington, 2; Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Washington, 10; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Washington, 3; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and Farrell; Cleveland, Powell and Criger. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Baltimore, 3; Cincinnati, 2.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—The Baltimores made it four straight with the Cincinnatis to-day in a game that was in doubt at all times, and in which both sides played good ball. Kitson had good control of the ball and pulled his side out of several tight places. Score:

Baltimore ...0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 .—3
Cincinnati ...0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Baltimore, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Cincinnati, 11. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, Kitson and Robinson; Cincinnati, Dammann and Wood. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

New York and Brooklyn To-morrow.

The final game of the series between the New Yorks and Brooklyns will be played at the grounds of the West New York Field Club, in Weehawken, to-morrow afternoon. It is the game postponed on account of rain, May 11, at the Polo Grounds. Seymour will probably pitch for the New Yorks. The game will begin at 3:30 o'clock.

Brooklyns Release Shindle.

Third Baseman Shindle will play his last game with the Brooklyns to-day. He has been released, and Wagner of Washington has been secured to take his place. Anderson, who it was said early in the season had been sold to the Washington Club, was only loaned, and will return to Brooklyn in a few days.

Edenia

Lundborg's standard Perfume, an old favorite with the ladies.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

First Day's Play of the English Eleven at Philadelphia Results in a Draw.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The first day's play in the international cricket match between Capt. P. F. Warner's team of English amateurs and the representative eleven of the strongest Philadelphia cricket teams may be described as a draw. The weather and turf conditions were unfavorable at first, and the locals were retired for the rather discouraging total of 94. They were at bat the greater part of the day, but at 3:30 P. M., when the Englishmen went in for their first inning, the weather had cleared up beautifully, and the outlook was propitious for good scoring.

The first pair, Capt. Warner and F. Mitchell, started off well, scoring 44 before the first wicket fell. The next four wickets, however, went down with less than a dozen runs added to the score, and when the eighth wicket fell and play was stopped for the day, the Englishmen had only 79 runs. They have only one more wicket to lose, as, because of the illness of three of their players, they are batting only ten men in the first inning.

Several of the Philadelphia players made their first appearance in an international match, out on the whole the eleven played good cricket, the bowling of Clark and Morton being especially noteworthy. The best batting was done by King, who was not out for 28 runs, and Bates, who scored 21. The only other Philadelphian to achieve double figures was Capt. Brown, who made 10. For the Englishmen Capt. Warner scored 25, Mitchell, 21, and Bosanquet 20. Ainsworth carried off the bowling honors, retiring seven of the ten local batsmen. Play will be continued to-morrow and Monday.

The detailed score follows:

GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

N. Z. Graves, b. Bosanquet ...3
A. M. Wood, c. Bray, b. Ainsworth ...0
F. H. Bates, c. Bray, b. Bosanquet ...21
W. W. Noble, c. Bosanquet, b. Ainsworth ...8
R. D. Brown, st. Bray, b. Bosanquet ...10
P. H. Clark, st. Bray, b. Ainsworth ...5
J. B. King, not out ...28
W. Thayer, l. b. w., b. Ainsworth ...0
J. E. C. Morton, b. Ainsworth ...0
H. C. Townsend, b. Ainsworth ...6
J. H. Scattergood, c. Bray, b. Ainsworth ...6
Total ...94

GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND.

P. F. Warner, c. Scattergood, b. P. H. Clarke ...25
F. Mitchell, c. Morton, b. P. H. Clarke ...21
C. H. Sewell, c. Bates, b. P. H. Clarke ...2
V. T. Hill, b. Morton ...3
B. J. T. Bosanquet, c. Scattergood, b. King ...20
G. E. Winter, b. Morton ...2
E. H. Bray, b. Morton ...4
A. Warner, c. Brown, b. Morton ...0
R. Borens, not out ...0
J. T. Ainsworth, to bat ...0
Byes ...2
Total ...79

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 16.—The Grand Circuit meeting at Rigby Park closed to-day. Summaries:

2:08 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.
Anaconda, b. g., by Night-Haggin mare, by Algona, (Keating) ...1 1 1
Indiana, b. g., (McCarthy) ...2 2 4
Kelfina, g. m., (Cheney) ...4 3 2
Quadriga, ch. g., (Miler) ...5 4 3
Passing Belle, b. m., (Burch) ...3 5 5
Botanica, b. s., (March) ...6 6 6
Time—2:06½; 2:06¼; 2:08.

2:32 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.
Genevieve, ch. f., by May King-May Be, by Almonastra, (Payne) ...1 1 1
King Malcolm, b. s., (Proctor) ...2 2 3
Regal Nelson, b. s., (Gilbert) ...3 3 2
Time—2:27½; 2:23¾; 2:16¼.

At Waterbury, Conn.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 16.—Summary of to-day's racing:

2:25 Class.—Purse $300; trot and pace.
Michael Strogoff, b. g., (Holmes) ...3 1 1 2 1
Wakeman, b. g., (Etheridge) ...1 2 8 1 3
Red Bird, b. g., (Sanborn) ...2 3 2 4 3
Just Right, ch. g., (Cook) ...4 5 5 3 4
Gov. Page, b. g., (Norton) ...5 4 4 5 5
Timothy A., ch. g., (Blumenthal) ...Dis.
Time—2:21½; 2:30½; 2:30½; 2:30½; 2:31.

2:23 Class.—Trot and pace; purse $300.
Alcantra Queen, blk. m., (Greyman) ...1 1 1
Lucina, g. m., (Smith) ...4 3 2
Don Aldo, b. g., (Holmes) ...3 2 5
Viola, b. m., (Hurley) ...2 5 4
Gray Fern, (Stewart) ...5 4 3
Bessie Hessell, blk. m., (Clark) ...6 6 dr
Time—2:24¾; 2:24¾; 2:29.

2:27 Class.—Trot and pace; purse $300.
Rob S., b. g., (Wade) ...1 1 1
Nancy Russell, b. m., (Gaffney) ...3 2 3
Mason Boy, b. g., (Fisher) ...2 3 4
Franklin Boy, g. g., (Lilley) ...4 4 2
Time—2:32; 2:31¼; 2:32¾.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Lillian Belle	128	Blarneystone	114
Imperator	123	Armament	114
L'Alouette	123	Atlantus	113
Lord Zeni	122	Saratoga	112
Ten Spot	122	Blissful	111
Buffoon	117	Right of Way	109
Sensational	116	Queen of Beauty	104
Charentus	115	Fleeting Gold	104
King Barleycorn	115		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Hanwell	111	Decanter	102
Hats Off	106	Millstream	101
Merry Prince	106	Lady Disdain	100
Simon W.	106	Merlin	97
Manassas	103	Black Dude	97
Endeavor	103	Marito	89

THIRD RACE.—The Prospect Stakes of $2,500 for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Kentucky Colonel	115	Ways and Means	112
Ahom	115	Mr. Clay	107
Autumn	112	Rhinelander	107
Scannel	112	Frohsinn	107
Duke of Middleburgh	112	Hiles	104
Dr. Eichberg	112	Manuel	102
W. Overton	112		

FOURTH RACE.—The Oriental Handicap of $2,500, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Algol	126	Handball	108
The Friar	123	Whistling Coon	100
Dr. Catlett	114	Buela	97
Sir Walter	113	Twinkler	96
Poetess	108		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Federal	108	Meddlesome	102
Easter Card	107	Anitra	99
Roysterer	104	Chemisette	99
Miss Smith	104	Claptrap	99
Duke of Baden	103	Rose May	99
Tender	102	Satin Slipper	99
Tut Tut	102	Spurs	97
Country Dance	102	Mrs. Jimmy	95

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling hurdle race. One mile and a half over six hurdles.

Marshall	153	Tantris	146
Frontiersman	152	Rifler	145
Baby Bill	150	Duke of Durham	144
Bergen	150	Herrmann the Great	132
Manchester	150	The Widower	132
Governor Budd	147		

Goodwin's Official Turf Guide.

Goodwin's Official Turf Guide, No. 11, containing a summary of all the races run in the United States up to and including Sept. 15, has just been issued, and it will be found by turfmen who care to look up past performances a valuable guide. It contains, in addition to the records, complete lists of the best performances at every distance, the names of horses that have been run under wrong names, the scale of weights adopted by The Jockey Club, and much other useful information.

Lawn Tennis at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 16.—The scores to-day in the Hudson River lawn tennis tournament were as follows:

Men's Doubles.—Final Round—W. H. Spurgin of West Point and A. B. Millard of Tarrytown, defeated C. S. Batt and E. H. Thayer of Newburg—6—6, 1—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Mixed Doubles.—Mr. and Mrs. Pouch of Newburg defeated Miss Lydia Booth and Isaac Platt of Poughkeepsie—6—2, 6—2.

Ladies' Singles.—Mrs. Pouch, former champion, defeated Miss Caroline R. Ferris—6—0, 6—1.

To-morrow the finals will be played for the Hudson River championships in ladies' and men's singles and mixed doubles. In men's singles, E. H. Thayer will play E. A. Jova. In ladies' singles, Mrs. Pouch will play Miss Mabel Ferris. In mixed doubles, Mr. and Mrs. Pouch will play Miss Mabel Ferris and W. A. Spurgin.

Yale Football Schedule.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 16.—Manager Brown of the Yale Football Association to-night gave out the schedule of games for the coming season. Eleven games in all will be played, and all except three of them in this city. As usual, the first game is with Trinity College at Hartford on Sept. 24. The other games are: Oct. 1, Wesleyan in New Haven; Oct. 5, Amherst in New Haven; Oct. 8, Williams in New Haven; Oct. 15, Newton A. C. in Newton, Mass.; Oct. 19, Brown in New Haven; Oct. 22, Carlisle Indians in New Haven; Oct. 29, West Point in New Haven; Nov. 5, Chicago A. C. in New Haven; Nov. 12, Princeton in Princeton; Nov. 19, Harvard in New Haven.

West Point Football Team Schedule.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The West Point football team has announced its schedule for this year's games as follows: Oct. 1, Tufts; Oct. 8, Wesleyan; Oct. 15, Harvard; Oct. 28, Lehigh; Oct. 29, Yale; Nov. 5, Princeton. An effort is being made to get a date with the University of Pennsylvania. The team is being coached two afternoons of each week by Lieuts. Ames, Morrow, and Stout. The composition of the team is not yet known, but these from last year's eleven will be members: Kromer, Foy, Ennis, Romeyn, Waldron, Humphrey, and Baender. Cadet F. B. Kerr, First Class, is manager and Kromer Captain.

Burlesque Baseball at Orange.

The members of the Orange Athletic Association will end the baseball season next Saturday afternoon by giving a benefit burlesque game of baseball and carnival of sports at the Orange Oval. After the baseball game the players will participate in a chase after a greased pig, climbing a greased pole, and other sports for novel prizes. The following men have charge of the arrangements: Messrs. Rothschild, Simpson, Lippman, Bomeisler, Jewett, Stevens, Bradley, Gale, Mills, Snedener, Cantine, Cassidy, Rand, Marshall, Varian, Gray, Mohor, Cuming, Stone, Hatt, Curry, and Reynolds.

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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. James M. Marshall, Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army, will proceed at once to Chickamauga Park and report to Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster.

The resignation of Second Lieut. James M. A. Darrach, United States Infantry, (Eleventh Regiment,) has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 24.

First Lieut. Parry Clement, Twenty-first United States Infantry, (recently promoted from Second Lieutenant, Twenty-second United States Infantry,) now at Callands, Va., upon the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and join his regiment.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted First Lieut. Isaac C. Jenks, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month, on account of sickness, is granted Second Lieut. William L. Hughes, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Leave of absence, on account of sickness, from Aug. 12 to Sept. 23, inclusive, is granted Second Lieut. William A. Zuehlke, Second Wisconsin Volunteers.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 13: Capt. Thomas E. Jackson, Forty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Frank Mailer, Forty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry; Major Henry Wallace, Surgeon, Forty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Charles H. Coburn, Nevada Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Frank M. Biggs, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted Capt. John J. Kennedy, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

Major William A. Purdy, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, accompanied by his authorized clerk and H. S. Hostetter, Paymaster's Clerk, will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and there pay the Fifth Maryland Volunteer Infantry and other troops at that post on muster of Aug. 31, and on completion of that duty will return to his station in Washington.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Second Lieut. Frederick B. Shaw, Fifth Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Major John W. Dillenback, Second Artillery.

The leave of absence granted Major John A. Logan, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts, Tenth United States Cavalry, is extended twenty days on account of sickness.

Second Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts, Tenth United States Cavalry, will proceed from Springfield, Ill., to Montauk Point, N. Y., and join his regiment.

Major Charles A. Smylie, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers, will proceed to his home and report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Capt. Robert J. C. Irvine, Eleventh Infantry, will proceed to Fort Monroe on official business pertaining to stores on board the steamship Panama, and upon completion thereof will return to Washington.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Edwin C. Hoyt, United States Infantry, Eleventh Regiment, has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 30.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. George J. Godfrey, Twenty-second Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Capt. Willson Y. Stamper, Eighth United States Infantry, upon being relieved from his present duties at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, will proceed to join his regiment.

Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Wayne, Michigan, and upon his arrival there will report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Capt. William P. Williams, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed from Fort Monroe to New York City on public business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, and upon the completion thereof will repair to Newport News, Va., and resume his duties as Quartermaster in charge of the steamer Panama.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department are made:

Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymaster United States Army, is relieved from duty at Montauk Point and will proceed to and take station in New York City and report in person to the Chief Paymaster, Department of the East, for duty and by letter to the commanding General of that department.

Major John P. Baker, Paymaster United States Army, is relieved from duty at Montauk Point and will proceed and take station at St. Louis and report by letter to the commanding General, Department of the Platte, and to the Chief Paymaster of that department.

Majors George B. Guild, George E. Pickett, George H. Fay, Samuel D. C. Hays, and Henry S. May, Additional Paymasters United States Volunteers, are relieved from duty at Montauk Point and will proceed to and take station in Chicago and report by letter to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, and to the Chief Paymaster of that department.

Majors Samuel S. Harvey, George D. Sherman, and John H. Townsend, Additional Paymasters United States Volunteers, are relieved from duty at Montauk Point and will proceed to and take station in New York City and report in person to the Chief Paymaster, Department of the East, for duty and by letter to the commanding General of that department.

Majors George W. Fishback and Eugene Coffin, additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, are relieved from duty at Montauk Point and will proceed to Washington and report in person to the Paymaster General of the army for duty.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Arthur Thayer, Third Cavalry, Aug. 28, is extended one month.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John W. Thomas, United States Army, will report in person to the Surgeon General of the army for instructions, instead of reporting to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John W. Thomas, United States Army, will proceed to New York City and report in person to Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, to embark on first transport to Ponce, Puerto Rico, and upon arrival there, will report in person to the commanding General of United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

Leave of absence for two months, on account of sickness, is granted Lieut. Frederick W. Pierce, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted Chaplain W. K. Weaver, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, is further extended twenty days on account of sickness.

Capt. G. Fitzhugh, Sixth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 15.

First Lieut. Wilbur F. Barber, Twenty-second New York Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect at once.

First Lieut. Arthur E. Lewis, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 16.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. B. Enochs, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is extended seven days.

Acting Assistant Surgeons H. W. Elliot and R. C. Halcomb, will proceed from Camp Wikoff to Willets Point, and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Major Robert A. Rogers, First Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, to date from July 21.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, United States Army, will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of ammunition for the Ordnance Department, and on completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will make, not to exceed three visits during the month of September to the Dettmar Powder Works, Farmingdale, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of gunpowder and gun cotton, in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department, and on completion of that duty will return to his proper station after each visit.

Capt. William M. Loveland, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report in person to Lieut. Col. Frank E. Nye, Subsistence Department, Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place, for duty as an assistant in his office.

Major Philip F. Harvey, Surgeon, United States Army, now on sick leave of absence at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Capt. Ashton B. Heyl, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, now on sick leave of absence at Cincinnati, will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., and report to Major William R. Hall, Surgeon, United States Army, for assignment to duty in the United States General Hospital at that post.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Lyman M. Bass, United States Artillery, (Third Regiment,) has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 20.

First Lieut. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Camp Wikoff for conference with officers who were at Santiago, Cuba, concerning the action in active service of certain arms and ammunition, vice First Lieut. George W. Burr, Ordnance Department, hereby relieved.

Navy.

Acting Carpenter J. P. Hates is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Oregon.

Paymaster G. H. Read, retired, is ordered to Norfolk for temporary duty in connection with clothing.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. C. Leonard is detached from the Dorothea, when put out of commission, and ordered to the navy yard at New York.

Commander B. F. Tilley is assigned to the command of the Adams.

Commander W. C. Gibson is detached from the navy yard at Mare Island and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. D. Terry is detached from the Helena and ordered home and to be ready for orders to go to sea.

Commander H. E. Nichols is ordered to the navy yard at Mare Island.

Lieut. B. T. Walling's unexpired sick leave is revoked and he is ordered to the navy yard at New York.

Rear Admiral J. N. Miller is detached from command of the Pacific station, Oct. 10, and ordered home to wait orders.

Commodore A. Kautz is detached from command of the naval station at Newport, Oct. 1, and ordered to command the Pacific station, Oct. 10.

Acting Gunner S. Chiles is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Buffalo.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Z. W. Reynolds is detached from the Miantonomoh and ordered home to settle accounts and to be ready for orders to the Oregon.

Assistant Paymaster J. H. Merriam is detached from the Helena and ordered to the Miantonomoh.

Assistant Paymaster R. H. Orr is detached from the navy yard at New York and ordered to the Helena.

Capt. R. D. Evans is detached from command of the Iowa and ordered home to wait orders.

Capt. S. Terry is assigned to the Iowa Sept. 24.

Acting Boatswain C. Wouters is detached from the Iowa and ordered to the Vermont.

Acting Boatswain E. M. Isaac is detached from the navy yard at Norfolk and ordered to the Iowa.

Carpenter M. F. Roberts is detached from the Oregon and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. S. King and Lieut. William M. Paul are honorably discharged Sept. 14.

Assistant Surgeon C. N. Barney is discharged from Sept. 15.

Lieut. William Cox is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Alexander.

Ensign J. Martin is detached from the Alexander and ordered home.

Ensign G. Norman is detached from the Miantonomoh and ordered home.

Lieut. F. B. Anderson and Lieut. D. W. Shea are detached from connection with the Coast Signal Service and ordered home.

Lieut. R. H. Pinckney is detached from connection with the Coast Signal Service and ordered home.

Lieut. A. R. Merrill is detached from connection with the Coast Signal Service and ordered home.

The following are honorably discharged Sept. 15: Lieut. R. H. Pinckney, Lieut. F. B. Anderson, Lieut. D. W. Shea, Lieut. A. R. Merrill, Lieut. J. S. Waters, Lieut. R. B. Quick, Lieut. S. J. Eshleman, Ensign E. O. Holloway, Ensign E. N. Robinson, Assistant Engineer R. C. Wilson, Ensign G. Norman, Assistant Surgeon A. Heger, and Mate W. H. E. Von Harten.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Mohican arrived at San Francisco Sept. 15.
Bennington arrived at San Francisco Sept. 15.
Dolphin arrived at Washington Sept. 15.
Solace arrived at Brooklyn Sept. 15.
Gloucester arrived at Gloucester Sept. 15.
Panther sailed from Norfolk for Tompkinsville Sept. 15.
Marblehead sailed from Boston for Quebec Sept. 15.
Baltimore sailed from Hongkong for Manila Sept. 16.
St. Louis arrived at Philadelphia Sept. 16 and was placed out of commission.
Aileen sailed from Montauk for New York Sept. 16.
Vicksburg arrived at Newport Sept. 16.

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JEWISH YEAR 5659 BEGINS

Its Coming Celebrated with Rejoicings in All the City Synagogues.

SOLDIERS HOME TO WORSHIP

They Formed a Conspicuous Portion of Last Night's Congregations—The Synagogues Insufficient for the Throngs.

With pomp and ceremony the Jewish new year was ushered in last night, and faithful Jews throughout the world observed the festival of good cheer and happiness. The synagogues of this city and some 150 halls fitted up for the occasion were crowded last night when the celebration began, and —especially in the orthodox synagogues on the east side—the elaborate services lasted far into the night, although they had begun at 6 o'clock. In the synagogues of the reformed congregations the services were much briefer but quite impressive. In the larger synagogues admission was almost wholly by ticket; yet many worshippers unprovided in this way presented themselves and were accommodated after the seat holders had been placed. At nearly every place of worship many who came to pay their devotions were turned away.

One of the features of this year's celebration was the presence in the synagogues of many soldiers of Jewish faith. Adjt. Gen. Corbin issued last week an order granting furloughs to such Jewish soldiers as desired to spend their holidays at home, and the great number present in uniform at the various places of worship showed how many Hebrews had responded to the country's call. The majority of these came from the volunteer regiments, the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Seventy-first, and the Fourteenth and Forty-seventh of Brooklyn were largely represented. Most of the synagogues had issued cordial invitations to the soldiers to attend, and wherever a boy in blue presented himself a seat was quickly found for him and he was the recipient of much attention, especially from the young women, who vied with each other in making the soldiers feel at home.

Some of the boys came with their families, and many a father, mother, and sweetheart was proud to show that his or her own boy had been among those who responded to the call for volunteers.

About forty members of the Forty-seventh, now in barracks at Fort Adams, Newport, received ten days' furlough to spend at their homes. The men left Newport yesterday in heavy marching order, with instructions to report at Governors Island at the expiration of their leave, to ascertain where their regiment is stationed. The majority of these attended services in Brooklyn last night.

In the Lower East Side.

In the down-town east side districts, especially in the vicinity of Hester, Ludlow, Allen, and Eldridge Streets, every loft or hall in any way suitable for the purpose had been turned into a place of worship. Many of these had been previously inspected by the Building Department, and impromptu fire escapes had been erected where their presence was deemed necessary.

As if by magic last night all the marts of the east side closed their doors, and business was at a standstill. The shops will continue closed to-day. Houses looked as spick and span as possible under the influence of the ante-holiday housecleaning, and the men, women, and children were arrayed in their best costumes. The women in all the places of worship made brave displays of Fall modes and millinery, and the evening, after services, was employed in making calls on relatives and friends and wishing all a happy new year.

Special musical services had been provided in the larger temples, and even the smaller congregations had provided themselves with extra readers and singers. In many of the synagogues the Shofar or Ram's Horn was blown. In the more orthodox the services will be continued on Sunday, as two days are celebrated here according to the ancient custom.

In the Temple Israel of Harlem Dr. M. H. Harris delivered a lecture last night on "The Influence of Good Wishes." The sermon to-day will be on "The Jewish Question." This morning's topics at some of the other principal places of worship will be: Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, "The Larger Life and Larger Visions," (in English;) West End, "Sunshine and Shade"; Atereth Israel, in East Eighty-second Street, "Individual Contributions for a Prosperous Year"; Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, "The New Era."

In all the regular places of worship collections will be taken up to-day for the prosecution of Jewish effort and for the poor. The contributions annually amount to many thousands of dollars, and are divided among the Jewish hospitals and other charities.

The celebration last night ushered in the year 5659 of the Jewish calendar.

Joseph C. Biglin Dead.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Sept. 16.—Joseph C. Biglin, who was badly injured in a runaway accident about eight weeks ago, died at his home, on Grand View Avenue, at 10 o'clock this morning. At the time of the accident Mr. Biglin had his right ankle fractured. About three weeks ago blood poisoning developed, and the physicians found it necessary to amputate the leg. Since then he steadily grew worse. Mr. Biglin was fifty-five years old, was Assistant Appraiser of the Port of New York for about twenty years and a brother of Barney Biglin of Manhattan. He was President of the village. A wife and one daughter survive him.

Letter Delivered After Twenty Years.

ARCOLA, Ill., Sept. 16.—On March 3, 1878, Crocket Graham of this city wrote a letter to Mrs. Mattie Graham, who, it was supposed, lived at Crossville, Tenn., at the time. Mrs. Graham left Crossville the latter part of February of that year and moved to Talihina, Indian Territory. Recently the letter was delivered. Graham had written admiringly of his boys, Ernest and Elmer, respectively four and two years of age, but who, before the letter reached its destination, had grown to manhood. The former is now a member of Company A, Fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at Jacksonville.

John Condon of Chicago Blind.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—John Condon, one of the best-known sporting men in the country, and manager of the Harlem race track, has become totally blind. He is at present at Mount Clemens, Mich., where he went for treatment. The affliction did not come as a shock to him, for he had anticipated such a result for some time. Although receiving treatment from specialists, he hardly expected a permanent cure. Mr. Condon has been a well-known sportsman at Chicago for twenty-five years. In 1891-2 he became the recognized head of the old Garfield Park track syndicate.

Proposed Gas-Stove Trust.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16.—An important meeting of representatives of the gas and gasoline stove manufacturers of the United States was held at the Hollenden Hotel here early this week. Every precaution was taken to keep the news of the meeting from becoming public. It is understood, however, that preliminary steps were taken toward the formation of a combination. Another meeting of the manufacturers will be held here Oct. 1.

W. B. Stickney a Suicide at Ann Arbor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 16.—Warren B. Stickney representative of the Nichols Publishing Company of Springfield, Mass., shot himself dead to-day. The cause of suicide is believed to be the loss of deceased's home through his financial difficulties. Mr. Stickney was once Superintendent of Schools at Chicopee, Mass. He leaves a wife and two sons.

President to Visit Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 16.—A telegram was received to-day from Washington, stating that President McKinley will visit Indianapolis on his way to Omaha and make a short political address. The exact date of his coming has not been arranged.

THE WEST INDIAN STORM.

Three Hundred Persons Killed and Twenty Thousand Injured and Rendered Homeless.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 16.—The hurricane of Sunday was undoubtedly the worst similar visitation experienced by the West Indies during the century, not excepting those of 1819 and 1867, both in violence and extent. The hurricane swept along the island chain from Barbados westward to St. Vincent, and thence northwest of St. Kitts, where it was last heard from.

Barbados suffered mostly from the rain, which destroyed the crops and roads as it did in St. Lucia and other islands, while the centre of the storm swept St. Vincent and Guadeloupe.

Details received from St. Vincent show that an unparalleled destruction of life and property has taken place there. Out of a population of 41,000, 300 were killed and 20,000 were injured and rendered homeless. Besides this, owing to the complete destruction of provisions, the people are all starving. The island has been absolutely gutted by the wind and floods from the mountains in addition to the waves along the coast. There has been great loss to shipping along the track of the cyclone.

Relief funds are being raised in response to an appeal from the Governor of St. Vincent, where all descriptions of food and cloth and other necessaries were lost in the general destruction. The demand for building materials is unlimited.

No details of the work of the hurricane have been received from Guadeloupe.

SUFFERING IN BARBADOS.

Inhabitants Will Need Relief for a Long Time to Come.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Queen Victoria has sent a message of sympathy with the sufferers from the hurricane to the Governor of Barbados, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, has also forwarded him a sympathetic message from the United States, where Mr. Chamberlain is now on a visit. The Governor of Barbados has renewed his appeal for aid. He cables that three-quarters of the population is without shelter and food, and that they are crowding into the populous centres, which, he explains, will not accommodate their own inhabitants.

Cargoes of food have been ordered to supply the immediate wants of the sufferers, but the relief must be continous and must be kept up for a long time to come.

Warnings of the Hurricane.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Kingston (Jamaica) correspondent of The Daily Mail testifies to the useful action of the recently established United States weather station there, which prognosticated and issued warnings of the coming of the hurricane on Saturday.

Many Vessels Probably Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The hurricane which swept the Windward Islands on Saturday last was encountered on Sunday morning by the Norwegian steamship Avona, which arrived at this port yesterday. Capt. Frestad, the master of the Avona, believes that many vessels, unable to live in the sea, foundered and will never be heard from.

DEPOSITS OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

Amounts to be Limited Owing to Many Applications from Banks—No Stringency in Money Market.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The statement was made at the Treasury Department today that, by reason of the excess of applications from banks for deposits of public funds, the department finds it necessary for the present to limit the amount which can hereafter be granted to any one depository to twice the amount of its capital, the purpose being to distribute the funds as much as possible among banks in all sections of the country.

The amount of money received from the sale of bonds now on deposit with depository banks is about $70,000,000, and during the coming week this sum will be increased by about $5,000,000.

The amount of United States 6 per cent. bonds issued in aid of the Pacific railroads, maturing Jan. 1 next, so far received at the Treasury for redemption under the Secretary's offer of Sept. 3, is $473,000.

The fact that so few of these bonds have been sent in is regarded by the Treasury officials as proof that there is no stringency in the money market in any part of the country.

WAR ON A COAL COMBINE.

All Coal Merchants in Frankfort, Ky., Indicted on Conspiracy Charge.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 16.—The Franklin County Grand Jury has indicted every coal merchant in Frankfort, charging conspiracy.

The coal men combined the last few months, and have been supplying the trade at prices agreed on by the commission.

GEN. MILES IS BETTER.

Army Commander Free from Fever, but Remains in Bed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Gen. Miles is much improved, having no fever to-day. On the advice of the attending physician, however, the General will remain in bed for the present. The plan for a rest from duty is about given up, and he is expected back at army headquarters soon.

TRENTON GAS COMPANIES' WAR.

The New Concern Promises a 50-Cent Supply and Will Meet All Cuts.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16.—The Trenton Gaslight Company's $1 rate, with 15 per cent. discount at fifteen days, which will go into effect on Oct. 1, was met to-day by the People's Gas Improvement Company, a new concern, with a $1 rate and 15 per cent. The advertisement in which the People's company announces its purposes says:

When this company's extensive works are completed, we will be in a position to furnish gas to the citizens of Trenton at a rate per 1,000 feet of 50 cents or less. If you are desirous of obtaining high-grade gas at a very low cost, make no contracts, sign no papers. This company will meet all conditions of competition from any source.

The promise of still further reduction is identical in language with that made by the old company.

Horse Dealer Killed in Runaway.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 16.—Reed Fretz, forty-seven years old, a horse dealer, was so badly injured in a runaway accident to-day that he died this afternoon. Fretz was driving a spirited horse from Somerville this morning, when the bit in the horse's mouth broke. The animal ran away. Fretz was thrown upon his head, fracturing his skull. He was unable to recognize his fiancée, dying without regaining consciousness.

Texas Millionaire Dying.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—D. Villenueve, a reputed millionaire of Austin, Texas, is dying at the City Hospital. For two weeks Mr. Villenueve has been stopping at the Lindell Hotel, under the care of physicians. This forenoon groans were heard coming from his room, and an investigation resulted in finding him suffering from the effects of a dose of morphine taken some time in the night.

Salvation Army at Dawson.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 16.—The steamer City of Seattle arrived to-day from Skaguay with 150 Klondikers, who left Dawson Sept. 2. The amount of gold brought out is estimated from $50,000 to $200,000. The Salvation Army has just completed large barracks at Dawson, and has already commenced taking care of the sick and relieving distress.

Gas Plant at Lincoln, Ill., Sold.

LINCOLN, Ill., Sept. 16.—The Lincoln gas plant was sold to-day to Joseph H. Vail of Chicago, representing Eastern capitalists. The consideration was $200,000.

NATIONAL LINSEED OIL CO.

Application for a Receiver Made in Chicago—Fraudulent Mismanagement Alleged.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Application for a receiver for the National Linseed Oil Company was made in the United States Circuit Court late to-day. The bill was filed by Meyer Bernhard, who states that he is the owner of twenty-five shares of the stock of the corporation.

Bernhard sets up the claim that the National Linseed Oil Company has become thoroughly discredited chiefly through the operation of its officers and Directors, and so embarrassed financially that it is no longer able to prosecute its business effectively and with profit, or to carry on the objects for which it was incorporated. The Court is asked to appoint a receiver, and to order that the affairs of the corporation be liquidated and settled.

The bill of complaint reviews the history of the company from the time of its organization, 1887, under the name of the Enterprise Storage and Transit Company, up to the present time. The bill asserts that by reason of gross and fraudulent mismanagement on the part of its officers and Directors, and the misappropriation by them of its moneys, revenue, and income the company has been paralyzed in its operations, and been unable to meet its financial engagements.

It is also declared that the officers and Directors have been utterly unmindful of their duties and obligations as such, and in violation of the trust imposed in them, and contrary to law have, in the name and in behalf of the company, engaged in speculative ventures in which large sums were lost.

New Church Conference Organized.

The Atlantic Conference of German Baptist Churches was organized last night at the Second German Baptist Church of Brooklyn, Wallabout Street, near Harrison Avenue, Williamsburg. The conference consists of representatives from New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Delaware. Officers were elected as follows: The Rev. R. Hoefflin, Chairman; the Rev. E. Anschuetz, Vice Chairman; the Rev. A. P. Micha, Secretary; the Rev. H. Von Berge, Assistant Secretatry, and L. L. Knuth, Treasurer.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Count A. Lambert, France.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. C. Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island; E. B. Craig, State Treasurer, Tennessee; Dr. Angelo Orvieto, Florence, Italy; Congressman W. Allen Smith, Michigan; Ex-Congressman M. P. Stevens, Massachusetts.

HOLLAND—Ensign C. R. Miller, United States ship Oregon; W. E. Kent, Puerto Rico.

MANHATTAN—H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg; ex-Secretary of State Day, Washington.

WALDORF—T. Edgerton Bryant, London; G. J. McCarthy, Mexico.

WINDSOR—Col. J. H. Soper, Honolulu.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in This City.

Armstrong, A., Allenwood, Penn., general merchandise; Smith & McNell's Hotel.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. P. Stephenson, dress goods and woolens; T. Donaldson, hosiery; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Bergh, L. A., Dagusahnes, Penn.; general dry goods; Occidental Hotel.

Bennett, O. W., & Brother, Weedsport, N. Y.; F. M. Harrington, hardware; Ashland Hotel.

Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; C. E. Bell, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bush & Bull Company, Easton, Penn.; S. R. Bush, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Carter, F. A., Phoenix, N. Y.; Josephine Myers, millinery; 113 Washington Place.

Colwell, Mrs. A. A., Cuba, N. Y.; millinery, &c.; 238 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Cross, L. J., Friendship, N. Y.; millinery, &c.; 162 West One Hundred nad Twenty-third Street.

Carney, F. M., Geneva, N. Y., dressmaking; Amsterdam Hotel; Nellie Carney, dressmaking, Amsterdam Hotel; Mary E. Broderick, millinery; Amsterdam Hotel.

Decker, E. L., & Son, Towanda, Penn.; Mrs. J. R. Decker, tailor, &c.; Sinclair House.

Dodd, Miss C. M., Wyalusing, Penn.; millinery; Margaret Louise Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Ladrien, clothing; 66 Grand Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; D. H. Whitmer, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.

Evans, Munzer, Pickering & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; R. Munzer, furnishing goods and notions; Gerard House.

Elly, M., Tupper Lake, N. Y., general merchandise.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Powers, laces and embroideries; Park Avenue Hotel.

Florsheim Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Shreveport La.; M. Strauss, hosiery; 77 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; T. S. Kinsman, laces and ribbons; 2 Walker Street.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. W. Gollop, dry goods; Grand Union Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Miss Dolan, ladies and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gloo, T. & F., Herkimer, N. Y.; T. C. Murray, millinery; Colonnade Hotel.

Hamsburch, J. H., Rochester, N. Y.; jeweler; Imperial Hotel.

Hartwell, Richards & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. H. Chapman, furnishing goods; 236 Church Street; Grand Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; M. L. Currier, ladies and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Hayes, E. H., Lexington, Ky., millinery.

Hamilton, H. H., Utica, N. Y.; Mrs. H. H. Hamilton, drugs and groceries; 27 Manhattan Avenue.

Hardy, Misses, Hamilton, N. Y.; Marion E. Hardy, millinery; Margaret Louise Home; U. J. Hardy, millinery; Margaret Louise Home.

Hudson Brothers, Mount Morris, N. Y.; Thomas Hudson, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Kinney's Five and Ten Cent Store, East Liverpool, Ohio; Mrs. B. H. Kinney, general merchandise; Metropolitan Hotel.

Kramer, William, & Son, Dansville, N. Y.; F. L. Kramer, clothing.

Kirby, S. B., Marysville, Ohio, dry goods, &c.; 102 East Twenty-second Street.

Klein, E., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. M. Wilkinson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Layton, F. B., Danville, Ill., dry goods; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Lipman, Mrs. Isaac, Gloversville, N. Y.; Isaac Lipman, millinery.

Lawrie, W., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Proctor, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

McFuters, John, Kane, Penn.; china, &c.; Hotel Albert.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. L. McCarthy, upholstery goods; 266 West Broadway.

Moynan & Co., New Bedford, Mass.; Miss Mallett, millinery and ribbons; 38 Crosby Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Morton, Mrs. S. W., East Randolph, N. Y.; millinery and dry goods.

Munger, H. G., Herkimer, N. Y.; Mrs. H. G. Munger and Mrs. R. E. Steele, dry goods.

McFuters, John, Kane, Penn., china, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Monong Department Store, Monongahela City, Penn.; Claude E. Towne, department store.

Munhall, A. C., Washington, Penn., electrical supplies; Continental Hotel.

Millis, E. S., Boonville, N. Y., dry goods, &c.; 61 East Eleventh Street.

Nicolaus, W. A., Urbana, Ill.; newspaper; 7 East Thirty-first Street.

Norton, G. L., New Albany, Penn., dry goods; William F. Fawcett, dry goods.

Parker, W. F., Franconia, N. H., store.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton, dress goods; W. B. Moore, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Bishop, J. C., Staunton, Va.; department store; New York Hotel.

Palmer & Cassidy, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Cassidy, millinery; Union Square Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. T. Rogers, clothing; 55 White Street.

Rochester Cycle Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y.; F. R. Gould, bicycles.

Rockwell Brothers, Wellsville, N. Y.; H. H. Rockwell, dry goods; 250 West Forty-fourth Street; Clarence M. Finch, dry goods; 250 West Forty-fourth Street.

Rutherford, J. H., Gouverneur, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Rowley, Jennie M., Rochester, N. Y.; dressmaking; 120 East Twenty-fourth Street.

Richardson, C. U., Herkimer, N. Y., produce; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Gelder, millinery; 43 Leonard Street.

Rosenfield, J., & Co., Clarksville, Tenn.; J. Rosenfield, furnishing goods; 636 Broadway; Gerard House.

Rosenberg, R., Bradford, Penn.; department store; 110 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Schaum, M. P., Baltimore, Md.; B. F. and M. P. Schaum, dressmaking; Continental Hotel.

Sheehan, D. E., Elmira, N. Y.; millinery, &c.; 5 West Twenty-second Street.

Schwab, C. S., Lyons, N. Y.; millinery.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; N. Wartheimer, boots and shoes; 22 Lispenard Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. Reynolds, laces and embroideries; 454 Broome Street.

Sternberg, F., & Co., Surprise, N. Y.; E. W. Sternberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Tafferty, C. S., Camptown, Penn.; general merchandise; St. Stephens Hotel.

Truesdale, Stortz & Dey, Rochester, N. Y.; G. S. Dey, bicycles, &c.; 120 East Twenty-fourth Street.

Vanderwater & Robinson, Chase City, Va.; George B. Robinson, dry goods; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Wells, J. B., Sons & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Mrs. R. Patterson, dry goods.

Wrenn, E., Springfield, Ohio; furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Weinstein, E., Ridguy, Penn.; general dry goods; Occidental Hotel.

Whiting, E. L., Sherburne, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Wheaton, Dell M., Munda, N. Y.; millinery and notions.

Zimmerman, Mrs. J. E., Butler, Penn.; L. D. Borland, dry goods.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through the Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Young Men's Christian Association of New York Adds a New Feature to Its Work.

A BIBLE STUDY RALLY DAY

A Model Plan Formulated for Studying the Bible—Suited to Every Belief—Pastors of All Denominations Will Co-operate.

The fourth Sunday in September will hereafter have a new significance to all members and those who are interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. Beginning with Sunday, Sept. 25, it will be observed as Bible Study Rally Day by the associations of New York State and to some extent throughout the Nation. It is purposed to make the day one of as great importance as that set aside in the church calendar as the Day of Prayer for young men.

The new rally day is the outgrowth of years of experience, especially the past three years, during which time the New York State Executive Committee has evolved and perfected the idea and blocked out the courses of study, while the International Committee has put the matter in print, and is now undertaking to procure its adoption by every State organization.

Like all other helpful methods employed in the association's work among young men, this plan grew out of the need of uniformity. Since its founding the Young Men's Christian Association has been the centre of Bible study, but in almost every instance each association has followed its own ideas, which resulted not only in confusion, but a waste of much valuable energy. State organizations have sought to correct this evil by securing uniformity throughout the State, and have met with some success, but not until this new plan connected with the idea of a Bible Study Rally Sunday was carefully outlined did it appear that the model plan had been formulated. As soon as the New York State plan came to the notice of the International Committee, which stands at the head of the associations throughout this part of the world, the committee determined to introduce it to the State and National organizations on this continent. The Massachusetts State organization, which had already developed a plan of its own, has adopted in preference the model plan of this State.

The Plan Outlined.

The Bible study scheme, as set forth by the International Committee, is divided into five departments: First, devotional; second, for training Christian men in personal and public work; third, for general instruction in the Bible, by the inductive method; fourth, special one-year courses; fifth, boys' department. The scheme involves a three years' course of study in all the departments, except the fourth, which is devoted to special work. The course of study for use in the fifth department, for boys, is now in preparation. The third department, for general instruction in the Bible, marks a new step in the work of the association. This course involves a most thorough study of the Bible, by the inductive method, under the guidance of the Rev. W. G. Ballantine, LL. D., instructor in the Bible in the Young Men's Christian Association Training School, Springfield, Mass. The course has not been printed yet, but associations desiring to follow it may do so by sending a registration fee of $3 to the International Committee, together with 10 cents for each set of questions required covering the season's work. The registration fee entitles the leaders of the classes in the local association to correspond with Dr. Ballantine during the year about difficult points in the lessons.

Young men, whether members of the association or not, are welcome to join the classes, and without any charge except a nominal one to cover the cost of printing the prospectus. Those of an inquiring, progressive, or even skeptical turn of mind will be attracted to this course of study, because it is so flexible and comprehensive that something will be found for every shade of belief. While such as may believe in the "higher criticism" and the other extreme, the most orthodox will find congenial lines of study, yet it will be the endeavor of the leaders to follow the golden mean. This, however, will not be understood as an invitation to controversy upon disputed points of theology, for nothing could be further from the purpose of the plan.

Pastors Will Help.

In the propagation of this plan it is expected that the co-operation of the pastors of all denominations will be secured, who will be requested from time to time to preach or give addresses upon the Bible on Bible Study Rally Day. Their talks will not be of the Bible alone, but rather will they present some tangible plan of Bible study, in order to quicken the interest, and at the same time offer a method which may be adopted by their congregations. In addition to this effort the Secretaries of all local organizations will be expected to magnify the importance of the special day by securing an address at the association rooms which will set forth the points in the plan, and at the same time crystallize the results of the effort by forming the classes for the year. The same plan will be adapted to work in colleges, and pushed with the same energy, so that at no distant day Bible Study Rally Day will be recognized as one of the important days of the year to all interested in Bible study.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selected for Sept. 25.

Copyright, 1898, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT—Review.

GOLDEN TEXT—No good thing will He withhold from them that walk uprightly. —Psalms, lxxxiv., 11.

Our lessons for the last three months have carried us over a period of about two hundred and fifty years of time. They have related to God's dealings with the "Ten Tribes," known as "The Kingdom of Israel." They have covered the entire history of that kingdom, from its beginning to its end. Nineteen Kings sat upon its throne. Some of them reigned for several years; some for only a few months; one for only seven days. One of them was succeeded by his sons to the fourth generation, but most of them were overthrown by conspiracies, so that the nineteen Kings represent no less than nine distinct families.

In the beginning of our course we saw how this kingdom took its place among the nations of the earth. It was born in a day by the breaking up of the great kingdom of David and Solomon. The reason of this rupture is given: "The Lord was angry with Solomon, because his heart was turned from the Lord God of Israel, which had appeared unto him twice, and had commanded him concerning this thing—that he should not go after other gods—but he kept not that which the Lord commanded. Wherefore the Lord said unto Solomon, Forasmuch as this is done of thee, and thou hast not kept My covenant, and My statutes which I have commanded thee, I will surely rend the kingdom from thee, and will give it to thy servant." (First Kings, xi., 10, 11.)

The establishment of this kingdom, therefore, was not the result of the uprising of a people to throw off a foreign yoke. Neither was it the result of conquest. Neither was it the taking of one people out of the midst of another people, as God's people were taken out of Egypt. It was the direct act of God. He divided His own "peculiar people," (Deuteronomy, xiv., 2,) whom He had chosen for Himself, into two parts. One part He placed under Rehoboam, the son of Solomon; the other part under Jeroboam, whom Solomon had made "ruler over all the charge of the house of Joseph." First Kings, xi., 28.) The part under Rehoboam consisted of the two tribes Judah and Benjamin. It was the southern kingdom, and was known as "The Kingdom of Judah." The other was made up of the other ten tribes. It occupied the whole northern part of Palestine, and was known as "The Kingdom of Israel."

The capital of the southern kingdom was Jerusalem. There was the Temple, which God had "hollowed," (First Kings, ix., 3,) with its altar of sacrifice and great laver supported on twelve oxen of brass; with its holy place, containing the tables of shewbread, the golden candlesticks, and the altar of incense, and with its most holy place, wherein was the mercy seat covering the ark of the covenant. To that place God had commanded all of His people to repair three times a year to worship Him. (Deuteronomy, xvi., 16.) and there the sacrifices which He had appointed were to be offered daily. All of these were types of great spiritual truths, which were to be as lasting as time. To ignore or belittle them was to ignore and belittle the truths which they represented.

The capital of the northern kingdom at first was Tirzah, but for the most of the time it was Samaria. In that kingdom there was no temple, and none of the regularly appointed priesthood. In the place of these Jeroboam set up "two calves of gold" (First Kings xi., 28,) to represent the cherubims on the mercy seat of the ark, and he "made priests of the lowest of the people which were not of the sons of Levi." (First Kings, xii., 31.) The "two calves" or representatives of the cherubims were placed at the opposite extremes of his kingdom—in Bethel, at the southern end, and in Dan, at the northern.

By this device—as God's dwelling place was "between the cherubims" (First Samuel, iv., 4; Psalms, lxxx., 1)—he would have the people understand that all the land was holy, and that He could therefore be worshipped anywhere. By abolishing, also, some of the feasts and changing the time of others he led them to believe that He could be worshipped at any time. He thus made the manner of God's service a matter of human judgment rather than of God's appointment, and the time of it a matter of personal convenience and fashion. Thus he set at naught all that God had ordained by the mouth of Moses.

God's Dealing with His People.

Our lessons have, therefore, not brought before us God's way of dealing with heathen nations, with people who have no knowledge of Him whatever, but in them we have seen Him dealing with His own people whom He brought up out of Egypt. They were His redeemed people. They stand for all, for whom Christ died. But by dividing them into two kingdoms, He separated them into two great classes. Both acknowledged His supremacy, and bowed before Him. But the one did it after the manner of His appointment; the other after the manner of their own appointment. The latter were the vast majority. They always have been, and probably they always will be, until the Millennium. It is to His dealings with this class of people that our recent lessons have had to do. During the next three months our attention will be turned to the other class.

In studying the Scripture history of this northern kingdom our thoughts have not been fixed to any great extent upon the characteristics and work of the various Kings who have ruled. They have been presented to us generally only as the legal and historical representatives of this great mass of the people. They stand for what the people were and did. Every one of them spiritually, although not genealogically, was a lineal descendant of the first King, Jeroboam. Their one striking characteristic, mentioned with unfailing regularity, is, they "walked in the way of Jeroboam, and in his sin wherewith he made Israel to sin." (First Kings, xv., 26; xvi., 2.)

But while the great body of the people thus rendered to God only an outward, formal, recognition, they were not left destitute of instruction. Although they believed a lie, yet He did not give them over to believe it. Many of His prophets were still in the land. At one time there were "four hundred," who were at least nominally such. (First Kings, xxii., 6.) Obediah, the Prime Minister of Ahab, protected one hundred from the fury of Jezebel. (First Kings, xviii., 4.) Schools flourished in different places for the special training of prophets, who should witness for God; as at Gilgal, Bethel, Jericho, and Mount Carmel. (Second Kings, ii.)

Many of the people also still retained their allegiance to Jehovah, and were devout in His service. Obediah, the leading man in the worst period of their history, "feared the Lord greatly," (First Kings, xviii., 3,) and showed the sincerity of his faith by nobly braving the anger of the Queen. God Himself assured Elijah that there were "seven thousand in Israel" who had "not bowed unto Baal." (Second Kings, xix., 18.) Many prophets also are mentioned as employed by God to speak to the people, as well as to their Kings. Some are unknown, being spoken of simply as the bearers of His messages. (First Kings, xiii., 1-11; xx., 13-38-35.) Others are named, as Abijah, Shemaiah, Iddo, Azariah, Micaiah, Zedekiah, Jonah, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Micah, Elijah, and Elisha.

Thus, while the great mass of the people followed the teachings of Jeroboam without thought or care, there was still a leaven through all these years of earnest, God-fearing men, who lived devout lives themselves and who did not hesitate to lift their voices and use their influence to uphold a true faith in God and obedience to His Law. Such men are always seen at such times. But they do not materially influence the great body of those about them. So God deals with the people as all of one mind, but He always cares for His own.

Elijah and Elisha the Prophets.

The two principal prophets by whom He made Himself known were Elijah and Elisha. They mark the character of all His dealings. Their very names are significant of this.

The first to appear was Elijah. His name signifies "The Almighty God." It is made up of two Hebrew words, "El" and "Jah." Both of these are names of Jehovah; together they intensify the idea of "The Almighty." In the person of this prophet He stands before the people, declaring His wrath against sin and pronouncing judgment on the sinner. Hence the prophet appears suddenly in the history, without any record as to his origin, and whenever he came before the people he was always unexpected. He delivered his message in a few words, but they were always words of judgment. Then he disappeared, and those to whom he had spoken knew not where to find him. He lived apart from men. He was never sought out to give relief, excepting in one instance—when he restored the son of the widow of Zarephath to life; and even when she came to him it was with a conscious sense of God's wrath against sin. "O thou man of God," she said, "art thou come to call my sin to remembrance?" (I. Kings, xvii., 18.)

He thus brought the people face to face with the stern, uncompromising demands of God's Law. When they trembled before the divine presence on Mount Carmel they coupled his name with their acknowledgment, "Eli-jah-hu; the Lord, He is The God. Eli-jah-hu; The Lord, He is The God." Then when his work was done, God sent His angels, and a chariot of fire, and took him by a whirlwind into Heaven. Nine hundred years later he, the great enforcer of The Law, again suddenly appeared on the earth with Moses, the giver of The Law, to commune with Jesus Christ concerning His great work of satisfying The Law.

The other great prophet was Elisha. His name also was made up of two Hebrew words contracted into "El" and "Sha," the one signifying "God," and the other "Help," or "Save." Together they declare tha "God is Saviour." Hence we find Elisha always with the people in their troubles. He lived among them, and they went to him fearlessly and confidently. He healed the water of which they drank, and made it "living water." He went into the house of mourning, and gave life and health by coming into personal contact with the dead, eye upon eye, mouth upon mouth, hand upon hand; so he comforted her who rested upon his promises. He supplied the daily wants of men, sympathizing with and helping them in their losses, and delivering them from their fears. By coming to him in an obedient faith, the leper was cleansed and the hungry were provided with bread. When he put his hands upon their hands, they were victorious; when they ignored him, they were defeated.

Thus by these two prophets God dealt with the people. They were people of the same character during all their history, never as a body growing better, but always growing worse. For nearly one hundred years He manifested Himself to them as the "El-Jah, the Almighty God," who would by no means clear the guilty as "a jealous God, visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that" hated Him, (Ex., xx., 5, 6.) Then for more than one hundred and fifty years He manifested Himself as the "El-Sha, the Almighty Savior," "showing mercy unto thousands of them that" loved Him and put their trust in Him.

Repentance Through Terror.

But neither His "goodness" nor His "severity" brought them to repentance. They were afraid and cried out in terror when the storm raged and the lightnings flashed and the earth quaked at His presence, but their hearts were neither touched nor turned. When the rain fell in gentle showers and the dew descended regularly upon the grass, and the sky was clear, and the earth quiet, they forgot Him, and bowed down again to their idols. When the "still, small voice" of His grace pleaded with them, then they shut their ears, and hardened their hearts, and would not hear. So He gave them into the hand of their enemies, and they led them away into captivity. So they were lost.

Thus God is ever dealing with His people—by His law and by His love. And history declares that it is always in the same order—first law then love—for no man can appreciate His love until he feels the force of His law. As God, Ruler over all, He makes known His law. As "our Father in heaven" He makes known His love toward the lawbreaker. By His law we have "the knowledge of sin." (Romans iii., 20.) By His love we have the knowledge of salvation. (John iii., 16.) So we have first Moses giving the law, then Joshua leading into the promises, First El-Jah, the Almighty God, then El-Sha, God, the Saviour. First, John the Baptist; then Jesus Christ. First the law, and then the Gospel. Well may He say to all people in all time by the mouth of His prophet: "What could have been done more to My vineyard that I have not done in it?" (Isaiah v., 4.)

Questions on the Lesson.

What period of time has our recent lessons covered, to what have they related, and what is said of the Kings who ruled?

With what event did our lessons open, and what is said of the division into two kingdoms?

What was the capital of the Southern kingdom, and what is said of it?

What were the capitals of the Northern kingdom, and what did Jeroboam do?

What did Jeroboam lead the people to believe, and what was the result?

With what kind of people has God been dealing in our recent lessons, and for whom do they stand?

What is said of the various Kings who ruled in the Northern kingdom?

What evidence have we that the people were not left in ignorance of God's will?

Who were the two principal prophets of this period of history?

What is said of the name of Elijah, and of his characteristics?

What demands did he bring before the people, and what is said of his appearance on the Mount of Transfiguration?

What is said of the name of Elisha, and of his characteristics?

What difference in God's manifestation of Himself was revealed by these two prophets, and what is said of the result?

How does God always deal with men, and what is the order of His dealings?

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

A Special Rate Secured for the Baltimore Convention.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew delegates from this city and vincinity to the National convention at Baltimore, on Sept. 28, have been granted the rate of one fare for the round trip, and it is expected that this concession will influence many to go. The delegates will leave from the foot of Cortlandt Street, and the tickets will be good on any train except limited ones. Connecticut and Massachusetts delegates will accompany the various parties, especially those going by the 6 o'clock trains on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The tickets are to be good for a longer time than the term of the convention, in order to give those desiring to do so opportunity to attend the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which meets in Washington the first week in October. Tickets for the convention are to be obtained at the office of the brotherhood only, Church Missions House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

An enthusiastic meeting of the local assembly was held in St. Paul's Chapel Parish House last Thursday, at which 300 members from Long Island, Westchester, and New Jersey were present. Ewing L. Miller, President of the Philadelphia local assembly, addressed members on the subject of the Baltimore convention.

Bishop Potter has called the diocesan convention for New York for Grace Chapel, Fourteenth Street, east of First Avenue, on Sept. 28. At this time delegates will be chosen to the General Convention at Washington. There are standing delegates, and it is probable they will be selected. They include the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Messrs J. Pierpont Morgan, R. Fulton Cutting, Thomas Eccleston, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

A WEEK OF PRAYER.

The Evangelical Alliance Prepares for Devotional Service.

The Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States, in this city, has just received from the Evangelical Alliance of the world, with headquarters in London, the announcement of topics for the Week of Prayer. The announcement is sent with a request that American Secretaries and Vice Presidents of the alliance make suggestions and return the outline to London. Inquiry made among members of the alliance and pastors of New York churches indicates that no reply whatever will be sent, or if one is, it will be perfunctory, and not in the hope of changing the outline.

The Week of Prayer originated from the idea that all the Protestant world would begin the year by concerted prayer upon the same subjects. For a time the idea was carried by the sentiment, but later it died out.

The topics for the coming year, as given from London, are: Monday, "Confession and Thanksgiving"; Tuesday, "The Church Universal"; Wednesday, "Nations and Their Rulers"; Thursday, "Families and Schools"; Friday, "Foreign Missions"; Saturday, "Home Missions."

The Rev. Dr. J. M. King, one of the Secretaries, said yesterday in regard to the matter:

"At the meeting some years ago at Florence a half day was spent in discussing the matter of date, the American members representing that the first week of the new year is not suited to this country, owing to the fact that many churches begin evangelical meetings at that time, and that business men are then absorbed in annual settlements. The English members replied that what suited one part of the world did not suit another, and that to change it to better adapt itself to the United States would not meet with universal approval.

"The Week of Prayer seems to have had its greatest day. We have tried various ways of rousing interest in it, but something seems to be wanting. I don't think there is any lack of religious zeal or indifference to prayer. The trouble is this particular feature no longer appeals to Christian people as it once did."

CATHOLIC UNION CONVENTION.

To be Held at Washington—New Yorkers Will Attend.

About 100 delegates from this city will attend the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, to be held in Washington Oct. 25. A large proportion of this number will go from the Brooklyn Union, of which the Rev. William T. McGuirl, rector of the Church of the Visitation, is President. Special rates will be secured, and efforts are now being made, not alone in New York, but in the neighboring New Jersey cities, to send as large a delegation as possible.

The National Union has a membership estimated to exceed 50,000. Some time ago the union inaugurated a movement to raise $5,000 to endow a chair of philosophy in the Catholic University at Washington, as a memorial to the late Rev. Dr. Orestes A. Brownson, the distinguished American writer and theologian. At the last annual convention, held in Boston, it was reported that $3,000 had been raised, and since that time the balance needed is said to have been subscribed by the various societies composing the union. At the coming convention it is hoped to be able to present to the university the entire sum.

The union is composed exclusively of Catholic young men, and exists for their spiritual, moral, and educational benefit. Its membership is principally in the East.

ST. STEPHENS TO CELEBRATE.

Thanksgiving Day Preparations at a Long Island City Church.

The members of the congregation of St. Stephen's Colored Baptist Church, in the Astoria section of Long Island City, are making preparations for a double celebration, which will be held in Ravenswood Park Hall on Thanksgiving Day.

At that time the pastor of the church, the Rev. Simon P. Drew, will be united in marriage to Miss Clara Blanche Thomas, a teacher in the colored high school of Richmond, Va. The congregation will also celebrate at the same time the launching of the first colored church in Long Island City. Speeches will be made by Booker T. Washington, ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason, Bishop Cook, the Rev. Dr. R. D. Wynn, the Rev. W. T. Dixon, and Dr. C. E. Knowles of Flushing.

The Temple Society of Brooklyn.

A movement is now under way for the building of a Hebrew Temple in the upper section of Brooklyn, and articles of incorporation have been filed for a new society, to be known as "The Temple Society for Upper Brooklyn." The society has been organized for the building of a temple for the use of the reformed Jewish citizens in this section of the city. Five hundred dollars has been subscribed as a starter for the building fund.

Church Notes.

Services will be resumed to-morrow morning at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. The pastor, the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, will preach.

Services will be resumed at the Church of All Souls, (Unitarian,) Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The pastor, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach.

Dr. Madison C. Peters will preach to-morrow, both morning and evening, at Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street. The subjects of his discourses will be, in the morning, "Earth-Bound Souls," and in the evening, "Public Office as a Private Steal."

The congregation of the Sumner Avenue Methodist Church, at Sumner Avenue and Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, contemplates the erection of a new church. This is made necessary in the opinion of the Trustees by the growing congregation. The Rev. H. H. Beattys is pastor of the church.

At the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church the Rev. Dr. Alexander Connell, pastor of Regent Square Presbyterian Church, London, will preach to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 4. Dr. Connell has been sent out by the British Foreign Missionary Societies to visit their missions in the East, and is stopping here on his trip around the world.

The usual Sunday evening service will be resumed to-morrow at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. The Rev. Samuel F. Upham, D. D., who is occupying the pulpit during September in the absence of the pastor, will preach both morning and evening the remaining Sundays of the month. The quartet has returned after a vacation of several weeks, and will sing at both services to-morrow.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. AND 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Ph. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M., by the rector; choral evening song, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (Unitarian,) 4th Av. and 20th St.—The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. A. N. Henshaw will preach at 11 A. M.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Preaching, 11 A. M.; subject: "Simon, the Cross Bearer," and 8 P. M., "The Larger Life of Multiplied Need." Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Madison C. Peters preaches; 11, "Earth-Bound Souls"; 8, "Disgraceful Corruption in Public Office"; incidental remarks on the conduct of the war. Public welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Service Sunday, Sept. 18, at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., will preach.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner Broadway and 34th St.—Services at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. Prayer meeting in the chapel on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
People's Church, Rev. Thos. Dixon, Jr., Pastor, begins evening service Sunday, 8 P. M., Sept. 25. Welcome.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Dr. MacArthur preaches, morning, "Immediate Harvests"; evening, "British-Egyptian Victories and African Gospel Triumphs." All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M.

CATHEDRAL CHAPEL, CATHEDRAL Heights, 110th St. and Amsterdam Av.—Services Sunday morning, Sept. 18, at 9:30 o'clock. All invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., bet. Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 P. M.; devotional meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M.; Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 P. M. Welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for Communion, 7:30, 9. Matins, 10. High Mass, 10.45. Vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Services Sunday, Sept. 18:
9 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Morning Service.
8 P. M., Evening Service.
The rector, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av., Corner 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector; Rev. Benjamin Brewster, Minister in Charge.—Morning prayer and sermon at 11 A. M. Holy communion on first Sunday in month.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE,
81st St., West of Columbus Av. Service 11 A. M.
Rev. W. S. Crowe, D. D., Minister.
Subject: "Some Lessons of the War."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6TH Av. and 20th St.—Services 7 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 11 A. M., noon and 8 P. M. All seats free.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—This church will be reopened Sunday morning, Sept. 18, when the pastor will preach. No evening service. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John H. Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 18th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Alexander Connell, D. D., of London is expected to officiate.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—Rev. James D. Paxton of Philadelphia will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, CORNER 10TH St.—9 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon.
8 P. M.—Even song and sermon.
All seats free.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, THOS. DIXON, JR.
Preaches 11 A. M., "Yellow Journalism," 3:30, "Hell."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Service to-morrow at 11 A. M. The pastor will preach. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner 60th St., Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11:00 A. M. by the Rev. M. C. Hartsell. No afternoon service.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, 53 St.—Rev. C. L. Thompson will preach, 11 A. M., "Is Life Worth Living"; 8 P. M., "God's Hand on Our Country."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St., Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Edward Huntting Rudd, Assistant Minister.—Sabbath service, 11 A. M.; Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D., President of Hamilton College, will preach. Bible school reopens Oct. 2.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St., 5th Av.—Rev. Henry Du Bois Mulford will preach, 11 A. M.; topic: "The Right Way to Know a Man"; 8 P. M., Rev. Alfred E. Myers; topic: "The Simplicity of God's Requirements."

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. J. Preston Searle, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REformed Church.—Rev. C. D. Nott, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH, Boulevard, cor. 73d St.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor,
Rev. SAMUEL McCOMB, M. A.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av., Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. MATTHEW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WEST 84th St., Near Central Park.—Services, 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. For deaf-mutes, 3 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. S. F. Upham, D. D.
Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

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THE AMERICAN DEMANDS.

The demands to be made by the United States Peace Commissioners at Paris, it is announced by the Secretary of State, have been fully determined on and the Spanish Commissioners will be made to understand that these demands will not be abated or modified in any manner as a result of the negotiations. This relates, of course, only to the structural parts of the treaty. Matters of minor detail will naturally be discussed and adjusted by the commission under instructions from Madrid and Washington. In making demands upon Spain, instead of submitting propositions to her, we but follow the precedent of the protocol and assert the conqueror's privilege. The vote by which the Cortes accepted the terms of the protocol shows that the consequences of defeat are now clearly and candidly recognized at Madrid. The treaty must be made satisfactory to us—that is fundamental.

While no right-thinking person would wish to procure or compel a premature revelation of the nature and extent of our demands, we think the public will become involved in a woeful muddle of misunderstanding if it listens with a credulous ear to the various and conflicting statements of the purport of the instructions to the Peace Commissioners. There is no public curiosity about Cuba or Puerto Rico. Their fate was predetermined by the protocol. The future disposition and control of the Philippines is the only open question of moment. It is upon that question that the public mind is interested and expectant. The answer to that question will reveal the National policy mapped out for the United States by the Administration.

That we must and shall hold the Island of Luzon with its City and Bay of Manila is accepted as certain. There can be no ground of authority or probability, however, for the report that we shall demand the absolute cession of Luzon alone, leaving the other islands of the group to be held by Spain and governed by her in a manner satisfactory to us, we reserving the right to veto the transfer of any of the islands by Spain to any other power. No peace commission on earth could draw up a treaty providing for such a preposterous arrangement that would not instantly be denounced as rotten and futile by every experienced statesman.

It is not given to the Spaniard to govern either Cubans or Tagals in accordance with our ideas or in a manner to win our approval. A Spanish Government subject to control from Washington would be from the outset wholly American, and in no particular Spanish. We should either have to apply the strong hand at once or else find ourselves in a perpetual broil with the Spanish authorities in the Philippines and at Madrid. The relation implied in this arrangement would be an entanglement from which we should pray to be delivered if we were ever fools enough to enter it.

The best evidence of the weakness and peril of leaving the Philippines, outside of Luzon, to be administered by Spain under a semi-protectorate exercised by us is the historic fact that precisely that arrangement has existed in regard to Cuba for very many years. It has been a settled principle of our policy since MONROE's Administration that we should neither permit any European power to wrest Cuba from Spain by violence nor to acquire it by purchase. For nearly fifty years we have been insisting that Spain must maintain a better Government in Cuba. That is to say, we were the actual guarantors of Spanish sovereignty over the island, and, beginning with remonstrances that ripened into demands, we put ourselves in the position of guaranteeing good government to its people. The natural and inevitable end of that situation was war and the driving out of Spain. War and a second driving out of Spain would be the natural and easily foreseen consequence of leaving any of the Philippines to Spain while we held Luzon.

Spain has never really governed any of the islands south of Luzon, except by a possession and settlement of some parts of the coast, as at Iloilo. The people of all the islands, so far as their preferences have been manifested, prefer annexation to the United States to a continuance as Spanish subjects. The European powers, it also appears, would be better content if the Philippine question were settled once for all by our taking all the islands than if it were left as a continuing provocation to intrigue and cause of anxiety by leaving Spain in possession of some of them. Luzon is not by any means the richest of the islands in respect to natural productiveness. Mindanao, lying between 6 degrees and 10 degrees north latitude, is capable under development of a tropical luxuriance and variety of products. Samar, Panay, Negros, and Mindoro, under a Government that would stimulate and not forbid development, could not fail to become rich possessions. If we want Luzon for commercial reasons, we want the rest of the islands. If we propose to take Luzon away from Spain for reasons of humanity and obligation, those reasons apply with equal force to the rest of the group, where Spanish oppression will be not less cruel and baneful. It is reported from Madrid, indeed, that Spain would not consent to retain the other islands if we keep Luzon. To her they would be a bill of expense. The islands are ours now by virtue of the protocol. Spain clearly relinquished her sovereignty when she agreed to leave their future destiny to be determined by a treaty which she knew must be drawn by us, and to which her assent was obligatory. The title vests in us and becomes indefeasible the moment we draw a clause in the treaty effecting their cession to us, for Spain must sign the treaty even with that clause. The protocol commits her to an acceptance of any terms we may impose as to the future control of the Philippines. The alternative to acceptance is war.

If the President has decided to retain any of the Philippines we are warranted in concluding that he has decided to retain them all. Neither he nor any thoughtful American is unaware of the serious nature of the problems of colonial administration to which we have thus far been a stranger. But no wise American would care to see those problems made more difficult and embarrassing by creating in the Far East the same intolerable situation to end which in the West Indies we have been forced to go to war.

THE FRENCH ON THE WHITE NILE.

The performances of the French upon the Upper Nile are quite inexplicable, except upon the theory that it is necessary to withdraw public attention from the French Army at home by fixing it upon the feats of that army abroad. It is not to be denied that "the honor of the French Army," what with HENRY and MERCIER, is in a very bad way, and that it is very desirable that attention should be diverted from it as much as possible.

Even so the diversion seems too insignificant to effect this purpose. The assertion that the Senegalese battalions under Major MARCHAND and half a dozen other French officers are accompanied by "10,000 Abyssinians" may, it seems, be safely dismissed. To secure the Abyssinian alliance and the leadership of the Abyssinians was the object of the mission of Prince HENRI D'ORLEANS, who is in Paris relating the assurances of MENELEK that no operations would be undertaken for some time to come. It is to be supposed that if the Abyssinians were actively engaged he would have returned to the scene of action.

One advantage the French expedition has is that it can remain where it is for many months without being molested. It is in the track of the slow and glacial advance of the British southward, but the rate of that advance will permit the French a long occupation before matters really become serious. Fashoda is about four hundred miles south of Khartoum and still further north of the British outpost at Niganda. While the feat of marching across the continent with an expedition is calculated to strike the imagination, and may even look extremely perilous, it is in fact entirely safe, except from natural danger. Eventually, and so far as the interests of civilization are concerned, it is much as if the British had thrown an expedition across Persia to make a pretense of threatening the Russian conquest of the Khanates. It is also, as we have before pointed out, entirely futile for its avowed purpose. But if it succeeds in getting itself and its commander sufficiently talked about in Paris, there is reason to believe that it will be fulfilling its real purpose in saving the face if not the honor of the French Army.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS ON ROOSEVELT.

Many of the Democratic papers throughout the State have been giving to the Republican Party frequent and urgent warning of the risk it runs in making THEODORE ROOSEVELT a candidate for Governor. It is not likely that the advice is taken very seriously by either its authors or those to whom it is addressed. Probably both regard it as due to that sort of superficial and futile shrewdness which seems a part of ordinary politics. The Democratic editors feel that ROOSEVELT would be a dangerous candidate for them, and try to persuade the Republicans not to name him; the Republicans understand the motive and, so far as they are influenced at all, incline to do what their opponents urge them not to do.

It would be more candid, and, we think, much better policy from a purely partisan point of view, to discuss a man like Col. ROOSEVELT fairly and clearly. This, at least, would tend to make the Democratic Party understand its own situation and what it must do or leave undone if it expects to receive popular approval at the Fall elections. There is plenty to say about the Colonel which is true and which makes him, in some respects, not so strong a candidate and not likely to be so good a Governor as his most enthusiastic admirers believe he would be; but if only this side of his record and character be considered, the event will certainly disappoint his critics. They will find that they have greatly underestimated his strength.

In a general way it may be said of Col. ROOSEVELT that he is a man of rash and extreme utterance and of hasty action, and that is what many of our Democratic contemporaries are saying over and over with emphasis. But if his career be examined carefully, it will be seen that his utterances are rash or extreme only when he is talking of abstract propositions, or matters of no immediate practical importance, or those as to which he is not clearly informed. And his hasty action is generally taken on small or relatively remote things. When he has to deal with a question of real consequence, and especially with one where his own duty and responsibility are direct and immediate, he weighs his words and his action and becomes sober, careful, and broad-minded. That was shown when he was a youngster in the Legislature; still more during the trying years when he had so large a part in the administration of the civil service law under Mr. HARRISON, and later when he was in the Police Department of New York. In all these posts he disappointed both his friends and his opponents by the rabid development of traits which they did not think he possessed and which do not usually go with some that undoubtedly he did possess. There is every reason to believe that he will give the people of the State the same experience if he is elected Governor.

So far as the Democratic Party is concerned, it is plain that it will need to put its very best man on the very best platform in order to make a stand against Col. ROOSEVELT as a candidate for Governor. They are very bad advisers who try to make the party think otherwise.

OUR REMARKABLE EXPORTS.

Five years ago the exports and imports of the United States for the year ending with August were very nearly equal, and both amounted to $1,728,000,000. In the year closing last month the total trade was $1,858,000,000, an increase of only $130,000,000, but the ratio of exports to imports had radically changed. The exports had advanced to $1,236,000,000 and the imports had fallen to $622,000,000, barely one-half of the exports. The greater part—nearly the whole—of this increase in exports has taken place in the last two years, while the most marked decline in imports occurred in the last year. The exports, which were $906,000,000 in 1896, were $1,067,000,000 in 1897, and in the year just closed were $1,236,000,000. The imports were $737,000,000 in 1896, rose to $757,000,000 in 1897, and for the year just closed fell sharply to $622,000,000. The inference is plain that this large decrease in purchases abroad must have been offset by increased expenditure and production at home.

The figures of exports for the eight months ending with August, 1897 and 1898, are interesting. The total of exports was $779,000,000 and the increase over last year was $137,000,000. Of this increase $80,000,000 was in breadstuffs, $17,000,000 in provisions, and $20,000,000 in cotton. In the export of breadstuffs the cities of the Atlantic seaboard maintained about the usual relation to each other, while some very striking advances were shown in the ports of the Northwest and the Gulf. These are shown in the following table:

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

	Eight Mos. Ending August, 1897.	1898.
Galveston	$2,636,568	$6,814,712
Mobile	338,257	657,297
New Orleans	7,939,927	14,341,653
Puget Sound	1,523,547	4,541,145
San Francisco	9,388,226	7,989,274
Willamette	1,567,972	7,797,269
Duluth	1,067,627	760,078
Superior	1,334,239	2,131,585

It will be seen that the exports of the three Gulf cities increased from $11,000,000 to $22,000,000, and those of Puget Sound, Willamette, and Superior from $4,435,000 to $14,470,000, which is a total increase of over $20,000,000, or more than one-fourth of the increase for the whole country.

The exports of cotton for the year ending with August were practically the same in value for 1897 and 1898, but the increase in the amount was great, the average export price having fallen from 7.5 cents to 5.9 cents. As usual, the United Kingdom took about one-half of the total, but the increase over 1897 was small in proportion to that of other countries. Some of the increases were noteworthy. Belgium, for instance, doubled the quantity taken, from 41,000,000 pounds to 82,000,000 pounds. Germany advanced from 687,000,000 pounds to 943,000,000 pounds, or 38 per cent. British North America increased from 41,000,000 pounds to 60,000,000 pounds, or 50 per cent. But the most remarkable change is in the exports to Japan, which advanced from 32,000,000 in 1897 to 109,000,000 in 1898, bringing her from the eleventh place to the seventh.

A TALE OF A STEEPLE.

Whatever one may think of faith cure, there is no use trying to deny that the followers of the cult are a remarkable, a wonderful people. They are holding a "convocation" in Jersey City this week, and at one of their meetings a delegate arose and gravely told to grave listeners how he had been cured by faith of injuries which he had suffered in consequence of falling 229 feet from a church steeple. Exactly what his injuries were the delegate did not reveal, but he said that they were such as to force him to use two canes. From this his hearers were justified in concluding that he was severely hurt, and without any apparent effort they kept their faces as straight as did the man who was testing their—well, call it their faith.

That they stood this test successfully is evidenced by the fact that instead of endeavoring to conceal from the world the—well, call it the romanticism of their fellow-believer, they supplied the reporters with his name and residence, and allowed the tale to go forth to a coldly incredulous world.

This course may not have been as dangerous as might be imagined. The episode will excite the smiles of the unthinking, but others will recognize its importance. Of course it proves nothing in regard to faith cure, but how great is its significance as respects the faith curers! And the accurate logician will deduce from it, not the conclusion that they are beneath the serious consideration of sane persons, but that they are a social factor of almost alarming importance. When folks reach the state of mind indicated by the telling, hearing, and promulgating of a yarn like this one, they are apt to make a stir in the world. Faith is a strong lever, and these people have it. They are as fearless of derision as they are of the laws against manslaughter, and, though they will cure much fewer maladies than the scientific hypnotists do, yet they will make every cure count for vastly more.

"LANGUAGE" ABOUT LANGUAGE.

It is painful, almost agonizing, to be obliged to record that even in Edinburgh itself, nowadays, evil things are openly said about the cultivators—so pious, so patriotic, and so successful!—of the literary kailyard. Hitherto we have endeavored to maintain our faith in the surpassing excellence of every tale that floated a little world of bad English in a comparatively large sea of Scotch whisky; we have ascribed the occasional jeers at this sort of fiction which have reached our ears and eyes to the jealous envy of Sassenach scribblers, whose works were less effective than those of the kailyarders in reddening the noses and lightening the pockets of the general public. But now the very foundations of our faith are disturbed, and the theory of racial prejudices must be abandoned. The once timid, but of late rather bold, critics have been reinforced by the Scottish Text Society, and all is over!

At the recent annual meeting of that society its Chairman, Mr. J. A. FINDLAY, urged upon his hearers the necessity of doing something to save their venerated "language" from impending destruction. The authors of what is called the kailyard school, he said, are fast corrupting it by filling helpless libraries with books written in "gutter Scotch," and the only hope of safety lies in the immediate publication of a dictionary in which will be crystallized and preserved for all time the orthodox words used by real Caledonians.

The term "gutter Scotch" is nothing less than terrible when applied, as Mr. FINDLAY did, to works that have achieved whatever fame a multiplicity of readers can give. The Edinburgh iconoclast went so far as to mention as made up of "gutter Scotch," books that have come to rank in popular estimation with, if not a little above, the productions of the minor prophets. The list cannot be given here—yet. Let the Scots fight the quarrel out among themselves first. It will be safer to take sides after the battle is over. But "gutter Scotch"! Well, well, well!

It is carrying the prejudice against color rather far to refuse money from a negro Paymaster, but some of the Southern volunteers have decided that their dignity would be injured, though their dollars would not be, if the latter came to them from the Government through the hands of a black intermediary. JOHN R. LYNCH has represented a Mississippi district in Congress, but the Second Texas Infantry will have none of him as Paymaster. They have already maintained this position for a month, to the great inconvenience of their pockets, which are painfully empty, and whether they or the War Department will yield first is a decidedly interesting question. In law and theory, of course, the Texans are altogether in the wrong, and it would be easy to assert that no compromise with them should be made. It would not be so easy, however, to commend the department for raising the issue. Some problems can most wisely be left for solution by time. There doubtless are several regiments that would welcome a Paymaster, whatever his tint, with effusive joy; there are more than a few Paymasters to whom the Texans would have no objection. In these circumstances, what need was there for action sure to cause a tiresome controversy? Secretary ALGER must be greedy indeed for trouble to manufacture it in this way.

The announcement from Paris that all the Ministers admit that the documents upon which DREYFUS was really convicted had not been shown to him or to his counsel is quite conclusive as to the article of "justice" which was dispensed by a French court-martial. That this was the case was the burden of the charge made by M. JAURES in the Chamber of Deputies. The evident fact is that as the document which was chiefly relied upon to support the conviction was confessed to be forged, the document which was chiefly relied upon to bring about the conviction is as good as proved to have been garbled, and the name of the prisoner, which was not in it, was read into it by the Minister of War. That the reopening of the case will follow is as certain as that France is a civilized country. But the force of the pressure that is brought to bear by the army to decivilize France is sufficiently shown by the refusal of the new Minister of War to assent to a reopening of the case, after all the light that has been shed upon its dark places.

TREES FOR THE CITY STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present Summer will long be remembered by New Yorkers for its exceptional heat and humidity and general discomfort. Even for those who are able to pass their nights in the suburbs it has been bad enough, but for the great mass of hand workers and brain workers, who have had no escape from overheated walls and sidewalks, it has been hard indeed; and who can reckon the resulting impairment of health and work?

Is there no remedy? We cannot change the climate, but we can, if we set about it intelligently, screen ourselves from many of its discomforts. In hot weather, the natural impulse of man and animals is to seek the shade and to prefer some shelter that is itself shaded. Is there any shade in New York? Even the shady side of the street is heated by the sun part of the day, and it is open to the hot blast and glare from the opposite side. Walls and pavement alike absorb and retain the heat till they feel like furnaces.

Yes, there is a remedy, and a simple and natural one—the tree. Rows of trees planted along the city streets are the only way by which the burning rays of the sun can be prevented from heating the walks and pavements; and with cool walks and pavements the streets, and even the houses, will be cooler.

There is no large city in the world so absolutely bare of trees as New York. Why do we enjoy the cities of Europe so much, even in our Summer travels? Why do we think Paris and Brussels and The Hague and Dresden and Vienna so beautiful? Think a minute, and you will say it is the trees, the beautiful broad avenues overarched by foliage, where walking is agreeable even at noon on a Summer day. Think again what any of these cities would be if stripped entirely of its trees. As ugly almost as New York!

Why can we not have such things here? Why cannot our streets be cool and enjoyable, instead of being fiery furnaces that we scarce dare venture into? Why does not each householder plant in front of his door the sheltering tree, whose shade will be grateful to himself and to the passer-by?

Oh, well, you say, this is all very pretty, but I don't know anything about trees, and I haven't time to attend to it. Quite likely, but the remedy is at hand. The New York Tree Planting Association, now in its third year of successful operation, stands ready to help you. They have already set out hundreds of trees in our streets, and their experience has been so successful that they can tell you just what kind of tree to plant and when and where and how to plant it, and can probably induce your neighbors to join in the work, so as to beautify and improve your whole block. Write a line to the Tree Planting Association, 64 White Street, New York City, and you will at once receive the desired information.

The season for planting will soon be at hand. October is perhaps the best month. Don't delay, for every year counts in the growth of a tree.

We can hardly expect that New York will ever become a Summer resort, but, with a reasonable length of its streets and avenues shaded and beautified by handsome trees, we can certainly expect that it will be at least a tolerable Summer residence for those who cannot get away.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

A. W. COLGATE.

New York, Sept. 16, 1898.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the exercise and indulgence of our righteous wrath against individual officials—big and little—for the amazing abuses in our War Department are we not in danger of forgetting the root from which all this cruel evil has sprung and grown and without which it were impossible?

Why does not the President remove Secretary Alger? Why does not Secretary Alger remove the offending officials under him? are questions in every one's mouth. The answer is simple; there is no mystery about it. It is because each and all hold their offices by a sort of right—under a contract for a consideration either expressed or implied; a contract by no means to be violated, except for the obvious interests of party; else what security for future transactions? And so long as the voters of this country allow public office to be obtained by such means and held by such tenure just so long will the public service—which even in smooth times runs along only fairly well—in emergencies be convulsed by incompetence, coupled with the conceit which is the handmaid of ignorance.

Let our brokendown and suffering soldiers carry this truth to their homes all over the land, and point to it as the primary cause of their hollow cheeks and ruined constitutions.

GEORGE T. LYMAN.

Bellport, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1898.

DURING THE REBELLION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article of your correspondent, Henry A. M. Smith, on "Libby and Andersonville" calls up recollections in my own mind, and I want to add my mite to help prove that there is a good deal of "humanity in man," whether born north or south of an imaginary line. I saw the Bull Run prisoners march through St. Charles Street, New Orleans, on their way to Texas in the early part of the war, and they looked hearty and well fed as if they had simply been on a prolonged picnic, and in much better physical condition than the Union troops that I saw march through the same street a few months later. That was, of course, in the early part of the war before provisions and medicines, particularly quinine, became as scarce as later in the conflict.

I had also a dear friend in Libby, and saw him in New York when he came from there, sick, broken down, but not in worse shape than many have returned from our own Chickamauga. War is war and is hell, but the worst of it is not on the battlefield, and Libby and Elmira should both be dropped into the limbo of the past and forgotten.

C. H. M.

Brooklyn, Sept. 14, 1898.

"CHAPMAN, KLEIN & COMPANY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May the good Lord protect Theodore Roosevelt from his fool friends. It seems to have escaped notice or comment that the handful of men who without any party, organization, or committee behind them had the impudence to nominate a full State ticket, are exactly the same men who in 1895 wrecked the Good Government clubs (the most promising independent movement this city had seen) by nominating an independent ticket which did not obtain 2 per cent. of the votes on election day. Messrs. Chapman, Klein & Co. are the "impossibles" who will wreck any political ship they are allowed to steer, prancing off miles in advance of the times and the people, living in the clouds, and never content to take men as they are and not as they wish them to be.

Providence, or what you will, has brought about an ideal situation to the reformer, for certainly both the devil and the archdevil (Platt and Croker) would rather have any man for Governor than Roosevelt, and now when a tidal wave seems likely to engulf the bosses, at least for a time—we hope it may drown them—come these impracticables, and give Platt the one chance he has of defeating or preventing Roosevelt's nomination. "Teddy" is the only Republican who this year can attract Democratic votes, and thousands of us will vote for him because we know that if he finds anything rotten at Albany in goes the knife and out comes the corruption.

The more serious matter is that the Citizens' Union, or a committee of it, has indorsed this crazy ticket. With all due respect to that committee—I know many of them—it is certain that in this case they do not represent the Union, and I hope that when the certificates are circulated for signature the members and followers of the "Cits" will refuse to sign, repudiate this action, and send their protests to headquarters to let our officers and committees know what the members really want. Who will subscribe to a fund to send Chapman, Klein & Co. to South Africa or the north pole about the 1st of every September?

CITIZENS' UNION.

New York, Sept. 16, 1898.

Emperor William and Peace.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Speaking of the German Army, "God grant," says the Kaiser, "we may always be able to care for the world's peace with this keen and well-preserved weapon." The world's peace is in a bad way if it is in the keeping of the man who sent that officious dispatch to Krüger and who poked his meddlesome nose into the Philippines.

GEN. SHAFTER'S REPORT.

From The Waterbury (Conn.) American, (Ind.)

In short, Gen. Shafter's report is a document of self-defense, principally by inference.

From The Boston Herald, (Ind.)

Gen. Shafter seems to have a lofty opinion of the War Department. He hails from Michigan.

From The Albany Argus, (Dem.)

It may as well be understood at Washington that "doctoring" Shafter's report and refusal to take notice of Miles's public statements will not prevent the public from getting to the bottom of this ugly scandal, even if, in order to do so, it is necessary to effect an entire change of Administration.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Spy, (Rep.)

In his official report Gen. Shafter says there was an abundance of commissary and Quartermaster's supplies at Santiago, and there was no lack of transportation facilities except roads. What the people are desirous of knowing, however, is why the army could not be fed after the battle. The troops made no complaint of what they suffered before the capitulation of the city.

From The Boston Transcript, (Ind.)

Gen. Shafter's report does not add much to the public's knowledge of the Santiago campaign, it having been carefully edited in the War Department. The public has learned thus far very little from official dispatches. * * * The War Department's editing has been pretty promiscuous, as Artemus Ward would say, for Gen. Miles says it let dispatches become public that should have been kept secret.

From The Washington Post, (Ind.)

No recriminations, no backbiting, no attempt to throw mud at the men who tried to discredit and even supersede him at Santiago. There may be points about that campaign, particularly the transportation of the sick and wounded after it was over, upon which we shall ask Gen. Shafter to give more detailed accounts later on, but in the main his report is a complete vindication of a brave and able soldier who did his best under the most disadvantageous circumstances. Better still, he has proved that he has a heart in proportion to his body.

From The Philadelphia North American, (Rep.)

Gen. Shafter's report of the Santiago campaign, covering all the operations of the army under his command from the time of departure from Tampa to the fall of Santiago, gives the first connected story we have had of that brilliant and successful effort, and he must be a poor American who can read it without experiencing a thrill of patriotism at the recital of the daring bravery of our soldiers. It is a simple, human story of warfare fought with determination, courage, and perseverance, yet with a humane spirit that dulls the edges of armed strife, that sets the Anglo-Saxon soldier upon a pinnacle high above the warrior of any other race.

From The Syracuse Standard, (Rep.)

Gen. Shafter's report of the battle of Santiago is an authoritative account, yet not for that reason alone will it be read. It is not more circumstantial than many official recitals which have appeared before, nor has it the literary quality which some of those narratives displayed. It will be read because it is a story of heroism that will not soon grow old, one of such intrinsic interest that it depends not at all on the gift or art of the teller. Santiago is one of the epics of the American people, already gathered into history with the noblest deeds of their race and nationality. As long as a survivor of that three days' conflict remains Americans will be glad and proud to listen when he speaks of El Caney and San Juan.

From The Washington Times, (Dem.)

To many cynical, and to more sophisticated persons, this report will prove no disappointment. Especially are they not surprised that no recognition is made of the fine generosity of Gen. Miles, who, after getting Gen. Shafter out of a threatening situation—saving him from retreat and perhaps annihilation—courteously went aboard the Yale and allowed Gen. Shafter to take all the credit of the surrender. He takes it, too. Some passing acknowledgment of the noble unselfishness of his superior might have been graceful, and it would not have detracted from any glory that belongs to or will be popularly accorded to Gen. Shafter. Well, we must take our military geniuses as they are, with all their peculiarities, and be grateful if they handle the sword better than the pen.

From The New Haven (Conn.) Register, (Dem.)

The interesting feature of the Shafter report is his purely direct and official comment upon the adverse conditions, which developed so much disease in camp and caused so much humiliation at home. * * * We find in Gen. Shafter's report, which must be accepted as the word of a soldier and a gentleman, evidence in abundance to bear out our view that though distress and suffering overcame our army, they were in a great measure the inevitable consequence of the expedition. * * * The only thing worth knowing about the war is the truth, and that can only be established by those concerned in it and with its prosecution. This we are slowly but surely arriving at, with this certain result, that the actual shortcomings will be firmly established, and the necessary legislation undertaken to organize the staff corps of the army upon a permanent and scientific basis.

NUGGETS.

A Natural Inference.

Freddy—Why don't he speak, ma?
Mamma—He is too young, my son.
Freddy—Ain't he got any speaking tube?—Harper's Bazar.

Hot Business.

"Fightin's hot business," said Willie, as he read about the regiments. "First thing they got peppered at by the enemy, an' then they get mustard out by their own Gov'ment."—Harper's Bazar.

As He Looked at It.

Mrs. Enpeck—Ah, well; things are never so bad but that they might be worse.

Mr. Enpeck (in whom the lion has suddenly been aroused)—I know it. I might be a Mormon and have three or four of you.—Chicago News.

Has Its Advantages.

"A conflict at arms," said the person with Utopian ideas, "is always unnecessary and deplorable."

"Well," answered Miss Cayenne, thoughtfully, "this one wasn't without its benefits. It enables a great many ladies to speak of 'before the war' without embarrassment."—Washington Star.

A Question of Locality.

"I'll tell you one thing," said Madpop to his long-suffering wife, "if Willy does not behave himself I'll give him the worst spanking he ever had. He'll get it in the neck."

"Do be serious, my dear," replied Mrs. Madpop. "The neck is no place on which to spank a child."—Harper's Bazar.

THE NATTY BICYCLE GIRL.

From The Somerville Journal.

Before she got her bicycle she sometimes used to make
The beds and wash the dishes, and help her mother bake,
She would even sweep the parlor and dust the bric-à-brac,
And once she did the washing, though it almost broke her back.

But now she's got her bicycle she doesn't do a thing
About the house, but day and night she's always on the wing.
She's done a dozen centuries, and more, I've heard it said,
While her mother does the washing, sweeps and dusts, and makes the bread.

She looks extremely natty in her brief bicycle skirt.
She often talks with strangers, and she has been known to flirt.
Her health was never better; brown and rosy is her skin,
But her mother, if you'll notice, is looking worn and thin.

OUR FRUITS IN GERMANY

Apricots and Peaches Said to Have Been Treated with Sulphurous Acid.

STATUTE FORBIDS THEIR SALE.

Dealers Request Consul Barnes to Inform American Shippers that the Trade in Our Exports Is Imperilled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The State Department has received a report from John A. Barnes, Consul at Cologne, Germany, giving the reasons for Germany's objection to American fruit. Mr. Barnes says:

"My attention has recently been called to certain objections to the manner of preparing American fruits, especially apricots, for the German market, which have been made by the local authorities of the town of Neuwied, in this Consular district. A large importer of American fruits in this city has received and disposed of over 100,000 marks ($23,800) worth of American apricots alone during the past year.

"Until recently, this class of fruit has been exempt from the attention and criticism of German officials, but a few days ago this importer, with many others, was cited to appear before the local authorities of Neuwied for the purpose of a discussion and explanation regarding the preparation of American apricots which were being sold there.

"This fruit had been received, for the most part, from New York City, Chicago, San Francisco, and San José. Many samples have recently been taken from the local dealers by the police officials of Neuwied for analysis. This has resulted in the discovery that these apricots had been treated in America with a preparation of sulphurous acid. Their sale, it appears, is in direct violation of a statute of the German law.

"Persons interested in the sale of American fruits here strongly desire to remove all reasons for these investigations, and have requested me, through the Department of State, to call the attention of the American shippers to this condition of affairs and to the absolute necessity of abstaining from the use of sulphurous acid, or any such preparation, in the exportation of fruit to this market. A persistence in this practice will undoubtedly result in the entire exclusion of such fruits from Germany.

"Stricter attention must be given to the German laws. American dealers are still shipping to this market dried apple slices which have been cured upon zinc frames. This process has been strongly condemned by the German Government, and the sale or handling of fruit thus prepared is interdicted by law. These violations are suicidal in their effects, and damaging to the several branches of American trade. It is the opinion of importers here that in some instances American pears are also treated with the sulphurous acid process.

"It is of no consequence that competent medical authorities here have decided that the use of fruit treated with sulphurous acid is not detrimental to health. It is sufficient for the watchful local official to know that the law forbids the sale of such fruit, and that his supreme duty consists in the strict enforcement of the law as he finds it upon the statute books. American fruits are so far superior to other fruits found in this market that it would seem an easy matter for them to dominate the trade, without a resort to practices which tend to discredit them."

ILLUMINATING OIL EXPORTS.

Statistics Showing That, While Prices Have Fallen, American Shipments Have Steadily Increased.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The United States illuminates the world more effectively and completely each year. Despite the fear so frequently expressed of late that the large production of petroleum in Russia and the Dutch East Indies and the increased use of electricity for lighting purposes would reduce our valuable exports of illuminating oil, the year just ended has shown the greatest exportation of that article in the history of that important branch of our foreign commerce, and the figures for August show the largest exportations of oil for any single month on record. The reports of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the exports of mineral oils in the fiscal year 1898 passed the billion gallon line, the total, including all classes, being 1,034,269,676 gallons, against 973,514,946 gallons in 1897 and 890,458,994 gallons in 1896.

The large production of mineral oils in other parts of the world, while it has not reduced our exportation, has probably reduced the prices which our producers and exporters have been able to realize. The exports of oil in the year 1898 were practically double those of 1888 and three times those of 1878, but the money received for them was only about 25 per cent. greater than that received either in 1878 or 1888. The total receipts for the 1,034,269,676 gallons of oil exported in 1898 were $56,126,578, while for the 578,351,638 gallons exported in 1888 the receipts were $47,042,409, and for the 338,841,303 gallons exported in 1878 the receipts were $46,574,974. The average export value of refined illuminating oil was, in 1872, 24.9 cents per gallon; in 1878, 14.4 cents per gallon; in 1888, 7.9 cents per gallon, and in 1898, 5.2 cents per gallon, having thus fallen from 24.9 cents to 5.2 cents from 1872 to 1898.

Notwithstanding this steady fall, the production and exportation continues to increase, the exports having increased more than 60,000,000 gallons in the past year over that of the preceding year, and more than 100,000,000 gallons over that of any earlier year, while the production for 1897 was 2,528,067,984 gallons, against 2,033,331,972 gallons in 1894, 1,476,867,546 gallons in 1890, 1,017,174,396 gallons in 1885, 836,394,132 gallons in 1880, and 510,825,588 gallons in 1876. Thus while the price has been steadily and rapidly falling the quantity produced and the quantity exported have as steadily and rapidly increased. The production in 1897 was five times that of 1876, and the exportation of last year nearly five times that of 1876. Great as the fall in price has been, the exports of illuminating oil bring over a million dollars a week into the country, and have in the past twenty years added a round billion of dollars to our foreign sales.

The following table shows the quantity and value of our exports of mineral oils of all grades since 1875:

Year.	Gallons.	
1875	221,955,308	$30,078,568
1876	243,660,152	32,915,786
1877	309,198,914	61,789,438
1878	338,841,303	46,574,974
1879	378,310,010	40,305,249
1880	423,964,699	36,218,625
1881	397,660,262	40,315,609
1882	559,954,590	51,232,706
1883	505,931,622	44,913,079
1884	513,660,092	47,103,248
1885	574,668,180	50,257,947
1886	577,781,752	50,199,844
1887	592,803,267	46,824,915
1888	578,351,638	47,042,409
1889	616,195,459	49,913,677
1890	664,068,170	51,403,089
1891	709,819,439	52,026,734
1892	715,365,819	44,805,992
1893	804,221,230	42,142,058
1894	908,252,314	41,499,806
1895	884,502,082	46,660,082
1896	890,458,994	62,383,403
1897	973,514,946	62,635,037
1898	1,034,269,676	56,126,578

The following table, showing the countries to which our oil has been exported in 1897 and 1898, indicates the wide distribution which this article of our commerce obtains:

Exported To	Gallons. 1897.	1898.
United Kingdom	213,627,168	212,265,569
France	9,065,114	12,835,631
Germany	124,261,435	152,203,222
Other Europe	244,386,854	260,431,316
British North America	10,013,517	11,087,509
Central American States and British Honduras	1,256,760	1,064,986
Mexico	836,628	1,106,853
San Domingo	526,671	579,835
Cuba	68,747	243,202
Puerto Rico	276,195	200,542
Other West Indies and Bermuda	4,224,737	4,108,714
Argentina	10,394,716	11,099,132
Brazil	20,563,693	20,561,084
Colombia	1,245,285	1,069,622
Other South America	10,213,795	11,283,540
China	42,627,184	44,523,553
British East Indies	21,361,346	35,752,592
Japan	47,411,176	53,398,185
British Australasia	16,837,914	20,495,394
Other Asia and Oceanica	46,111,698	34,358,659
Africa	10,474,918	13,292,744
Other countries	68,543	[illegible]

DREYFUS CASE REVISION

M. Sarrien, the Minister of Justice, Proposes to Refer It to a Commission.

CABINET WILL ACQUIESCE

Gen. Zurlinden, the Minister for War, the Only One Likely to Oppose the Action Contemplated—Cabinet Crisis Possible.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The newspapers here say the Minister of Justice, M. Sarrien, has completed the examination of the documents in the Dreyfus case, and that he will communicate to the Ministers, at the Cabinet Council to be held to-morrow, his intention to refer the matter to a commission competent to undertake a revision of the proceedings. The general opinion is that the Cabinet will adopt the proposal for a revision of the case unanimously, with the exception of the Minister for War, Gen. Zurlinden, who yesterday informed the Minister of Justice that he intended to resign if it developed that he did not agree with his colleagues.

The Figaro, Matin, and Rappel say they believe that, in case Gen. Zurlinden resigns, M. Brisson, the Premier, is resolved to take the portfolio of Minister for War and give the portfolio of Minister of the Interior to M. Vallée.

According to the Gaulois, the result of the decision of the Minister of Justice will be a Ministerial crisis, as, this paper claims, other Ministers will also resign. It is understood that M. Maruejouls, Minister of Commerce; M. Tillaye, Minister of Public Works, and M. Biger, Minister of Agriculture will accompany Gen. Zurlinden, Minister of War, in retiring.

President Faure returned here at midnight, and was received with an ovation by a small crowd which had gathered apparently betokening that a large section of the public still opposes a revision of the Dreyfus proceedings.

FAURE TO THE FRENCH ARMY.

The President Praises Its Devotion and Says France Has Recovered Her Place in the World.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—President Faure, at the conclusion of the army manoeuvres to-day, says a dispatch from Gonnetines, had lunch with the officers, and made a speech, during the course of which, after praising the tactical knowledge and devotion of the officers and the discipline and drill of the soldiers, he said:

"In the name of the country I thank the Generals, officers, and soldiers who left their homes to serve with their whole strength the noblest conceivable ideal. The trials through which we have passed have always drawn closer the union of the fatherland and the army. I see these children of the French family, filled with the same enthusiasm, spirit, and faith, gather around the flag in order to defend the common patrimony of honor. In this union, under the aegis of republican institutions, lies our strength. Thanks to it, France has overcome the terrible event whose recollection will never be effaced from our memory. It is by this union that France has reconquered her place in the world. I drink to the honor of the army."

Gen. Negrier replied, declaring that the army was never more respected or more united, and adding: "We never had greater confidence in our men, and this confidence is returned by them."

President Faure conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honor upon Gen. Alfred E. Bates, the Military Attaché of the United States Embassy in London, who has followed the manoeuvres.

There was great cheering for the army and for France as the President was leaving the review ground. A Socialist Deputy, M. Breton, refused to uncover as M. Faure passed, and was threatened by the crowd with shouts of "Down with traitors!" "Down with Dreyfus!" M. Breton had to make a speedy retreat.

Cannon Shots from Devil's Island.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—A curious story is published to the effect that a passenger steamer while passing Devil's Island approached closely in order to enable the passengers to see the habitation of Capt. Dreyfus, and was disagreeably surprised by four cannon shots fired from the island. It was learned afterward that all vessels venturing too near were similarly greeted.

THE AURANIA AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Disabled Cunard Liner Reaches Port in Tow.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 16.—The Cunard Line steamer Aurania, Capt. McKay, from New York on Sept. 6 for Liverpool, which was yesterday reported off the south coast of Ireland, disabled and in tow, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning. The Captain of the Aurania reports that the crankshaft broke at 9:30 P. M. on Sept. 13. At 5:15 o'clock on the following evening, while the steamer was 110 miles west of Fastnet, the British steamer Marino, Capt. Webster, from Montreal on Sept. 2 for London, sighted the Aurania, and subsequently took her in tow.

All on board the Aurania are well. The sea was calm during her passage, and no unusual incidents, with the exception of the breaking of the shaft, are to be recorded.

The Aurania will wait here for the arrival of a tug, which will tow her to Liverpool. All the passengers will be landed at this port.

CONFLICT RENEWED IN CRETE.

Christians Reported to Have Been Killed and Wounded.

ATHENS, Sept. 16.—It is rumored that a conflict between insurgents and Turkish troops has occurred near Candia, Crete.

According to the report, some Christians were killed and a number wounded.

Poisoning of Korean Royalty.

SEOUL, Korea, Sept. 16.—It is reported here that a high official of the palace named Ko has made a confession that he ordered the cook of the royal household to poison food intended for the King and the Crown Prince, both of whom became seriously ill on Sunday last. The official further confessed that the poisoning plot was instigated by a former interpreter attached to the Russian Legation here, who was once a Court favorite, but who is now in disgrace.

United Ireland Ceases Publication.

DUBLIN, Sept. 16.—United Ireland, which was established by the late Charles Stewart Parnell in 1881, as the organ of the Land League, has ceased publication. Lately it has been the organ of the Reunion of the Nationalist Parties.

The Earl of Desart Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Earl of Desart, William Ulick O'Connor Cuffo, J. P., D. L., is dead. He was born on July 10, 1845. He was formerly a page of honor to the Queen and a Captain in the Grenadier Guards. He was the Fourth Earl of Desart.

Wyndham to Succeed Curzon.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—George Wyndham, Conservative, Member of Parliament for Dover since 1889, has been appointed Under Secretary to the Foreign Office, in succession to the Right Hon. George N. Curzon, the newly appointed Indian Viceroy.

Peru's Minister of War Dying.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 16.—Señor Cuadres, Minister of War, is dying. He has received the last sacrament.

Peruvian Minister's Wife Ill.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 16.—In consequence of the indisposition of his wife, Irving B. Dudley, the United States Minister to Peru, has gone to Chosica.

MOURNING FOR THE EMPRESS.

The Public of Vienna Permitted to View the Casket in the Chapel of the Hofburg.

VIENNA, Sept. 16.—The public was permitted to view the casket containing the remains of the late Empress of Austria today. It reposed on a catafalque in the chapel of Hofburg, where masses for the repose of the soul of the deceased Empress were celebrated incessantly at three altars until noon.

On the casket were four wreaths, sent by the children and grandchildren of the Empress, while many other floral offerings were upon the walls of the chapel. At the head of the casket were the Imperial Crown, the coronet of an Archduchess, and the jeweled orders of the late Empress. At the foot of the casket were a black fan and a pair of white gloves. Life Guardsmen were stationed at each corner of the catafalque.

It transpires that a painful scene occurred at the church Thursday night. The Emperor was prostrated with grief. Upon arriving at the Hofburg Chapel his Majesty became almost unconscious from the intensity of his emotions. Many of those present wept in sympathy.

There was a steady procession of people until the church closed at 5 o'clock, among them Prince Albert of Belgium and other persons of high rank. Even after the doors were shut thousands remained outside. The Presidents of both houses of the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments deposited wreaths near the casket.

After the blessing of the remains, Emperor Francis Joseph knelt down and repeatedly kissed the coffin. He asked the maids of honor whether her Majesty suffered much. They replied that she did not.

Count Nigra, the Italian Ambassador, has again protested against the attacks that are being made upon Italians throughout Austria. Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has replied that the Emperor has given personal directions with a view of preventing a renewal of the attacks.

PRINCE OF NAPLES ATTACKED.

One Anarchist Was Arrested, but His Companion Escaped.

VIENNA, Sept. 16.—The Neues Wiener Tagblatt publishes a report of an attempted Anarchist outrage on the Prince of Naples at Leoben, Styria, during the course of the Prince's journey to this city.

One Anarchist named Tizzi was arrested. Another, named Cabiglio, escaped.

The Prince of Naples has arrived here in safety. No details as to the reported attempt upon his life are obtainable.

Italian Arrested in Switzerland.

GENEVA, Sept. 16.—An Italian named Giovanni Silva has been arrested on suspicion of being an accomplice of the assassin of Empress Elizabeth. It appears that he minutely described the circumstances of the crime and justified it on Saturday last before the details were known to the public. A disptach received here from Budapest suggests the possibility that the real name of the assassin is Succiati.

Emperor William Starts for Vienna.

POTSDAM, Sept. 16.—Emperor William has started for Vienna.

VIENNA, Sept. 16.—Emperor William has telegraphed a wish that no official reception shall be given him upon his arrival here.

MASS FOR THE DEAD EMPRESS.

Eight Consuls General Attend Services in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Empress Elizabeth of Austria was celebrated yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral. It began at 9 o'clock, with Archbishop Corrigan seated on the throne in the sanctuary, and the Rev. M. J. Lavelle by his side. The front pews in the middle aisle were reserved for Government representatives, and there were present the Consuls General of Austria, Switzerland, France, Japan, Turkey, Greece, Russia, and Guatemala.

The mass was celebrated by the Rev. P. Schultz, assisted by the Rev. J. P. Daly as Deacon, the Rev. T. J. Murphy as Sub-Deacon, and the Rev. T. F. Myhan as Master of Ceremonies. At the close of the mass the Austrian Consul General, Baron Stockinger, stood at the end of the middle aisle near the entrance, and received a shake of the hand and a word or two of sympathy from the representative of each Government.

FRENCH MUST QUIT FASHODA.

Gen. Kitchener Intends to Present an Ultimatum—Indifference in Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Cairo says that Gen. Kitchener has absolute authority to claim Fashoda as Egyptian territory and to expel the present occupants forcibly if necessary. Fashoda, the correspondent says, will then be occupied by an Egyptian garrison.

The Daily Telegraph's Cairo correspondent, says that Gen. Kitchener intends to present an ultimatum demanding that the French expedition under Major Marchand quit Fashoda forthwith.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Official circles and the public generally are in no way perturbed by the news from Fashoda. On the contrary, they appear to be indifferent.

REBELLION IN FORMOSA.

Semi-Savage Tribes Object to the Extension of Japanese Rule.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 16.—Mail advices from Japan state that another formidable rebellion against Japanese rule has broken out in Formosa, this time in the southern part of the island. There is a tendency toward general insurrection among tribes in all southern districts.

Two battles have been fought, one near Taichu, the other near Taihoku. The tribes were defeated by Japanese troops and police. Many were killed and wounded on each side, but details are not obtainable. The rebellion is the outcome of an attempt by the Japanese administration to extend its jurisdiction over the semi-savage tribes living in the interior.

Five hundred persons were killed and wounded by these semi-savages, 1,500 captured, and over 200 houses were burned. Their booty was valued at 257,000 yen. On the other hand, 946 robbers were killed and 1,450 taken prisoners.

Chile-Argentina Boundary Dispute.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 16.—The probabilities of a peaceful solution of the boundary dispute between Argentina and Chile increase. The Chamber has voted confidence in the Government, authorizing the mobilization of 80,000 men, if the Chamber considers such action opportune.

Gen. Sickles's Daughter to Wed.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Times this morning announces that a marriage has been arranged between D. E. M. Crackanthorpe, Secretary of the British Legation at Madrid, and Miss Ida Sickles, daughter of Gen. Sickles.

Another French Cardinal.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The Journal des Debats learns that the Pope has decided to appoint another French Cardinal resident in Rome, making the eighth French member of the conclave.

Missionaries at Hochou Safe.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the missionaries at Hochou are safe.

A Brooklyn Boy's Peculiar Death.

Willie Sautter, the young son of Druggist Charles Sautter of Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street, Williamsburg, died at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., on Sunday under peculiar circumstances. The boy had been kept confined for some months in a cellar under the drug store, because of a peculiar mental disease, which, it was declared, would be aggravated by the sunlight. The cellar had been fitted up in comfortable style, and the boy seemed to be quite satisfied there. A week ago the father decided to take the boy to Dobbs Ferry and try the open air remedy as a cure for the disease. About twelve hours after the arrival at Dobbs Ferry the boy was seized with convulsions and shortly after died.

STREET OPENING BOARDS

Two Hundred and Seven Commissioners Soon to be Appointed.

WHERE THE LAW IS WEAK

A Supreme Court Justice Points Out the Evil to the Taxpayers of Prolonged Sittings—Mr. Whalen's Views.

The approaching appointment by Justice Gildersleeve of 207 Commissioners of Street Opening again brings the taxpayers of New York face to face with a vast expenditure of money unnecessarily, but strictly under the provisions of the law.

The streets to be opened are in number sixty-nine, and these are nearly, if not altogether, in the annexed district, so that, according to high legal authority, the continuance of the commissions need not be strung out to an interminable number of sittings, as in thousands of previous cases.

The Commissioners will constitute sixty-nine different boards of three members each, and will doubtless be appointed Monday. If the old rule is followed, each board may have a clerk and a stenographer, and in some instances a special counsel, to say nothing of extra sittings for "unusually difficult and extraordinary services."

The decision on Thursday by Justice Cohen, in the East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street opening from Southern Boulevard to the Harlem River, granting an extra compensation of $2,000 to each Commissioner, wholly outside of the statutory fee of $6 per sitting, has caused some comment among legal authorities.

In this case the Commissioners had been sitting at intervals since 1895, and for that time they were paid $4,000 each, their original claim being for $10 a day under the law previous to consolidation.

A Justice's Ideas.

In speaking yesterday of the abuses growing out of the law, a Supreme Court Justice said:

"This is a political snap, and what can you do about it? While the per diem is regulated, the number of sittings cannot be. There is no doubt that a conscientious board would close up the ordinary street opening proceedings in a comparatively short time, but who ever saw a conscientious board where it has been made up of ward workers and that ilk? Neither the Court nor the Corporation Counsel can regulate these sittings. For if they are prolonged, sanction is given them by Section 998 of the charter, which provides for additional allowances 'in any proceeding of an unusually difficult or extraordinary character.'

"The trouble therefore lies in the fact that every board thinks it has a case of this kind. Of course, the remedy to the taxpayer is in the courts, and it was only last month that Justice Barrett wrote an opinion, in which all the Justices concurred but one, reversing an order appealed from, in which the additional compensation amounted to $22,000.

"Then, again, special counsel in times past have been appointed by the Corporation Counsel, whose compensation has generally been approved or passed by the Corporation Counsel, and taxed by the court on the Corporation Counsel's approval.

"Sometimes one clerk has acted on half a dozen committees and instructed the Commissioners in their duties, the clerk doing most of the work and, incidentally, drawing the least pay. And I may add that frequently one Commissioner has acted on many boards, the number of his appointments being limited by the extent of his 'pull.'

Suggestion for Reform.

"It has been suggested, and with reason, that there should be a permanent form of Commissioners, with moderate salary, appointed in each county to perform all duties pertaining to street openings, a system which would be economical and at the same time bring to the work competent and experienced men. But all hope of reform in this direction must be abandoned until the State Constitution in that regard is amended, for Section 7 of Article I. provides that, 'When private property shall be taken for any public use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by not less than three Commissioners appointed by a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law.' Under this provision and the statute enacted under it, Commissioners are appointed not with special reference to their qualifications, but with regard to their pull with the powers that be. The Commissioners thus appointed having obtained their positions, it is not surprising that they make the most of them."

As a consequence of the coming appointments by Justice Gildersleeve, there has been a great scramble for places. Men who failed to get office under the City Government before have been waiting for just this opportunity, and they have besieged Corporation Counsel Whalen to recommend them for appointment. But so far as he is concerned the names have all been selected, and now the hungry applicants are in waiting. It is safe to predict, a lawyer said yesterday, that they will "conscientiously" prolong the opening of their particular street as far into the future as possible.

Corporation Counsel Whalen was asked last night if in the appointment of these new Commissioners, of which by virtue of law he is entitled to nominate one on each board, he would stipulate that they should not charge more than the regular per diem. He replied:

"I never allow any more than the legal rate. And I wish you would say for me that I have consistently opposed all claims for excessive compensation. I shall appeal Justice Cohen's decision, as I have appealed every case where these excessive fees were demanded. I do not consider that the Judges have any right to make such awards of the people's money."

The King's Bridge Road Trench.

The trouble over the King's Bridge Road trench, over which there has been so much litigation between the city authorities and the Third Avenue Railroad Company, has finally been settled, and a contractor will begin the work of filling in next week at the expense of the company. It is a question, however, how much of the trench he will fill in, as it is said that the company will petition the Municipal Council on Tuesday for a franchise to construct an underground trolley.

City Estimates for 1899.

The provisional estimates for 1899 for the city departments were printed in The City Record yesterday. The Commissioner of Highways asks for $2,496,761 for Manhattan, $1,244,845 for the Bronx, $689,088 for Brooklyn, $379,622 for Queens, and $185,574.17 for Richmond, making a total of $4,995,890.17. The Commissioner of Sewers asks for the whole city, $1,478,866. For the Department of Buildings $491,416 is asked. The Fire Commissioner asks for $2,511,786.50. The estimates for every department show large increases.

Charles Welde, Juror Commissioner.

Charles Welde, formerly Police Justice, was yesterday appointed Commissioner of Jurors. The salary of this position is $5,000 a year. Mr. Welde succeeds John Purcell, who died a few days ago. He is Tammany leader of the Thirty-first District. It was announced yesterday that Councilman Patrick J. Ryder would succeed Mr. Purcell as Tammany leader of the Third District.

Another City Bond Case.

The application of Zimmermann & Forshay for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Controller Coler to award them $500,000 of bonds of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and $500,000 of East River Bridge bonds, for which they were the highest bidders, was denied yesterday by Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court.

The City Civil Service.

Corporation Counsel Whalen sent an opinion to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday in regard to the letter sent the Mayor by the New York Civil Service Commission. Mr. Whalen sustains the position taken by the Mayor, and holds that the only civil service laws applicable to this city are those contained in the charter.

CONSCIENCE TROUBLED HIM.

Young Man Gives Himself Up for Burglary After Four Years.

Everett H. Merritt yesterday was arraigned yesterday before Judge Aspinall in the Kings County Court, charged with burglary in the second degree. He broke into the house of James C. Rustin on March 17, 1894. Merritt had surrendered himself, and when asked by the Judge whether he was guilty or not guilty, he said:

"Your Honor, I made up my mind that the best thing I could do was to give myself up. I have been living a straight life for the past year in Connecticut. There was no requisition for me; they even hesitated to send me down here."

Judge Aspinall directed that a plea of not guilty be entered for Merritt and said he would assign counsel for him.

Merritt is twenty-four years old, and is well dressed and of good appearance. He said that Rustin was his brother-in-law; that he went to Rustin's house to borrow money, and finding no one at home, broke in and took clothing, a watch, and $6 in cash. He left the city, and after staying in several different places settled in Derby, Conn., and changed his name.

He was converted to Christianity and went to work, but was continually haunted by remorse. He joined the Third Connecticut Volunteers, stationed at Niantic. He could not rest under the burden of his conscience, however, and not wishing to have his Connecticut friends know his misdeed, he left the regiment and went to Massachusetts, where he surrendered himself.

RETURN OF H. E. MOSS.

The "Britannic Barnum" Will Sail on the Campania To-day.

After a brief visit of ten days in the country, H. E. Moss, known in Great Britain as the "Britannic Barnum" and managing director of all the music halls throughout the United Kingdom, will sail for home to-day on the Cunard steamer Campania.

Mr. Moss said last night that his visit was more a pleasure trip than a business one, but notwithstanding he visited many places of amusement and has practically booked some American attractions for his houses abroad which he thought would be successful. Inasmuch as the contracts had not been signed, he would not make them public for the present.

Regarding a theatre in this country, Mr. Moss said he was favorably impressed with several, but doubted very much whether he would acquire any of them for several years to come.

HE WORKS FOR NOTHING.

A Draughtsman Seeking Employment Accommodated in Jersey City.

A well-dressed young man applied for work yesterday to Chief Engineer Van Keuren of the Jersey City Street and Water Board. He said he wanted no wages. The application was such a decided novelty that Mr. Van Keuren employed the young man at once.

The new draughtsman said he was Theodore Nicolesco, twenty-eight years old, and lived in Roumania. He spoke English well. He said he was wealthy and was making a tour of the world. He makes it a practice, he said, when he decides to stop in any city, to secure a place in the city engineering bureau, if possible. He works a short time and then secures a certificate. These he will take home with him as souvenirs. He has worked in Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and the City of Mexico. He is living at present at 340 East Fourteenth Street, Manhattan.

GEN. CLAY'S DIVORCED WIFE.

Vigilance Committee May Visit Her and Riley Brock.

PINKARD, Ky., Sept. 16.—Gen. Cassius M. Clay sent his divorced wife a long telegram last night, and she did not marry Riley Brock to-day as was predicted. She declined to allow any one to see the telegram.

The coming of Dora Richardson and Riley Brock to this place and their living in the same house, has caused much gossip, and it was more pronounced to-day than usual. Unless they marry or Brock leaves they may be visited by a Vigilance Committee. Turnpike raiders flourish in this section, and it is fashionable to regulate the morals of the community by mob law.

CHAPLAIN CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

Rev. Mr. Carstensen of Indianapolis Scores Army Medical Management.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 16.—The War Department to day telegraphed to Chaplain G. A. Carstensen of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana Regiment, which has just returned here from the South, calling on him to affirm or deny the text of an interview credited to him in an Indianapolis paper.

Among other statements credited to the Chaplain is one that the "General in Chief" of the Medical Department was a veterinary surgeon who had devoted all his life to doctoring horses. In describing Camp Thomas, Chaplain Carstensen is quoted as saying: "Exaggeration is not necessary. Facts are more condemnatory than fiction. The real conditions were bad enough, God knows."

The Rev. Mr. Carstensen is pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of this city.

Land Company's Assessment Reduced.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Former Judge M. J. Tierney of New Rochelle, the referee appointed to hear the appeal of the Lorena Land Company, against the assessments on their property as made by the Assessors of the town of Greenburgh, has made his report. He finds the assessments have been excessive, and reduces them from $996,000 to $720,500. The referee in his report states that he finds the excessive assessment to have been laid in good faith, and therefore recommends that no costs be charged to the Assessors.

Gen. Schofield Sees the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Gen. Schofield called at the White House to-day and had nearly an hour's conference with the President regarding the matter of his acceptance of a place on the commission to investigate the conduct of the war. On leaving, the General said that the matter was still in abeyance, but probably a decision would be reached at another conference to be held to-morrow.

Spends $1,000 to Save $50 Fine.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 16.—Former Mayor L. V. F. Randolph of Plainfield, President of the Atlantic Trust Company of New York and a Deacon in the First Baptist Church here, is defendant in an action brought by Peter Robinson, a colored ash cart driver, who alleges that Mr. Randolph, without provocation, deliberately whipped his (Robinson's) horse on the public streets. The case was tried last January, and a verdict of $50 rendered against Mr. Randolph. His lawyer then advised him to settle the case. It is said that Mr. Randolph's expenses already amount to $1,000, but he has just appealed the case to the Court of Errors and Appeals, at Trenton.

Our Flag the Oldest.

From The Paris Figario.

It is not generally known that the Star-Spangled Banner of the United States is older than any one of the present flags of the great European powers. It was adopted in 1777 by the Congress of the thirteen Colonies of North America, then at war with the mother country. The yellow and red Spanish flag came out in 1785, the French tricolor was adopted in 1794, the red English emblem, with the union jack in the upper corner, dates from 1801; the Sardinian (now the Italian) flag first fluttered in 1848, the Austro-Hungarian flag was one of the consequences of the compromise of 1867, the present German flag first appeared in 1871, and the Russian tricolor is quite a recent affair.

The only modification that the American flag has undergone since its origin consists in the addition of a new star every time a new State is taken into the Union. The stars now number forty-five, and, unfortunately for Spain, it is more than likely that they have not yet come to the end of their multiplication.

It Was a Necessity.

She—You never did care for me. You only married me for my money.

He—Now you are not only cruel but absurd. I should like to know how I could have got your money any other way?—Boston Transcript.

NEWPORT SOCIETY EVENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones Entertain on Board the Yacht Narada.

A SAIL LUNCHEON AND DANCE

Prof. Agassiz Reads a Paper on the Fiji Islands Before the Town and Country Club—Other Entertainments.

NEWPORT, Sept. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained about sixty-five guests on board the steam yacht Narada this afternoon. The vessel recently returned from Venice, where for over three months she was detained owing to the war with Spain, and to-day's affair was a celebration of the craft's home-coming.

The guests were taken up the bay for a sail, and luncheon was served on board. The Hungarian Band and the Egyptian palmist were on hand to entertain the guests. The yacht was handsomely decorated. Aquatic flowers and foliage were employed chiefly, together with handsome specimen palms and tropical vines.

Each of the half dozen small tables at which the guests were seated for luncheon held a centre-piece of Egyptian lotus flowers, used with their own quaint foliage. Small round baskets of flowers were placed about the after-deck and the cabins. The guests danced after the luncheon.

Col. Samuel R. Honey has returned from Europe.

Miss Kane of New York is the guest of Mrs. Walter L. Kane.

Mrs. Frank Ellery and daughters will sail for Europe next week to join Mrs. Ellery's aunt, the Princess Polete.

The Rev. and Mrs. Charles G. Gilliat have returned from Pomfret Centre, Conn.

Cope Whitehouse gave a reception this afternoon at his apartments in the Berkeley in honor of his cousin, Mrs. George E. Ide, wife of Commander Ide of the United States Navy.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp and Mrs. John Clinton Gray will entertain at luncheon to-morrow. Mrs. Elisha Dyer entertains at dinner to-night.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz read a paper on "The Fiji Islands" before the members of the Town and Country Club at the Casino Theatre this afternoon. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe presided.

Court tennis has become a popular exercise for the ladies. Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp and Miss Virginia Fair have been added to the list of the ladies who are playing on the Casino court.

Harry E. Field, Assistant Secretary of the Newport Horse Show, leaves to-morrow for Boston and New York in the interest of the horse shows to be held in those cities this Winter.

Egerton L. Winthrop has cards out for a dinner party to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Reginald De Koven is visiting here.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., intend to pass the Winter in California.

Mrs. H. F. Prince is entertaining Mrs. Ladenburg at Kingscote.

Baron and Baroness Von Zeidwitz are at the Caldwell Villa, guests of the Marquis and Marquise de Merinville.

Goold Redmond entertained at Graves's Point this afternoon.

It is reported that the Ashhurst estate, on the corner of Bellevue Avenue and Old Bush Road, has been sold to W. W. Tompkins of New York, who has been passing the Summer at the Muenchinger cottage, on Mill Street.

Commodore Norman H. Farquhar, United States Navy, is the guest of Commodore George H. Perkins, United States Navy. Capt. and Mrs. Theodore F. Kane, United States Navy, are at the Robinson. Ensign and Mrs. Henry J. Ziegemeier are passing a few days here with friends. The Misses McCalla, daughters of Commander B. H. McCalla, commanding the United States ship Marblehead, are visiting here.

Perry Belmont has returned from New York to his cottage, By the Sea.

Robert Goelet, Jr., has returned from Europe.

The thirty-footers started this afternoon to race, but the wind died out, and the boats returned to their several anchorages.

Congressman Bull received word from the Navy Department this evening that it will be impossible to send the Gloucester to Newport.

SAILORS FETED AT NEWPORT.

Entertainment Provided for Officers and Men of Visiting Warships.

NEWPORT, Sept. 16.—Visitors to the cruiser Brooklyn were numerous to-day. They came from all places and in all sorts of craft, from an improvised dugout to a big steam launch. Capt. Cook received his friends and told some very interesting stories of the fight with Cervera's fleet. The cottagers visited the Brooklyn in considerable numbers, and the officers have received more invitations to social functions than they will be able to accept.

In the course of the day Capt. Cook, accompanied by Capt. Murphy of the Brooklyn Marine Guard, called upon Mayor Boyle to return the visit of the city Chief Executive.

To-morrow afternoon the officers from the Brooklyn, Miantonomoh, Celtic, and Justin will be the guests of the Newport Clambake Club, on Easton's Point, where a genuine Rhode Island bake will be served, and in the evening they will be entertained at dinner at Berger's. Lispenard Stewart of the Newport Entertainment Committee has charge of the arrangements.

At noon the blue jackets from the various warships will land at Kinsley's wharf, where they will be met by Congressman Melville Bull and State Auditor Landers, who have charge of the entertainment of the men, and the Newport Band. The sailors will march to Bull Street, where a special train of cars will be in waiting to carry them to the Island Park. Here a clambake and vaudeville show will be given. The programme will be repeated on Monday for the men who are compelled to remain on board to-morrow.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Noe—Perkins.

Miss Helen Perkins, daughter of Hosea Ballou Perkins, was married Thursday to Henry Martin Noe, at the Inwood Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Eightieth Street and King's Bridge Road. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George S. Payson, pastor of the church. Miss Ida H. Allen and Miss H. Louise Disbrow, nieces of the bride, attended her, and the ushers were J. Pell Disbrow and F. J. Sperry. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's father, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and King's Bridge Road.

Bleeker—Davis.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 16.—Miss Bessie Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Davis of 65 South Maple Avenue, and George W. Bleeker of Chicago, were married last night at the Hawthorne Avenue Baptist Church, East Orange. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. J. A. Chambliss, pastor of the church. Miss Florence Davis, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor, and the ushers were Herbert E. and Charles E. Bleeker, brothers of the bridegroom, and George W. and Albert T. Davis, brothers of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Bleeker will make their home in Chicago.

Tuttle—Fowler.

Miss Olive Estelle Fowler of 337 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, was married at noon Thursday to Dr. William Longfellow Tuttle, in the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell, pastor of the church. Immediately after the ceremony the couple started on a tour through the South. They will be at home after Oct. 1 at their residence, 54 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

Morgan—Locker.

Matthew Morgan, son of the late Charles Morgan of this city, married Miss Ethel Mary Locker, daughter of J. E. Locker of Dieppe, France, in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, Wednesday. Mr. Morgan has resided abroad for some years. His parents died several years ago.

THE SITUATION AT MANILA.

Gen. Otis Reports that He Has a Sufficient Force—Position of the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The following dispatches were received to-day from Gen. Otis:

Manila, Sept. 16.

Adjutant General, Washington:

In my opinion, based upon present indications, no further force required. Insurgent leaders in politics and army in excitable frame of mind, but better portion amenable to reason and desire to make approved reputation before civilized world. OTIS, Commanding.

Manila, Sept. 16.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Telegraphed situation briefly yesterday. Insurgents have acceded demand and evacuated entire City of Manila, except small force in one outlying district. No difficulty anticipated and no concessions made to them. They express strong desire to maintain friendly intercourse with United States Government in all particulars. They organized Congress Thursday at Malolos, twenty miles north of city, to frame plan of government. Manila very quiet. Military government being perfected gradually and large force policing and cleansing city. Health of command satisfactory. Trade and commerce active.

Treasury receipts since August 14, $540,000, Mexican current money. Philippines monthly expenses will aggregate at least $350,000; nearly one-half required to subsist 13,000 Spanish prisoners. Believe that receipts will largely exceed expenditures. Tariffs and duties imposed, as directed by President on July 12, but received in currency of country as on gold basis, would almost double former Spanish duties.

United States laws applied for admission of Chinese and opium; sales of licenses for lotteries and other pastimes opposed by public morals discontinued. OTIS, Commanding.

THE PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY.

Aguinaldo Confesses His Ignorance of the Forms of Government.

MANILA, Sept. 16.—The Philippine National Assembly was inaugurated at Malolos yesterday with great enthusiasm. There were thousands of visitors from all the provinces, and a great display was made. Aguinaldo, at 9 o'clock in the morning, entered the hall of the old convent recently occupied by the Spanish local Government. It is an extremely plain room, adorned only with some religious pictures. The insurgent leader was in evening dress, according to the Spanish custom. The others wore ordinary costumes.

Aguinaldo, who was received with cheers and also with cries of "Viva America!" by the large crowd of natives inside and outside the hall, read a decree convening the members, who included several Spaniards. He next read a message eulogizing the army and thanking the friendly nations which had set the historical example of liberty and had assisted a downtrodden race. Continuing, Aguinaldo urgently and eloquently exhorted the assembly to "follow the noblest principles," and invoked the "spirits of the martyred Filipinos." The Assembly then adjourned for the day.

A Spanish delegate suggested that business be resumed in the afternoon, but a Filipino objected and accused the Spaniard of attempting to undermine the Constitution. To this the Spaniard replied that he was a sincere republican, and that his only desire was the welfare of the country. Thereupon the Filipino apologized and the proceedings terminated.

During the afternoon many Americans and Europeans arrived, and Aguinaldo was kept busy receiving visitors, including the American Consul. The correspondent of The Associated Press had a private interview with Aguinaldo, who is extremely unwilling to compromise himself with the natives. He said that a majority of the Filipinos had been struggling for freedom for years and centuries, and that they now believe that object has been attained.

Aguinaldo professed entire ignorance of the autonomous systems in vogue in the British colonies, of protectorates, and of American State autonomy. He said he was unable to understand the idea, and only understood "absolute independence." Personally he believed a protectorate for the Philippine Islands was necessary, but he feared that the people would be disappointed in this. He had not studied political economy, and knew nothing about the various forms of government. He inquired whether Australia was an American colony, and said he had never heard of a Malay protectorate.

The insurgent leader said there was no need of protection for the Philippine Islands because the Filipinos were able to cope with any army. He admitted that he had never seen a foreign army, with the exceptions of the garrisons at Hongkong and Singapore, and he had never seen those troops on parade.

Aguinaldo declined to discuss the American Army, but protested his undying gratitude to the Americans.

He said the Americans had come to the Philippines to fight the Spaniards only, and now that they had finished the task it was to be expected that they would return to America. He was unwilling to believe that the Americans would demand a reward for an act of humanity, and he declined to admit the necessity of a quid pro quo.

The Filipino leader expressed himself confident that the newly founded Government would build a navy ultimately. In the meantime, he said, the great nations should protect and aid a young nation instead of grabbing her territories. If the Americans should refuse to withdraw, the National Assembly, he said, must decide the policy to be pursued—a policy which he declined to forecast. Further conversation was prevented by the strains of a brass band, but Gen. Aguinaldo was interviewed also by a dozen American journalists and one Japanese.

A Spaniard, supposed to be an officer ununiformed, traversed the town, sneering at and denouncing the principal Filipinos. On his resenting a friendly remonstrance he was placed under arrest.

Several Filipinos assure this correspondent that they have personally witnessed horrible tortures at Iloilo—the feet of natives held to a candle flame for hours, electric currents applied to the most sensitive parts of the body, and various other atrocities—all intended to extort confession. This is scarcely credible, but there are numerous alleged witnesses of such outrages and several who show scars of recent origin and unhealed. Some say they escaped only through bribing the Spanish officials.

It is natural that there should be a yearning for revenge upon the Spanish prisoners at Malolos, but these are not maltreated. The correspondent saw several who were at perfect liberty, having peaceful employment, and, apparently, quite content to remain.

Crisis at Manila Passed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Manila dispatches reporting that Aguinaldo has assembled all of the Filipinos at Malolos give no apprehension to War Department officials, as they feel satisfied that the opportunity for a real crisis was past when Aguinaldo removed his forces from the suburbs of Manila. So long as the American forces in and about Manila are left untrammeled there is no disposition to restrict Aguinaldo in holding meetings of his followers outside of the immediate field of American operations.

Gen. Augustin Nearing Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—Gen. Augustin, former Captain General of the Philippines, accompanied by his family, arrived to-day at Genoa, and is about starting for Spain.

National Criminal Code Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The President has appointed ex-Representative David K. Watson of Ohio a member of the commission engaged in the work of codifying the criminal and penal laws of the United States. The appointee at one time held the office of Attorney General of Ohio. The retirement of Judge A. C. Thompson, a member of the commission, who was today appointed Federal Judge of the Southern District of Ohio, made a new appointment necessary.

Vessel on Fire and Abandoned.

HAVANA, Sept. 16.—The Captain of the steamer Ciudad de Cadiz reports passing on the trip from Corunna to this port in latitude 34 50 north, longitude 35 19 west the iron hull of a vessel on fire and abandoned. The first part of the name was made out as "Hollin," but the last letter was covered by the anchor, making it impossible to decipher the whole name.

Obituary Notes.

Chief Engineer GEORGE R. JOHNSON of the navy, retired, died of heart disease at Washington last night. He was seventy years old, and leaves a widow and five children. The remains will be interred at Arlington.

Judge S. P. WALKER of Memphis, Tenn., died at West Yarmouth, a Massachusetts Summer resort, Thursday. Judge Walker had been spending the Summer at West Yarmouth. The body will be taken to Tennessee for interment.

JAMES W. FISHER, seventy-five years old, a lifelong resident of Staten Island, died at his home, in Tottenville, Thursday night. Mr. Fisher was the father of Rinalder Fisher, who for some years held the position of Town Clerk of Tottenville.

Mrs. JULIA CARPENTER DILLINGHAM, widow of the late ex-Gov. Paul Dillingham of Vermont, died yesteray at her home, in Waterbury, Vt. Mrs. Dillingham was born in Waterbury eighty-six years ago. She was the daughter of Judge Carpenter, who settled in Waterbury in 1804. Her husband died in 1891, at the age of ninety-two.

Mrs. ELBENAH BARBER HENRY, widow of John T. Henry of this city, died yesterday at Newton Centre, Mass., where she had gone to attend the funeral of her son, Philip Barber Henry, which took place June 26. She was a daughter of the late Jedediah Barber, one of the founders of Homer, N. Y. She leaves four children, J. B. Henry, New York agent of the Norfolk and Western Railroad; J. W. Henry, and two unmarried daughters, living at 130 East Nineteenth Street. She was eighty-one years old.

JAMES BOYD died yesterday afternoon at his home, 1,302 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, of Bright's disease. He was born in the Fifteenth Ward of Brooklyn forty-six years ago, and for the past fifteen years had lived in the old Eighteenth Ward, now the Twenty-eighth. He was a Republican, and was three times elected Supervisor of the ward, serving in that capacity from 1888 to 1894. A wife and three children survive him. The funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at the Knickerbocker Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. William M. Stonehill officiating. The interment will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Whose Hat Do You Wear!
If it is as good as
McCANN'S it will cost more.
McCANN'S HATS, 210 Bowery,
Near Spring St.

A.—Carpet Cleansing, T. M. Stewart, 326 7TH AV. Tel. 1,132—38th. Established 1863.

MARRIED.

WARREN—WOOLWORTH.—On Thursday, Sept. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, Enderley, Castleton-on-Hudson, N. Y., by the Rev. Mr. Whittaker of Albany, Susan Adelia, daughter of Calvin C. Woolworth, to Ralph Herbert Warren of Lakehurst, N. J.

DIED.

BAKER.—Suddenly, on Aug. 15, at Gratz, Austria, Charles Richard Baker, D. T., rector of the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Messiah, corner Greene and Clermont Avs., on Monday evening, Sept. 19, at 8 o'clock. Members of the parish, the clergy, and friends generally are invited to be present.

DAVIS.—On Sept. 15, Henry I. W. Davis of Orange, N. J., formerly of Downpatrick, Ireland, in the 44th year of his age.

Funeral services on Monday, Sept. 19, from the Church of the Redeemer, Plainfield, N. J., upon arrival of the 9:10 A. M. train from New York.

HENRY.—Suddenly, at Newton Centre, Mass., Elbenah Barber, widow of the late John T. Henry of New York City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOWELL.—On Friday morning, Sept. 16, 1898, Henry B. Howell, son of Benjamin H. and Elizabeth Howell, in the 44th year of his age.

Funeral services to be held Sunday at 3 o'clock at his late residence, at Quogue, L. I. Special car on train leaving Long Island City at 9:10 A. M.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 16.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
AMANN, Adam, 644 E. 13th St	1	15
BYRNE, Fanny, 348 E. 56th St	72	15
BAERMAN, Morris, 86 Chrystie St	1	16
BRAUER, Teresa, 979 8th Av	72	16
BERNSTEIN, Ida, 141 E. Broadway	1	15
BONINO, A. F., 407 E. 63d St	28	15
BORDOSONI, Josephine, Randall's Island	1	14
BRITTING, Edward, 1,171 Forest Av	24	15
BAKER, Joseph, 68 Avenue D	33	14
BLANK, S., Manhattan State Hosp	43	14
BRAINARD, Elijah, 400 W. 23d St	55	15
BARRETT, Margaret, 511 W. 29th St	1	15
BEHR, Henry, 2,050 Bronx St	39	15
COHEN, Isie, 245 Monroe St	1	15
CAREY, Mary F., 402 E. 79th St	22	14
COHN, Ephraim S., 94 Lewis St	45	15
CANNON, C., 114 E. 107th St	62	14
COURTOIS, Anna B., 700 Morris Av	50	14
CRINNIGAN, John, 65 Spring St	29	14
CROKE, Thomas, 304 E. 33d St	7	14
CONNELL, J. H. G., 160 W. 83d St	47	15
DUTTMILLER, Elizabeth, 79 Bedford	51	15
DUFFY, Anna M., 15 W. 99th St	1	14
DOTSIN, Georgiana, 344 W. 16th St	60	14
DEVORE, W., 595 S. Boulevard	40	15
DI MARCO, Vita, 40 Spring St	1	15
DURANT, Eleanor H., William's Bridge	1	15
EGAN, Celia, 333 E. 48d St	27	14
FISCHER, Maria, 414 E. 9th St	47	13
FARRELL, Thomas, 63 King St	30	14
FUERST, Mariana, 358 W. 38th St	74	15
FLOOD, John, 509 E. 15th St	2	16
FAY, John G., 20 W. 15th St	59	14
GRUNDEL, Maria J., 123 Christie St	45	15
GOLDBERG, Charles, 35 Willett St	1	15
GRAHAM, Theresa, St. Vincent's Hosp	60	14
GORDON, Louis, 55 Pitt St	47	15
GROW, Catharine, 1,916 Park Av	54	14
HERMANN, Annie, 242 Broome St	1	15
HANEFAR, Charles, 345 Water St	56	14
HAMMOND, Margaret C., 104 W. 89th	3	14
HOFFMAN, Alice, St. Joseph's Hosp	28	14
HOLT, A. L., 105 E. 29th St	68	15
JINDRAK, Jaroslav, 1,378 1st Av	1	15
JACOBI, Charles, 119 Essex St	3	15
JAFFE, Solomon, 36 Great Jones St	57	14
JENSON, Anna, 406 E. 6th St	56	13
KAUFMANN, Jette, 170 Norfolk St	44	16
KUFNER, Joseph, 420 W. 47th St	60	13
KELLY, Cecilia G., 336 W. 126th St	20	15
MURRAY, Ellen, 308 E. 39th St	70	15
MONAHAN, Michael, 515 E. 74th St	65	14
MOORE, William, 300 W. 21st St	73	15
McINNIS, Florence, Seton Hospital	30	14
McMANUS, Mary, Bellevue Hosp	58	14
McDONALD, Robert, 114 E. 4th St	11	15
NEBAUER, A. L., 359 Bowery	20	15
O'DONNELL, James, 230 E. 121st St	58	14
O'LAUGHLIN, Mary, 79 Suffolk St	50	14
O'BRIEN, Kate, 528 W. 27th St	37	16
QUINN, James, 706 11th Av	52	14
ROBINSON, Rebecca, Lebanon Hosp	43	14
ROSE, G. W., 639 E. 134th St	46	15
ROSS, Lilly, 24 Hamilton St	3	15
ROSENBERG, Minna, 180 Norfolk St	2	15
SULLIVAN, Minnie, 786 Washington St	18	16
SMITH, Mary, 225 E. 75th St	70	15
SHERMAN, A. C., 152 E. 42d St	51	15
SHAPIRO, Daniel, 168 Madison St	1	16
SCHOLZ, Herman, 1,189 1st Av	3	16
SHAUGHNESSY, S. J., 207 W. 13th St	36	14
SNYDER, John, 297 Elizabeth St	46	15
SHEEHAN, T., 34 City Hall Place	22	14
SPIESHANDLER, Mollie, 202 Delancey	2	15
SCHURTZ, G., 178th St. and Washington Av	39	14
VAUGHAN, Katie, St. Joseph's Hosp	20	12
VREDENBERG, Elizabeth, 145 W. 136th St	70	14
WILLIAMS, Lillian M., 1,966 Park Av	2	15
WANDRES, Jacob, Home for Aged	76	15
WEINBERG, Morris, 15 Essex St	20	15
WEICHSMAN, Yettie, 28 Ridge St	1	15
WIDMEYER, Susan A., 501 W. 48th	26	14
WHITEMAN, Clara A., 232 W. 129th	33	15
ZAVLSKI, S., William's Bridge	1	16

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
ANDERSON, Annie, 151 19th St	1	15
BARTLEY, Catharine, 297 58th St	47	14
BOUR, George, 55 Harrison Place	4	15
BYRNES, Agnes, 114 William Av	1	15
CERRATO, Ciro, 207 Johnson Av	20	15
CONROY, Dennis, 321 Sheffield St	25	14
COSGROVE, James, 81 Gold St	21	16
CALLAHAN, Edward, 53 Floyd St	7	14
CLARK, Kinnie, 119 Montague St	48	15
DANIEL, Lena, Park Place and West 3d St	81	15
DEDERICK, E., 14th Av. and 56th St	48	15
DENVER, William, 140 N. 10th St	31	15
DEIKMANN, Mary, Lincoln and Vienna Avs	70	15
DE LISSON, Emily, 70 N. 8th St	2	14
DALTON, Michael, 82 State St	60	15
ENRIGHT, Grace, 319 Marcy Av	33	14
FARELLE, Walter, 40 Verandah Pl	1	14
GARDNER, Norah, 15th and Bath Av	38	14
GOLDSMITH, T., 268 Monroe St	51	15
GROSSWEILER, Anna, 248 Floyd St	1	15
HARRIS, Nellie, 258 Columbia St	1	15
HODEL, Joseph, L. I. College Hosp	27	3
HEALY, Daniel, L. I. College Hosp	45	2
HALLITY, William, 386 49th St	68	15
JENSEN, Oscar, 388 Leonard St	39	15
JOHNSON, Annie, 54 Kent Av	1	15
KNUSEKERN, Henry, 100 Classon Av	69	13
KEHLS, Gustav, L. I. Col. Hosp	35	14
LANE, THOMAS, 204 Huron St	40	14
MADDEN, Amelia, 110 Congress St	67	16
MALEY, Kate, 1,050 Manhattan Av	1	14
MAGON, Annie, 925 Pacific St	1	14
MASON, Sarah, 800 Quincy St	56	14
MARTIN, Gardner, 703 Manhattan Av	19	14
MULLER, Dorothea, 147 North 1st St	60	15
MULVEY, Michael, 106 President St	58	14
MININERO, Gustav, 932 Pacific St	27	12
MURRAY, Francis, 763½ Gates Av	33	14
McMAIL, Catherine, 140 Franklin St	41	15
McNamara, John, 72 Pacific St	1	15
O'NEIL, Thomas, 121 N. 5th St	3	16
O'BRIEN, John, 72d St. and 14th Av	11	16
ROSTETTER, Annie, 66 Central Av	66	14
ROTERT, Hazel, 342 Hamburg Av	1	15
SCANLON, Ellen, 84 Union St	45	15
SCHERER, Chane, 20 Moore St	35	15
SHEERIN, Edward, 1,107 Halsey St	2	14
SIMPSON, Mary, 643 4th Av	56	14
SNEDEKER, Maria, 455 9th St	78	15
SMITH, David, 9 Hull St	55	16
SCHRODER, Emil, 188 Stockholm St	1	15
UNKNOWN CHILD, foot 29th St	1	16
VADALE, Vincenzo, 76 Hamilton Av	1	15
WELSH, Simon, 59 Stockholm St	66	15
WELSH, Peter, 17th St. and 8th Av	50	15
WILLIAMS, Thos., 158 Luquer St	58	15
WILD, Susan, 294 1st St	53	14
WAGNER, Joseph, 137 Ten Eyck St	72	14
WUREZ, Carrie, 26 Central Av	1	15

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30 Broad St.

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44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

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Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
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Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
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FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City, as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL, } Committee.
J. KENNEDY TOD.
CLARENCE CARY.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

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Our specialty is the selection of established securities which are gaining new value because of new developments, and we encourage the conservative purchase on margin of such selections under conditions exceptionally advantageous to customers.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Company, said bonds being secured by mortgage dated December 1st, 1879, that the undersigned is now prepared to pay a proportionate amount due upon said bonds and coupons on account of the foreclosure sale of said property by decree of the United States Circuit Court, for the District of Kansas.

Notice is further given to the holders of such bonds and coupons to present the same to the undersigned at his office in the Central National Bank Building, in the City of Topeka, State of Kansas, on or before Saturday, September 24th, 1898.

Notice is further hereby given that by the terms of the decree foreclosing the above described mortgage no holder of such bonds and coupons who shall fail to present the same for payment at the time and place above specified shall be entitled to any interest after such date out of the proceeds of the sale.
HIRAM P. DILLON,
Special Master.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company, said bonds being secured by mortgage dated December 24th, 1879, that the undersigned is now prepared to pay the proportionate amount due upon said bonds and coupons on account of the foreclosure sale of said property by decree of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Kansas.

Notice is further given to the holders of such bonds and coupons to present the same to the undersigned at his office in the Central National Bank Building, in the City of Topeka, State of Kansas, on or before Saturday, September 24th, 1898.

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HIRAM P. DILLON,
Special Master.

TO HOLDERS OF PREFERRED BONDS OF INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MATURING JANUARY 1, 1900:

The Peoria and Eastern Railway Company has arranged for the extension of the above-mentioned bonds to April 1, 1940, with interest from October 1, 1898, at four per cent. per annum, payable April 1 and October 1.

Bondholders may present their bonds at the office of this Company at any time on and after October 1, 1898, for the purpose of having the same stamped, and extension agreement and new coupon sheets attached. Existing coupons maturing on and after January 1, 1899, will be detached and canceled. Bondholders so presenting bonds will be entitled to receive in cash an amount equal to interest on same at seven per cent. from July 1, 1898, to October 1, 1898, and at three per cent. from October 1, 1898, to January 1, 1900.

In case of holders not desiring to extend, this Company will purchase their bonds at par and interest at seven per cent. from July 1 to October 1, 1898, and at three per cent. from October 1, 1898, to January 1, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Continued confident buying of all the standard shares brought about further buoyancy in the stock market in the early hours yesterday. Later renewed bear aggressiveness checked the upward movement to some extent, but, despite the later selling, stocks held their own and lost but little of the ground recently gained. The market was broader than heretofore. Total transactions approached 500,000 shares.

***

During the morning there was a rush of buying orders which, added to continued purchases by strong interests, carried many stocks up to new notches. General sentiment seemed to be vastly improved, London's higher range of prices helping considerably. The influence of the Treasury's announcement in regard to increases in Government deposits in the local banks was shown in the buying by commission houses who only a few days ago were advising clients to liquidate long stocks because of the probability of tight money. Commission houses were more active on the buying side yesterday morning than they have been for some time.

***

The later bear aggressiveness was founded principally upon anticipations of an unfavorable bank statement to-day. The bears made much of such predictions and sold stocks on a large scale. Again they made a special target of Sugar Trust, where there is an evident lack of support, hoping by this means to bring about a general selling movement. Once more, however, although successful in Sugar Trust and breaking that stock substantially, they were defeated in their plans to hurt the general market. There was the same steady, quiet buying which has been so influential during the past few days, and against this the sellers did not make much headway except in one or two specialties.

***

Among the day's encouraging developments was the announcement of the engagement of nearly $1,000,000 gold for import. These engagements were unexpected, exchange market authorities having announced their belief that no further gold would be imported this week.

***

Little attention was paid to the immediate money market. Some loans were made as high as 5 per cent., but the bulk of call transactions was at 3½ and 4 per cent. One big financial institution which has not recently been a lender in the market appeared offering large amounts of money at 4 per cent.

***

Regarding current predictions of a bad bank statement to-day, it is pointed out in banking circles that because of the system of compiling the weekly averages this week's showing may not fully reflect the favorable developments of the past day or two. It developed yesterday that the banks' Government deposits have increased this week $8,000,000—a gain over the $6,000,000 reported on Thursday. Under the average system this week's bank statement will not show this in full—a fact that should be kept in mind when considering to-day's bank figures.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $1,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 111½; $1,000 do., registered, at 110½; $81,000 threes, when issued, at 105⅝, and $1,000 do., small, at 105¼.

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In State bonds $7,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 76⅝.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	5	Internat. Paper Co.	3⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Kan. City, P. & G.	⅝
Am. Malting Co.	2⅝	Laclede Gas	⅞
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	1¼	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Tobacco	⅞	Nat. Biscuit	1
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1⅝	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1⅛
B. & O., 2d in. pd.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	5
B. & O. Southw. pf.	½	Northern Pacific	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	½	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	¾	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pullman Car	1
Consol. Ice	1½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	1½	St. Paul, M. & M.	1½
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	1¼	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Detroit Gas	2½	Southern Pacific	¾
General Electric	1¼	Union Pacific	¾
General Electric, old	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Illinois Steel	1½	Wisconsin Central	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾
Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Consol. Ice pf.	2
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1½	Great Northern pf.	¾
Am. Sugar Refs.	4¾	Lake Erie & W. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	¾	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Nat. Lead Co.	¾
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	1⅝	Peoples' Gas, Chi.	1¼
Brooklyn Union Gas	1½	Reading	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	West Chi. St.	½
Chi. & Northwest	1¼		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Austin & N. W. 1st	1½	N.Y.C. & St.L. 1st 4s	1¼
B. & O. 1st, P. B. 6s	3⅝	N.Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1
Evans. & Ind. 1st	3	Pitts., S. & L. E. 1st	1½
Evans. & T. H. 5s	3	Rio G. W. 4s	1
Lake E. & W. 2d	1	West. Un. coll. tr. 5s	1
M. & St. L. con. 5s	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1½

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3½@5 per cent., closing at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½ per cent. for longer dates. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $259,077,376; balance, $9,683,182; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $727,284.

Money on call in London at ¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1¾ per cent. for short and 1 13-16@1⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@$4.82 for sixty days, $4.83⅞ for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅞@94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—Par @5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling; ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Union Pacific 1, to 69⅝; St. Paul ⅛, to 114⅛; Illinois Central ½, to 117; Atchison ⅜, to 13⅞, and Louisville and Nashville ⅛, to 59¼. Declined—Canadian Pacific ½, to 89¼; New York Central ⅝, to 121; Pennsylvania ⅝, to 61, and Erie first preferred ¼, to 37¼. Erie sold at 14, Reading at 9¾, and Northern Pacific preferred at 81. British Consols declined ⅛, to 109 13-16 for money and 109⅞ for the account. The Bank of England lost £54,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 40c, and exchange on London was 25f 27½c.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,967,463, against $1,717,891 last week, and $1,837,076 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,960,633, against $1,735,228 last week, and $1,798,964 in the same week of last year.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S YEAR.

Record-Breaking Figures Approaching 10 Per Cent.—Vast Improvements Out of Earnings.

Illinois Central's full annual report for the year ended June 30, 1898, will be given out to-day. As forecast in THE NEW YORK TIMES, it will show available, after the payment of full fixed charges and rent, between 10 and 11 per cent. on the capital stock. The report is as follows:

As shown in the last annual report, the Illinois Central Railroad Company had, throughout the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, operated 3,130 miles of railroad.

During the year ended June 30, 1898, there were added:

	Miles.
On July 1, 1897, the Hodgenville and Elizabethtown Railway	11
On July 1, 1897, the Troy and Tiptonville Railroad	5
On July 1, 1897, the Louisville Division, exclusive of the Ohio Valley Railway	440 miles
On Aug. 1, 1897, the Ohio Valley Railway	139 miles
Total Louisville Division	579
On Oct. 1, 1897, the Chicago and Texas Railroad	75
On Nov. 1, 1897, the Stacyville Railroad	8
Total	678

Exclusive of the 807 miles of railroad owned and operated by the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, the average number of miles of railroad operated by the Illinois Central Railroad Company during the year has been 3,775, an increase of 645 miles, or 20.61 per cent. over the number which had been operated throughout the year preceding.

The following is a summary of the company's business for the year ended June 30, 1898:

Gross receipts from traffic		$27,317,819.67
Expenses of operation	$17,363,057.11	
Taxes	1,292,413.19	
		18,655,470.30
Income from traffic, being the excess of receipts over expenses of operation and taxes		$8,662,349.37
Net receipts from sale of lands		59,305.53
Income from investments, including those held in the surplus dividend fund, and miscellaneous profits		2,177,063.81
Excess of income over operation expenses and taxes		$10,898,718.71
Surplus dividend fund brought forward June 30, 1897, as shown in last report		924,461.93
Available for fixed charges and dividends		$11,823,180.64

From this there have been paid:

Interest on funded debt, and bonds drawn under sinking fund	$3,043,545.00	
Rent of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad	2,139,659.89	
Net rent of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad	793,452.79	
Rent of the St. Louis Division	533,406.05	
Total fixed charges and rent		6,510,063.73
Leaving available		$5,313,116.91

This has been disposed of as follows:

Dividends payable March 1 and Sept. 1, 1898, 5 per cent. on $52,500,000	$2,625,000.00
Insurance fund and betterments	1,726,451.73
Carried forward to surplus dividend fund, as of June 30, 1898, and set apart as applicable to future dividends	961,665.18
Total	$5,313,116.91

The sum taken from the year's earnings has been used for the following purposes:

There have been added to the insurance fund	$501,451.73
There have been paid out for betterments, commonly ch'ged to capital, including therein an allowance of $132,000 for additional automatic couplers and air brakes applied during the past six months	829,000.00
There have been set apart as a fund to provide, during the next eighteen months (July 1, 1898, to Dec. 31, 1899,) for the entire cost, on the basis of contracts already made, of all the automatic couplers and airbrakes required by law in respect to the company's equipment, and of attaching them to the cars	396,000.00
Total	$1,726,451.73

As compared with the preceding year:

		Per Cent.
Gross receipts from traffic have incr'sed	$5,206,882.63 or	23.55
Expenses of operation have increased	2,679,113.43 or	18.25
Taxes have increased	240,472.48 or	22.86
Income from traffic in excess of expenses of operation and taxes has increased	2,287,296.72 or	35.88
Net receipts from lands have increased	5,865.44 or	10.97
Income from investments and miscellaneous profits, including income from investments of surplus dividend fund, have increased	66,307.56 or	3.14
Total income in excess of expenses of operation and taxes has increased	2,359,469.72 or	27.63
The sum available for fixed charges and dividends has increased	2,363,020.69 or	24.98
Total fixed charges and rent have increased	749,365.71 or	13.01
The sum available for dividends has increased	1,613,654.98 or	43.62
The sum appropriated from earnings for various purposes has increased	1,576,451.73 or	1,050.97
Surplus dividend fund has been augmented by	37,203.25 or	4.02

The outlay on capital account has been as follows:

Illinois Central Railroad		$1,908,889.59
Chicago and Springfield		76,488.15
Kankakee and Southwestern		1,717.39
South Chicago		209.52
Chicago, Havana and Western		3,450.60
Chicago, Madison and Northern		55,326.09
St. Louis Division (St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute)		11,906.07
Chicago and Texas		201,569.33
Mound City		37.81
Canton, Aberdeen and Nash.		30,567.18
Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans:		
Main Line	$208,606.98	
Memphis Division	63,917.17	
Louisville Division	270,703.99	543,228.14
Total		$2,833,339.87

Of which there was defrayed:

From the Louisville Division fund		$270,703.99
From the fund for betterments set apart from the earnings of the year ended June 30, 1897	$150,000.00	
And from the earnings of the year ended June 30, 1898, as shown above	829,000.00	979,000.00
Total		$1,249,703.99
Leaving charged to capital		$1,583,635.88

The insurance fund has been increased from $409,527 to $1,000,000 by the addition thereto of $590,473
The Cairo Bridge fund by 42,871
The Western lines bond fund by 50,836

The original charter of the company reserved to the State of Illinois, in lieu of taxes, 7 per cent. of the gross receipts of the 706 miles of railroad built thereunder. The sum so paid the State has this year been $658,723, which, if capitalized at 3½ per cent., would give $18,820,657 as representing the proprietary interest of the State of Illinois in the Illinois Central Railroad.

The other portions of the railroad, both in Illinois and elsewhere, are taxed in accordance with the laws of the several States. The taxes paid in respect to them have this year amounted to $633,690.19, as against $448,348.39 in the year preceding, the increase being $185,341.80, or 41 34-100 per cent.

While it is true that the average number of miles of railroad operated, exclusive of the 706 miles specially taxed as above, has this year been 3,069, as against 2,424 in the year preceding, this increase of 645 miles amounts to only 26 61-100 per cent.

The Yazoo Branch, running from Jackson to Parsons, in Mississippi, (140 miles long,) which had been leased years ago from the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, was turned back to that company June 30, 1898, and from and after July 1 the Illinois Central will operate 140 miles less railroad and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley 140 miles more.

The net earnings of the St. Louis Division were		$548,139
The total charges for rent and interest on bonds secured by mortgage on that division were	$533,406	
But of this sum there was collected by the Illinois Central Railroad Company for interest on bonds held by it	31,007	
Making the net charges of the St. Louis Division		502,399
And the earnings of the St. Louis Division exceeded the net charges by		45,740
The net earnings of the Louisville Division were		$687,517
The total charges for rent and interest on bonds secured by mortgage on that division were	$666,570	
But of this sum there was collected by the Illinois Central Railroad Company for interest on bonds held by it	164,685	
Making the net charges of the Louisville Division		501,885
Excess of the earnings over the charges		$185,632

The report then goes on, in detail, to give a history of various railroads which have been acquired during the year:

Ohio Valley	139 miles
Hodgenville and Elizabethtown	11 miles
Troy and Tiptonville	5 miles
Stacyville	8 miles

giving, in each case, the charges assumed and the reasons for the lease or purchase.

As the report shows in detail, the settled policy of the company to improve, from year to year, the standard of maintenance, has been adhered to, the maximum weight of rail having been increased from 75 pounds to 85 pounds per yard; the standard width of embankment for single track from 18 feet to 20 feet; the maximum capacity of coal cars from 30 tons to 40 tons, and the maximum weight of locomotives from 74 tons to 79 tons.

Following the large amount of rail used in the preceding year for renewals, (30,155 tons,) there has this year been used for that purpose 31,325 tons.

Grades between East Cairo and Fulton, in Kentucky, have been reduced to a maximum of 38 feet to the mile, and the company has undertaken the reduction of grades between Fulton and Memphis, from a maximum of 60 feet to one of 26.4 feet against south-bound traffic, at an estimated cost of $1,200,000.

The connection of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad with what was formerly known as the Yazoo Branch will, when some less expensive work shall have been done at other points, afford—over your line from Chicago to Memphis, that of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, thence to Jackson, Miss., and your line from Jackson to New Orleans—a route approximately 942 miles long, having nowhere, except between Carbondale and Fulton, grades exceeding 26 4-10 feet to the mile against south-bound traffic. The use, on these 99 miles between Carbondale and Fulton, of heavy locomotives will readily overcome the grades of 38 feet to the mile there prevailing. It will certainly be eighteen months, and perhaps longer, before the advantages of these changes can be fully felt.

The number of officers and employes, other than Directors of the corporation, registered on the books of the company as stockholders, has increased to 733, and their holdings amount to 2,536 shares.

The stock is being gradually purchased by those resident on and near the line. In each of the ten States in which the company is operating railways there are a number of stockholders, varying from 4 in Indiana to 732 in Illinois. The total number of stockholders in these ten States is 1,115, and the number of shares held by them, 23,630.

There are resident in the United States 3,365 stockholders, owning 237,709 shares; in Great Britain, 2,896, owning 229,252 shares; elsewhere, 120, owning 57,983 shares.

Exclusive of one large block of shares, held for more than thirty years past in trust by a Dutch syndicate or administration office, against its own certificates, good to bearer, which are widely scattered among hundreds of owners, the average holding of the remaining proprietors registered on the company's books is less than 75½ shares. In the United States the average is but little over 70½ shares.

All told, the books show 8 holdings of 5,000 shares, or over; 51 of 1,000 shares, or over; 80 of 500 shares, or over; 681 of less than 500, but more than 100 shares; 391 of exactly 100 shares each, and 5,170 of less than 100 shares. The number of stockholders registered on the books is 6,381. Barely one-eighth of them own over 100 shares apiece.

The report quotes from that of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, which is an independent corporation, operating for its own account 807 miles of railroad, formerly known as the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad.

Obviously that property is prospering, as the net earnings of these 807 miles, which in 1892-3 had been $759,139, were in 1897-8 $1,569,028.

As the Illinois Central Railroad Company owns all of the first mortgage bonds, all of the second mortgage bonds and all but $96,000 of the third mortgage bonds, which are non-cumulative income bonds on which no interest has ever been paid, it is fair to say that the capitalization of the Illinois Central Railroad relates not only to the 3,808 miles of railway which that company had in operation June 30, 1898, but also to the 807 miles owned and operated by the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, making together 4,615 miles.

The report closes with the following general remarks:

"The fact that the St. Louis Division and the Louisville Division, considered locally by themselves, have each earned during the year somewhat in excess of the charges incurred in respect to them, while in itself gratifying, by no means measures their value to this company, which is more clearly reflected in the increased earnings of the property taken as a whole.

"Your Directors are more than ever convinced that the profit of the business lies in reaching in the large cities the vast traffic originated in and distributed through them, for which your railway affords the natural outlet to the Gulf of Mexico.

"The possibilities of the trade with Cuba and the West Indies are now engaging so much public attention as to call for no comment in this report."

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.

Railroad and equipment		$145,044,505.87
Stocks owned		6,119,376.58
Bonds owned		39,114,467.92
Material and supplies		1,863,406.38
Assets in insurance fund	$1,000,000.00	
Assets in surplus dividend fund	961,665.18	1,961,665.18
		$194,103,421.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock of Illinois Central R. R. Co.—		
Authorized	$60,000,000.00	
Less Unissued	7,500,000.00	
Issued and outstanding		$52,500,000.00
Leased line stock of Illinois Central R. R. Co.		10,000,000.00
Funded debt of Illinois Central R. R. Co.	104,047,925.00	
Funded debt of Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans R. R. Co.	16,234,000.00	120,281,925.00
Louisville division fund		2,647,056.77
Net liabilities		2,193,314.86
Set apart to provide for dividend payable Sept. 1, 1898		1,312,500.00
Set apart as a fund to provide for cost of automatic couplers and air brakes		396,000.00
Profit and loss		2,810,960.00
Insurance fund	1,000,000.00	
Surplus dividend fund	961,665.18	1,961,665.18
		$194,103,421.93

ANOTHER ST. PAUL GAIN.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the second week in September were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregate $818,002, and show the following increases over preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$103,871
Increase over 1896	193,155
Increase over 1895	80,644
Increase over 1894	168,540
Increase over 1893	149,174
Increase over 1892	74,687

So far this month St. Paul's earnings compare with following years as follows:

Increase over 1897	$170,144
Increase over 1896	294,470
Increase over 1895	218,850
Increase over 1894	320,667
Increase over 1893	344,689
Increase over 1892	162,587

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of September to-day will cover sixty-seven roads, and will show 6.15 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alab. Gt. Southern	$32,119	$800	....
Ann Arbor	26,258	1,966	....
Atlantic & Danville	10,742	125	....
Bal. & Ohio Southw.	130,147	49,880	....
Buff., R. & P.	71,090	....	3,119
Can. Pacific	518,000	26,000	....
Central of Georgia	74,346	....	$2,021
Chesapeake & Ohio	224,768	7,963	....
Chi. & East. Illinois	99,668	19,068	....
Chi. Great Western	115,794	330	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	72,632	3,456	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	813,229	66,272	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	21,657	....	546
Chi. & W. Michigan	47,307	13,668	....
C., C., C. & St. L.	388,587	82,622	....
Col., Sand. & Hock.	18,419	6,675	....
Denver & Rio Grande	170,300	9,100	....
Det., G. R. & W.	33,842	5,691	....
Det. & Lima North.	9,275	825	....
Evans. & Ind.	7,757	1,062	....
Evans. & T. H.	25,334	350	....
Flint & Pere Mar.	61,674	5,730	....
Ft. W. & R. G.	7,438	....	531
Georgia	22,294	....	3,897
Grand Rapids & Ind.	46,802	6,940	....
Cin., R. & Ft. W.	10,038	2,079	....
Traverse City	758	5	....
M., G. R. & Ind.	3,140	142	....
Grand Trunk, Chi. & G. T., Det., G. H. & M.	535,185	....	11,248
Inter. & Gt. N.	69,787	....	10,740
Iowa Central	47,784	9,639	....
Kanawha & Mich.	11,448	530	....
Kan. City & Omaha	4,855	....	1,948
K. C., P. & G.	70,125	17,984	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	12,198	3,388	....
Lake Erie & West.	71,971	2	....
Louis., E. & St. L.	32,380	2,076	....
Louis. & Nash.	426,750	12,195	....
Mexican Central	231,920	18,567	....
Mexican National	100,987	5,779	....
Minn. & St. Louis	52,970	1,289	....
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	108,904	27,189	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	223,898	....	22,720
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt.	502,000	....	13,000
Central Branch	22,000	....	4,000
Mobile & Birm.	5,023	....	630
N. Y., Ont. & West.	78,215	2,349	....
Norfolk & Western	246,422	....	197
Northern Pacific	596,127	100,299	....
Ohio River	27,415	....	1
Oregon R. R. & N.	164,714	1,791	....
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	18,601	....	1,687
Pitts. & Western	61,109	....	3,773
Rio Grande Southern	8,314	798	....
Rio Grande Western	50,300	1,200	....
St. J. & G. I.	29,404	....	409
St. L. & San Fran.	127,797	....	1,358
St. Louis Southw.	95,203	2,227	....
Southern Railway	491,579	64,757	....
Texas & Pacific	125,642	....	7,119
Tol. & Ohio Central	30,213	7,004	....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	50,335	1,880	....
Wabash	285,576	8,592	....
Wheel & Lake Erie	29,169	12,041	....
Wisconsin Central	105,586	....	9,107
Total (67 roads)	$8,261,060	$611,222	$182,551
Net inc. (6.15 p. c.)	....	478,671	

THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

In reviewing the sterling exchange situation, Messrs. C. Schumacher & Co., authorities in that line, say:

"A further decline of nearly ½c. in sterling and ⅛c. on Continental sales which took place in our market since the 9th inst., brings exchange nearer to the gold import point than it has been this season. It is therefore rather strange that so very little gold has actually been engaged abroad for this side, while about three weeks ago, with exchange ¾c. to 1c. higher and money only 1½ to 2 per cent., here the engagements for gold imports were on a much more liberal scale.

"Whatever might be the cause of it, we begin to think that we shall soon need much more gold from abroad than we had expected when the season commenced. For several days past it has been very difficult to place exchange for forward delivery at decent figures, because our banks and bankers have no room for it nor anything to absorb it, and with money now at 4@5 per cent., are naturally loath to part with their funds in purchasing remittances to London, where money is only worth 1⅞ per cent., or to Paris; where it is worth but 1⅝ per cent. The only country in Europe where money is high is Germany, where discount is quoted 3½@3¾ per cent.

"In London strong efforts are evidently being made to keep the money rates down, in the belief that we shall not need much gold from there. Time will show whether this surmise is correct or not. In the meantime money here remains at 4@5 per cent., in spite of all the Government's efforts to relieve the market. The Government has now on deposit in various banks over $70,000,000 of its surplus, and cannot possibly do more. For all that, we are inclined to think that our money market will return to lower figures very soon.

"The supply of grain bills was very moderate during the week. Of cotton bills the actual receipts were likewise small, and far below those of the corresponding weeks of former years. But the amount in sight for delivery during the rest of this and for all of next month is pretty large. On the whole, however, there is no disguising the fact that Europe is not as much in need either of our grain or of our cotton as it was last year. The prices realized for our crops of 1898 must therefore naturally suffer in proportion.

"The demand for the import trade continues small, nor has the arbitrage business in stocks and bonds contributed much to the demand, since our purchases for European account of the last few days about equalize the amounts received back during the week."

IN THE BIG IRON COMBINATION.

The recent activity and strength of Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling shares is attributed by those in a position to know to the probable inclusion of this railroad in the far-reaching plans of the Federal Steel Company. It is stated that this road is to form one of the various transportation lines which are to serve as auxiliaries of the steel combination. The Federal Company now owns the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern and the Chicago, Elgin and Joliet Railroads, whereby connection is made with and its products delivered to all lines centring at Chicago. By the use of the Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railroad and its own lake service of boats, the Federal Company brings ore direct from its own mines to the smelting works at South Chicago and Milwaukee. The company is its own coke producer, owning and operating one of the largest plants of mines and ovens in the Connellsville (Penn.) coke region. With the control of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, supplemented by its own fleet of Lake steamers from Lorain, it would require only a small investment for the Federal Steel Company to connect its coke ovens with its furnaces and mills by its own lines of transportation. The carrying out of such a scheme would, it is pointed out by the friends of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, add materially to the value of that property.—New York News Bureau.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Sale of £39,000 gold by Bank of England for shipment to New York.

Surplus of $89,128 shown by Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville for year ended June 30, against a deficit of $75,061 in the previous twelve months.

Acquisition of securities of the Alabama Steel Company approved by stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

Deficit of $164,091 shown by Missouri, Kansas and Texas for July, an increase of $72,922 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $239,572 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and an increase of $120,387 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Surplus of $127,472 shown by Evansville and Terre Haute for the year ended June 30, against a deficit in the previous year of $27,186.

Decrease of $1,886 in Tennessee Coal and Iron's surplus for August, but increase of $170,983 since Jan. 1.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅛c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .05, 3,000 Anaconda at .60, 100 Best and Belcher at .35, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .84, 800 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 100 Horn Silver at 1.35, 200 Mount Rosa at .17@.16, 1,000 Pharmacist at .08, 100 Standard at 1.65, 400 Yellow Jacket at .26.

On the Mining Exchange 5,000 shares of Alamo sold at .04¾@.05@.04⅞, 1,000 Anaconda at .58@.59, 600 Elkton at 1.21@1.22, 1,200 Garfield Consolidated at .12@.13; 1,500 Jefferson at .07¼@.07@.07⅛, 1,200 Lillie at 1.08 @1.10@1.09, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .21, 1,500 Mount Rosa at .18½@19, 2,000 Rocky Mountain at .15, buyer 30, 1,200 Union at .24, 1,000 Work at .10, and 1,300 American Flag at .07.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Iron Silver	.60
Alta	.10	Kingston & Pem. I.	.16
Belcher	.18	La Crosse	.08
Best & Belcher	.35	Leadville	.07
Breece	1.15	Little Chief	.19
Brunswick	.08	Mexican	.25
Chollar	.20	Ophir	.50
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix, Gold	.15
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Potosi	.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	.85	Plymouth Con.	.07
Crown Point	.15	Savage	.18
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.80
Enterprise M. Co.	.40	Standard Con.	1.60
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.25	Utah	.07
Hale & Norcross	.75	Yellow Jacket	.25
Horn Silver	1.25		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ophir	.45
Adams Consol.	.05	Occidental	.80
Belcher	.15	Plymouth	.12
Best & Belcher	.27	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.13
Breece	.85	Potosi	.16
Brunswick Con.	.09	Quicksilver	1.25
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Savage	.14
Chollar	.20	Sierra Nevada	.70
Crown Point	.15	Standard	1.60
Chrysolite	.14	Small Hopes	1.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75	Union Con.	.18
Comst. T. Co. stock	.03	Utah	.08
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.03	Victor	1.00
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.20
Deadwood Terra	.35	Argentum Juanita	.21
Eureka Con., as. pd.	.20	Alamo	.05
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.54
Gould & Curry	.20	Cripple Creek Con.	.10
Hale & Norcross	.75	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.05
Homestake	45.00	Gold & Globe	.02
Horn Silver	1.30	Golden Fleece	.26
Iron Silver	.66	Isabella	.23
Julia Consolidated	.01	Mollie Gibson	.19
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.17
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.08
Leadville Con.	.09	Portland	1.40
Little Chief	.21	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.20	Union	.22
Moulton	.20	Work	.08
Ontario	4.00		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.05	Elkton	1.20
Gold Magnet	.002¼	Gold Coin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.11½
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.29
Miami	.40	Isabella	.24
Pilgrim	.003	Jefferson	.06¼
Rocky Mountain	.12½	Justine	.02
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Lillie	1.06
Waldorf	.05	Mollie Gibson	.20
Alamo	.04½	Mount Rosa	.18
Anaconda	.56	Old Gold	.006
Anchoria	.73	Sentinel	.006
Cripple Creek Con.	.10	Union	.23½
Cannon Ball	.005¼	Work	.09½
Copper Rock	.001⅝		

FINANCIAL.

To the Shareholders of the Minnesota Iron Company, Illinois Steel Company, Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Company:

Pursuant to arrangements made by a Syndicate for an exchange of shares of the above-named Companies for shares of the Federal Steel Co., the undersigned give notice that in behalf of such Syndicate, they are each prepared to receive certificates for any such shares for purposes of such exchange on the following basis and subject to the following conditions, viz.:

Each existing share of Minnesota Iron Co. (upon payment thereon of the sum of **$27.10** in cash) to be entitled to **1.355-1,000** shares in preferred stock of Federal Steel Company, and **1.84-1,000** shares in common stock of Federal Steel Company.

Each existing share of Illinois Steel Co. (upon payment thereon of the sum of **$20** in cash) to be entitled to **1** share in preferred stock of Federal Steel Company, and **8-10** of one share in common stock of Federal Steel Company.

Each existing share of Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Co. (upon payment thereon of the sum of **$17.50** cash) to be entitled to **7-8** of one share in preferred stock of Federal Steel Company, and **7-10** of one share in common stock of Federal Steel Company.

Shares of the Minnesota Iron Co., the Illinois Steel Co., and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Ry. Co., to insure participation in this arrangement, must be deposited with either of the undersigned Trust Companies not later than October 1st, 1898, subject to the above-mentioned cash payment in respect thereto, and such cash payment must be made to the same Trust Company not later than October 10th, 1898.

Transferable receipts will be issued for deposited shares, and the cash payment, when made, will be noted on such receipts.

The consummation of the proposed arrangement is dependent upon its acceptance by holders of at least two-thirds in amount of the shares of each of the three constituent companies.

If, for any reason, the arrangement shall not be carried out, the deposited shares and the cash payments will be returned upon surrender of our receipts.

All shares for deposit must be assigned in blank and must have proper revenue stamps attached.

The shares of the Federal Steel Company are of the par value of $100 each. Suitable cash settlements will be made at time of delivery of the new stock in respect to fractions of shares of such stock accruing to any depositor.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway,
New York.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
Ames Building, Washington Street, corner of Court, Boston, Mass.
New York and Boston, September 10th, 1898.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000,
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21st,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)
15 shs. Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R.
$10,000 Richmond Ry. & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1920.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
20 shs. U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.
12 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
14 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
16 shs. Central National Bank.
60 shs. Western National Bank.
11 shs. Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.
$12,000 Detroit, Lake Shore & Mt. Clemens Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
30 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn Street R. R.
$2,000 Ohio Mining & Manfg. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925.
18 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$3,000 Lexington & Eastern R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1935.
100 shs. Eastern Elevator Co. of Buffalo.
10 shs. Texas & Pacific Land Trust.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of stock and also by creditors of the above-named Company, to act as a Committee to undertake the reorganization of its properties and to effect a proper adjustment of its financial affairs. In order to secure concert of action among the stockholders an agreement has been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, under the terms and conditions of which holders of stock are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York their certificates, indorsed in blank, on or before October 1, 1898.

Trust Company negotiable receipts will be issued for stock deposited.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or from any member of the Committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman, } Committee
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR,
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

Franklin Trust Company,
DIVIDEND NO. 33.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 7th, 1898.
The Board of Trustees has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. upon the capital stock of this company, payable October first, 1898, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M., September 23d, 1898, until 9 A. M., October first, 1898.
JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
Sept. 14, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Sept. 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 6th, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co.
COUPON NOTICE.
COUPON NO. 11 of the First Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co., due October 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 1 Nassau Street, New York City, or No. 400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. WM. S. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, September 14th, 1898.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Thursday, October 6th, 1898. Transfer books will close on Wednesday, September 21st, and reopen on Thursday, September 29th, 1898.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Office of the Welsbach Light Company
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, September 7, 1898.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, payable September 19th, 1898 to stockholders of record at the close of business September 12th. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Texas & Pacific Coal Company,
Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 8th, 1898.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on the 20th of October, 1898. Transfer books will close 30th inst. and reopen Oct. 21st prox. S. MIMS, Secretary.

27 William St., Sept. 15, 1898.
Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the registered bonds of Compania Metalurgica Mexicana will be closed at 3 P. M. on Thursday, Sept. 22, and reopen Monday, Oct. 3.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Asst Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., September 9th, 1898.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 18th day of October, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Monday, September 19th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 19th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Fernwood Park Land and Improvement Company.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fernwood Park Land and Improvement Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 622 Broadway, N. Y. City, Thursday, September 29th, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M. Polls open from 4 to 4:30 P. M. Transfer Books close Sept. 28th.—Dated Sept. 6th, 1898.
M. C. LICHTEN, Pres.
B. G. GLOVER, Sec'y.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 28, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.
New York, September 14, 1898.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

School Bonds
OF THE
City of Yonkers.

Issued to the Board of Education.—Sealed proposals are invited for all or any part of $28,500 3½ per cent. registered bonds, interest payable April and October 1. There will be one bond of $500, payable April 1, 1913; eight bonds of $1,000 each, two bonds payable April 1, 1919, two April 1, 1925, and four April 1, 1979; and four bonds of $5,000 each, payable April 1, 1977, 1978, 1980, and 1981.

These bonds are issued in conformity with the provisions of Section 26, Laws of 1881, and Chapter 49 of the Laws of 1894, also with resolutions passed by the Common Council October 25, 1897, February 28, 1898, June 27, 1898, and September 12, 1898.

The right is reserved to reject any, a part, or all bids, which will be opened in the board room, High School Building, Tuesday, September 27, 1898, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The $500 bond, payable in 1913, and two $1,000 bonds, payable in 1979, will be dated October 1, 1898; all others will be dated July 1, 1898, and will be ready for delivery at the office of the Board of Education, at 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, October 4, 1898, and must be paid for, including accrued interest, by certified check to the order of the Treasurer of the City of Yonkers.

Proposals must be accompanied by certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount bid for, and endorsed "Proposals for School Bonds," and addressed to Joseph F. Daly, Chairman, Yonkers N. Y.

JOSEPH F. DALY,
WILLIAM B. EDGAR,
CHARLES PHILIP EASTON,
Com. on Finance.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for the erection and finishing; power plant, warming, ventilation, and hot-water supply; water supply and distribution; plumbing and drainage; engines and generators; and the electric wiring and fixtures of a new colony of hospital and accessory buildings at Central Islip, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M., on Thursday, the 22d day of September, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted, and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and indorsed with the title of the work which bidders propose to do. GEORGE E. DODGE,
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 16, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	120	223	Adams Express	113	113	113	113	+5
36	36¼	2,096	American Cotton Oil	35⅞	37	35⅞	36	+¼
84½	85½	252	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	86	86	85	85	−2
32⅞	33	575	Am. Malting Co.	32½	33⅛	32½	32¾	+½
83¼	83½	230	Am. Malting Co. pf.	83⅛	83½	83⅛	83½	+1⅛
12½	12⅝	880	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅛	13⅛	12½	12½	−½
36⅝	37	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38½	38½	36½	36½	−1½
123⅞	124	108,058	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	128⅝	128⅝	122⅞	123⅞	−4¼
..	112⅜	294	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112⅜	112⅜	112	112	−⅝
96	98	5	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	98	98	98	98	..
150½	150⅝	35,605	American Tobacco	148½	152½	148½	150½	+⅞
129	130	200	American Tobacco pf.	130	130	130	130	..
32	33	2,668	Am. Steel & Wire	35	35	32½	32½	−½
86	87	1,025	Am. Steel & W. pf.	86¼	86¾	86½	86¾	+1½
13⅛	13¼	760	At., T. & S. F.	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+¼
35½	35⅝	7,250	At., T. & S. F. pf.	35½	35⅝	35⅛	35½	+⅛
35	36	5	Ann Arbor pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	+½
43½	44	11,395	B. & O., 2d in. pd.	43½	44¾	43½	43⅞	+⅞
34	35	2,000	B. & O., when issued	35	35½	35	35	..
71¼	71⅞	1,773	B. & O. pf., when iss.	72	72⅛	71⅞	72	+¾
6	6½	740	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6	6	6	6	−¼
3	3⅛	2,020	Bay State Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	−⅛
58⅝	58⅞	19,470	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	60⅝	60⅝	58½	58¾	−1½
123	124½	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	125	125	124	124	−1½
8¾	9¼	200	Bruns. City	9	9	8¾	8¾	−¼
53⅝	54	25	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	−½
86	87	200	Canadian Pacific	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	..
23½	24½	325	Central Pacific	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+⅜
23	23⅛	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
115⅝	115¾	14,565	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	115⅞	116⅝	115⅛	115⅞	+⅝
54⅝	55¼	500	Chi. & East. Ill	55½	55⅝	55	55	−⅞
106¼	106½	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	+¼
15⅛	15¼	4,450	Chicago Great West.	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
41	42	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	41	41⅛	41	41⅛	+⅛
27	30	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+¾
8¼	9	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
110¼	110⅜	21,595	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	110⅝	110⅞	110⅛	110⅜	+¼
157	158	5	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	158	158	158	158	+⅛
131	131½	1,675	Chi. & Northw.	132¼	132¼	131	131	−1¼
103¼	103½	9,354	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	104½	104½	103⅛	103¼	−⅝
7¾	8½	20	Chi. Term. Trans.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
34⅝	35⅞	660	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	..
42	42½	1,000	C., C., C. & St. L.	42½	42⅝	41⅞	42½	+⅛
15½	16	1,280	Cleve., Lor. & W.	16	16⅛	15	16	+½
51½	52½	8,950	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	51⅝	53	51⅝	51⅞	+⅞
21¾	22	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	22½	22½	21¾	21¾	−½
4	6¼	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
181½	182½	250	Consolidated Gas	182	182	181½	181½	+½
48⅞	50	1,210	Consolidated Ice	48½	49¾	48½	48⅞	+½
89	90	310	Consolidated Ice pf.	90	90½	90	90½	+2
107⅜	107⅞	405	Del. & Hudson	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	+½
56⅛	56⅝	1,460	Denver & R. G. pf.	56½	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	−⅜
15½	16½	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	16	16	16	16	+1½
..	..	1,150	Detroit Gas	64	67	64	67	+2½
13⅛	13⅝	154	Erie	13½	13½	13½	13½	−¼
36	36¼	160	Erie 1st pf.	36	36	36	36	..
17⅛	18⅛	100	Erie 2d pf.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
29	29½	16	Evans. & T. H.	29	29	29	29	..
67	67½	55	Evans. & T. H. pf.	66½	66½	66½	66½	..
78	78½	1,335	General Electric	79	79½	78½	78½	+1½
46⅛	46¾	4,900	General Electric, Old	47	47¼	46½	46⅞	+⅜
137	138	670	Great Northern pf.	138	138	137	138	−⅛
91	92	80	H. B. Claflin Co.	91	91	91	91	..
28½	29½	330	Hawaiian Sugar	28½	29½	28½	29½	+¾
113	113⅜	1,807	Illinois Central	113¼	113¼	113	113¼	+½
69½	70	1,451	Illinois Steel Co.	69	70	69	70	+1½
53½	54½	3,252	Int. Paper Co.	53	54⅜	53	54⅜	+3⅜
89	90	525	Int. Paper Co. pf.	90¼	90¼	89⅝	89¾	−¼
18⅝	19½	225	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	19½	19½	19½	19½	+½
49½	50	240	Laclede Gas	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+⅞
93	94	100	Laclede Gas pf.	94	94	94	94	..
17½	19	100	Lake Erie & Western	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+⅜
74½	74½	450	Lake Erie & West. pf.	75⅝	75⅝	74½	74½	−½
57¼	57⅜	5,650	Louisville & Nashville	57½	57⅞	57¼	57¼	−½
96	96¼	4,430	Manhattan Con., ex d.	96⅜	96⅜	95⅞	96⅛	..
155	155⅛	1,014	Metropolitan St. Ry.	155	155	154½	154½	−1¼
105	107	10	Michigan Central	106	106	106	106	..
89	90½	20	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
94½	94⅝	1,145	Minnesota Iron	95	95	94⅜	94⅜	..
33½	34	880	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	..
34	34¼	4,815	Missouri Pacific	34	35	33⅜	34¼	..
33	33½	615	National Biscuit Co.	33	33½	33	33½	+1
92½	97	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	96	96⅞	96	96⅞	+1
110	113	57	National Lead Co. pf.	35	35	34½	34½	+1½
110	113	51	National Lead Co. pf.	111	111	110½	110½	−¾
2½	3½	10	National Linseed Oil	4¼	4¼	4	4	..
89½	91	115	New Jersey Central	90	90	90	90	..
102¾	103⅜	2,856	New York Air Brake	99½	104	99¼	104	+5
116½	116⅞	660	New York Central	117	117	116⅝	117	+⅛
190	193	3	N. Y., N. H. & H., ex d.	190	190	190	190	..
14¼	15¼	46	Norfolk & West	14	14	14	14	..
52½	52½	1,280	Norfolk & West. pf.	52⅝	52⅝	52½	52½	..
6½	6¼	100	North American	6½	6½	6½	6½	..
41¾	41⅞	72,350	Northern Pacific	41⅝	42½	41⅝	41⅞	+½
78⅛	78⅜	11,675	Northern Pacific pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78	78⅛	−⅛
15⅛	15⅝	150	Ontario & Western	15½	15½	15½	15½	−¼
57	58	500	Oregon R. & Nav.	57	57½	57	57½	+1½
33¼	34	200	Oregon Short Line	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+1
46	47	980	Pacific Coast	47	47⅛	47	47	+1½
83	86	25	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	83	83	83	83	..
68	69	460	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	68	68¾	68	68¾	+2
33	33½	1,575	Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+½
117⅞	118½	664	Pennsylvania R. R.	118½	118½	118	118	−½
105	105¼	8,770	People's Gas, Chicago	106⅝	106⅝	105	105⅛	−1½
187½	190	239	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	189	189	189	189	+1
18	18¼	390	Reading	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	−⅛
43⅜	43⅞	830	Reading 1st pf.	43⅞	44	43⅜	44	+⅛
8¼	8½	700	St. L. & S. F.	8¼	8¼	8	8	−⅛
66½	67	220	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	66	66	66	..
32⅜	32⅞	840	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33	33¼	32⅜	32⅞	+⅛
11⅞	12½	512	St. Louis Southw. pf.	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
168¼	170	803	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	169½	169⅞	169½	169⅞	+1½
81¾	82¼	500	St. Paul & Omaha	82	82¼	82	82	+1
22	23¼	300	Southern Pacific	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅜
9¼	9⅜	510	Southern Railway	9	9	9	9	−⅛
34⅜	34⅝	3,292	Southern Railway pf.	34⅝	34⅞	34¼	34⅝	+½
7½	8	880	Standard R. & T.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	..
29½	29¾	2,937	Tenn. Coal & Iron	29½	29⅞	28⅞	29	+¾
14½	14¾	850	Texas Pacific	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	..
33½	33⅝	31,199	Union Pacific	33⅝	34⅜	33⅜	33½	+⅛
67	67¼	33,500	Union Pacific pf.	67	67⅜	66⅞	67	+⅛
6⅝	6½	1,060	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
7½	7½	5	United States Leather	7	7	7	7	−¼
69½	69⅝	3,490	U. S. Leather pf.	69⅝	70	69⅝	69⅝	..
45⅜	46	10,463	United States Rubber	46⅛	47⅜	45⅜	45⅝	+⅛
104½	105	2,190	U. S. Rubber pf.	105	105½	105	105	+⅜
21½	21¾	2,415	Wabash pf.	22	22	21⅜	21⅝	..
..	95	200	West Chicago Street	94⅝	94⅝	94½	94½	−½
93¼	93⅜	1,129	Western Union Tel	93⅞	94	93½	93⅜	−⅛
2⅛	2¼	2,115	W. & L. E., 3d as. pd.	2⅛	2⅜	2	2⅛	+⅛
15	16	900	W. & L.E. pf.,3d as. pd.	15½	16	15⅜	15½	+⅝
1⅞	2¼	800	Wisconsin Central	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
Sales.....		499,245						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s
3,000....100
5,000....100¼
9,000....100
Am Tobacco Co scrip
10,000....100
At, T & S F adjst 4s
44,000....72¼
75,000....72⅜
5,000....72¼
61,000....72⅜
2,000....72¼
20,000....72⅜
17,000....72
32,000....71⅞
25,000....72
Gen 4s
66,000....95
1,000....95¼
500c....95⅛
7,000....95
Austin & N W 1st
10,000....88
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs
1,000....115
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch, Trust Co certfs
10,000....115
B & O 3½s, when iss'd
50,000....96¼
10,000....96⅜
B & O 4s, when iss'd
15,000....94⅜
95,000....94½
10,000....94⅜
40,000....94½
1,000....94¼
15,000....94⅜
20,000....94⅜
20,000....94⅜
10,000....95
20,000....94⅞
10,000....95
10,000....94⅝
2,000....94⅝
20,000....94⅝
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
16,000....93
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000....109½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
5,000....89⅜
14,000s10F....90
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
6,000....40⅜
7,000....41
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
5,000....86¼
1,000....86½
5,000....86
5,000....86¼
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
1,000....109¼
1,000....109⅜
15,000....110
Chi, B & Q 5s S F
4,000....105
Chi, B & Q, Den Div 4s
6,000....102
Chicago & Erie 1st
6,000....110½
Chi & N W gen 3½s
4,000....102½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
1,000....104
6,000....103⅞
Chi Term Transfer 4s
31,000....88
Col & Ninth Avenue 1st
10,000....121¼
Dal & Waco 1st 5s
1,000....83
Den & Rio Grande 4s
5,000s20F....97
1,000....97¼
E T, V & G divisional 5s
1,000....114
Erie gen lien 4s
5,000....72¼
6,000....72
Erie 4s prior bonds
5,000....92¼
Erie 1st con 7s
2,000c....141¼
Evans & T H gen 5s
5,000....97
5,000....97¼
3,000....97⅞
12,000....98
5,000....98½
35,000....99
3,000....100
5,000....99
2,000....100

Evans & Ind 1st con
1,000....92½
4,000....94
Ft W & D C 1st
2,000....75
Galv, H & H 5s
5,000....97½
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
7,000....98¼
5,000....98⅜
Ga Pac 1st 6s
1,000....121
Hous, E & W Tex 5s
10,000....95½
H & Tex Cent gen 4s
2,000....82
Ill Cent, Louis Div 3½s
5,000....93⅜
Ill Central 4s, 1953
3,000....101¾
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
1,000....78
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s
5,000....104
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
10,000....120
Long Island Ferry 4½s
1,000....90
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
3,000....89
5,000....89½
Met St Ry gen 5s
2,000....113½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
8,000....76¼
5,000....76⅜
Minn & St L con 5s
5,000....108
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000....89
3,000....88¼
Mo, K & T 2d
5,000....63
10,000....62½
Missouri Pacific cons
5,000s20F....105
16,000....105
5,000....104⅝
3,000....104⅞
2,000....104⅞
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
10,000....102½
N Y, C & St L 4s
2,000....106½
3,000....107
N Y, O & W con 5s
1,000....107
20,000....107¼
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
4,000....100⅜
5,000....101¼
5,000....101¼
5,000....101⅛
4,000....101¼
10,000....101⅛
1,000....101⅛
Norf & W Ry con 4s
20,000....85⅛
Nor Pac 1st reg
1,000....112½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
80,000....68
3,000....67⅞
63,000....68
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
5,000....101⅜
12,000s20F....101⅜
5,000....101⅜
Registered
5,000....101⅛
5,000....100⅞
Oregon R & N 4s
9,000....99½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
2,000....106
Inc B & col trust
7,000....58
5,000....57⅞
25,000....58
Peo & Eastern 1st
1,000....79
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
5,000....110½
Reading Co gen 4s
35,000....82¼
1,000....82⅜
13,000....82⅜
2,000....82⅛
1,000....82⅛
Rio Grande West 1st
2,000....89⅛
8,000....89⅜
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
2,000....98½

St L & S F G M 5s
1,000....105½
5,000....105
St L S W 1st
25,000....79
St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s
5,000....109
San An & Ar Pass 4s
22,000....67
15,000....67¼
5,000....67⅛
9,000....67⅜
1,000....67¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000....97
1,000....97⅛
Standard R & T 6s
2,000....78
5,000....78½
10,000....77
Standard R & T inc
25,000....21⅜
5,000....21⅛
Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000....47⅛
40,000....47¼
6,000....47⅜
12,000....47
25,000....47⅛
10,000....47
7,000....46⅞
8,000....46⅞
10,000s3....46⅞
16,000....46⅞
25,000....46⅞
13,000....46⅞
10,000....46⅞
Union Pacific 4s
5,000....98¼
88,000....98⅜
6,000....98⅛
500....98⅛
11,000....98⅜
500....98⅛
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
41,000....76½
19,000....76⅝
31,000....76⅜
21,000....76¼
Wabash 1st 5s
8,000....111½
2,000....111¼
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000....89⅜
1,000....90
Wabash deb, Series B
98,000....34
10,000....34¼
40,000....34⅛
10,000....34⅛
10,000....34⅛
10,000....34⅛
5,000....34
15,000....34⅛
5,000....34
West Shore gtd 4s
3,000....109¾
Registered
3,000....109⅛
Western Pacific bonds
3,000....102¼
West Union deb 7s, '75
1,000....105⅛
West Union col tr 5s
10,000....113
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000....55
5,000....55¼
110,000....55
1,000....55¼
5,000....55⅛
19,000....55⅛
5,000....55⅛
22,000....55⅜
25,000....56
10,000....55⅞
20,000....56
47,000....56⅛
7,000....56⅛
20,000....56⅛
1,000....56⅛
10,000....56⅛
1,000....56⅛
20,000....56⅛
5,000....56⅛
9,000....56⅛
25,000....56⅛
10,000....56⅛
20,000....56⅛
35,000....56
20,000....55⅞
10,000....56

Total sales....$2,734,500

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891*	99	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	7	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32	36
3s, 1918, when is'd.	105½	105⅝	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	121	124	Norfolk So.	60	66
3s, 1918, small, when issued	105	106	*Ed. E. I. of Bklyn.	..	120	Ont. Mining	4	..
4s, r., 1907	110⅝	111⅛	Eastern Elevator	..	55	Ore. R. & N. pf.	76	77½
4s, c., 1907	111¼	112⅛	Eighth Avenue	330	..	Penn. Coal	325	..
4s, r., 1925	127¼	128¼	Ft. W. & R. G.	12½	15	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1½
4s, c., 1925	127¼	128¼	Green Bay & W.	30	..	Peo. & Eastern	4½	6
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113⅛	Homestake	52	..	P., C., C. & St. L.	42½	43⅝
5s, c., 1904	112¼	113⅛	Ill. Cent. L. l.	98	97	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	62½	65
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Iowa Central	9	9¾	P., Ft. W. & C.	172	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Iowa Cent. pf.	34	35	Pitts. & West. pf.	7½	8½
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	..	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver	2	2½
Alb. & Sus.	180	220	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	8¼	Quicksilver pf.	6	8
American Coal	110	130	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	Reading 2d pf.	20½	22
Am. Express	130	135	K. & D. M. pf.	15¼	17	Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
Ann Arbor	10	12	Keokuk & West.	29	32	R., W. & O.	124	128
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	Kingston & Pem.	3	9½	*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Buff., R. & P.	20	23	Lake Shore	192½	..	Rio G. W. pf.	64	69½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	72½	75	Long Island	48	56	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	Manhattan Beach	4	6	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	54½	56
Chi. & Alton	156	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	15	20
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Mexican Central	5½	5¾	St. L. S. W.	4⅛	5
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	73	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	St. P. & Duluth	21	26
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	35	Minn. & St. L.	27	28½	St. P. & D. pf.	88	91
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	59	60	St. P. & O. pf.	159	161
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..	Sil. bullion certfs.	60½	61
Col. C. & I. Dev.	..	¾	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	18	..	Sixth Avenue	200	..
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	2½	Mo., K. & T.	11¼	12	Third Avenue	175	178
Col., F. & I. pf.	..	80	Mobile & Ohio	27½	29	Tol. & O. C.	20	30
Col., H. V. & T.	5⅝	6	Morris & Essex	175	..	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	25	National Starch	5	7½	Tol., Peo. & W.	..	20
Consol. Coal	46	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	77	Twin City R. T.	26	30
Colorado Midland	4	7	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25	U. S. Express	41	45
Col. Midland pf.	14	17	New Cent. C.	40	45	Wabash	8	8½
Del., L. & W.	156	161	N. Y. C. & St. L.	13	14½	Wells-Fargo Ex.	120	125
Den. & R. G.	14	15	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75			
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..						
Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50,630	Am. Sug. Refs.	128¼	128½	122⅞	123⅞
20	Am. S. Mfg. Co.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
2,720	Am. Tobacco	149	152⅜	149	150⅞
430	At. T. & S.F.pf.	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛
120	Bay State Gas	3	3	3	3
7,280	Brooklyn R. T.	60⅝	60⅝	58⅜	58⅜
5,190	C., B. & Q.	116	116⅜	115⅛	115⅜
8,770	C., M. & St. P.	110⅜	110⅞	110⅛	110⅜
1,490	C., R. I. & P.	103⅞	104⅛	103	103
10	Chi. & Northw.	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼
10	C.,S. P.,M.& O.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
140	Gen. Electric	46⅝	47	46⅝	46⅝
1,920	Louis. & Nash.	57⅝	57⅞	57⅛	57⅛
2,680	Manhattan	96⅛	96⅜	95⅞	96
650	Mo. Pac.	33⅞	34⅞	33⅝	34
40	N. Y. Central	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
50	Nat. Lead	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
18,950	Nor. Pacific	41⅝	42⅜	41⅝	41⅞
1,860	Nor. Pac. pf.	78⅜	78⅜	77⅞	78
2,040	People's Ins.	106⅝	106⅝	105⅛	105⅛
50	Southern pf.	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
260	Tenn. C. & I.	29⅞	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞
2,340	Union Pacific	33⅝	34⅜	33⅜	33⅜
4,110	Union Pac. pf.	67	67⅜	66⅞	66⅞
100	U. S. Rubber	47⅛	47⅛	46	46
250	U. S. Leath. pf.	70	70⅛	70	70
80	Wabash pf.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
80	West. Union	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
107,270					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
14,000	A. T. & S. F. 4s.	72½	72½	72¼	72¼
5,000	N. Y. C. deb. 5s.	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
13,000	S. A. & A. P. 4s.	67	67	67	67
28,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	47¼	47¼	47	47
55,000	Wis. Cent. 1st.	55	56½	55	56½
115,000					

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110⅝	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112⅝	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County inc	9½	10¼
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅜	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104⅜	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87⅝
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	27⅜	28½
Amsterdam preferred	70	70½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99	100¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¾	96¼
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	88
Mutual of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, pref	157	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	89	93
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	50	53
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	28	28¼
Federal Steel pf	70	70½
Glucose common	58⅝	59¼
Glucose pf., ex dividend	106	107
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87¼	89½
Lorillard Company pf	117	120
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Distilling	22	23
Standard Distilling pf	70	71
Standard Oil Trust	412	418
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf	100¼	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf	88	92
Wagner Car Company	167	169

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅞	1⅛
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	[illegible]
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	24⅜	25

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Manhattan	200
American Ex.	170	Mechanics'	170
Broadway	225	Mech. & Traders'	100
Butch. & Drovers'	65	Mercantile	167
Central National	160	Merchants'	150
Chatham	280	Merchants' Ex.	116
Commerce	204	New York	235
Continental	126	New York County	1100
East River	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Fourth National	170	Park	300
Garfield Nat.	1000	Phenix	90
German-American	112	Republic	155
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	176
Hanover	390	Second National	450
Importers & Trad.	480	Seventh National	125
Irving	147½	State of New York	103
Leather Mfrs'	170	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	140

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$316,701,066
Gold reserve	243,477,845
Net silver	7,156,923
United States notes in the Treasury	48,937,170
Treasury notes of 1890	3,261,534
Total receipts this day	1,527,988
Total receipts this month	21,021,145
Total receipts this year	106,650,961
Total expenditures this day	2,619,000
Total expenditures this month	25,938,000
Total expenditures this year	156,462,193
Deposits in National banks	74,817,882
National bank notes received for redemption	371,898
Government receipts from customs	551,963
Internal revenue	812,007
Miscellaneous	33,966

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"Business is passing well through the difficulties that attend the winding up of a war, which are generally greater than those involved while war is in progress. The rush of orders kept back while war lasted by those who thought it shrewd not to take any chances has lifted prices a little and caused a larger demand for the time than can continue, but, though it has passed, there is ample evidence that the consuming demand is very large—how large can only be judged after some weeks of waiting; but once more it looks as if those who wait longest are likely to pay most.

"With the starting of nineteen furnaces idle a month ago, partly not included as yet, the weekly output of iron Sept. 1 was 213,043 tons, against 206,777 Aug. 1, and the decrease in stocks, 116,929 tons in two months, indicates a consumption but little below 1,000,000 tons per month. Structural work is the heaviest ever known at Pittsburg, though smaller than last year at New York. Bar mills are crowded, with the general railway demand for automatic couplers and orders for new cars, 800 for one road, and a large order for street cars to Japan, and plate mills are everywhere crowded, Pittsburg having orders for 10,000 tons ship plates.

"The demand for pipe is the largest for a long time, and also for boiler tubes, and the sheet mills are crowded west of Philadelphia, while the foundry consumption is heavy, and the rail mills are not yet ready to accept orders which they cannot deliver for months, being engaged far ahead. Southern pig has been sold for export, 30,000 tons in all, including 15,000 to Scotland, and orders for 15,000 more have been refused. Tin is quiet at 16.05 cents and lead at 4 cents, with copper strong at 12¼ and spelter at 4.80 in spite of a sensational rise at London. Heavy sales ahead have blocked the project for a tin plate trust at present."

"Important cotton mills have stopped, and print cloths hold 2.06 cents, with other cotton goods unyielding, but cheap material hinders operations for those who have to sell goods made from higher-priced cotton. Woolen mills represent rather better orders, although much machinery is idle, those who have not old wool bidding much below the current prices, which are so far maintained that sales for two weeks have been only 6,635,300 pounds, against 36,629,400 pounds last year, and 17,015,100 pounds in the same weeks of 1892. It is worthy of notice that 350,000 pounds Australian wool were sold at Boston for shipment to Europe. While the mills cannot buy at present prices, except for mixture with other wool, many insist, just as they did eight months ago, that the old stocks must be about exhausted.

"In boots and shoes progress of the manufacture is also stopped by dear material, and dealers are buying as little as they can, but prices of leather do not change, and hides are slightly stronger, with reports of scarcity at Chicago. With one quotation of boots and shoes slightly higher, two others are maintained only by improvement in quality of the goods furnished.

"The returns of foreign trade show $35,429,950 excess of exports over imports in August, against $40,920,445 under the extraordinary conditions a year ago, with the biggest export movement ever known in August. With less than $4,000,000 paid by specie imports less exports, and liberal allowance for interest and the like, the country has added more than $23,000,000 to its unliquidated demands against Europe, and $2,600,000 gold has been started this way. Failures in two weeks have been in amount $2,127,452, against $4,352,631 last year, and $7,909,462 in 1896. Manufacturing have been $743,105, against $904,178 last year, and $4,246,148 in 1896, and trading $1,301,347, against $1,622,956 last year, and $3,180,149 in 1896. Failures for the week, 174 in the United States, against 204 last year, and twenty-three in Canada, against forty last year.

⁂

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Reports of still further enlarged distribution at most Western markets and of slight improvement at Eastern centres, where demand has been slower to materialize, enlarged foreign demand for breadstuffs, increased railway earnings, not entirely due to the swelling movement of grain to market, which, indeed, is still behind last year's records; bank clearings increased over last week and over all corresponding weeks except one year ago, when speculation was very active; rather better than expected Government crop reports and enlarging exports of American manufactures, are all features tending to make the trade situation at present a notable one.

"Increased numbers of buyers are reported arriving at Western markets. At Chicago an unprecedented business in dry goods is doing, with other distributive lines proportionately active. Business at Kansas City and St. Louis is reported very active, and further improvement is noted at Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Paul, Omaha, and Minneapolis. On the Pacific Coast unfavorable returns and suspension of mining, due to drought, are reported to have checked trade at San Francisco, but Puget Sound and Columbia River points report improving trade, both domestic and foreign, and extensive improvements are making at Seattle in the facilities for handling the growing Pacific trade. Buyers are increasing in number at Baltimore, and more is doing in dry goods, boots and shoes. A fair business is doing in dry goods at Philadelphia, and an improvement is noted in many lines of distribution. The same is true at New York, a feature being the absence of speculative buying in dry goods. Providence reports orders for jewelry increasing, with prospects for this industry as flattering. Cooler weather has induced a better business at the hands of Boston jobbers, but wool is quiet and woolen goods in moderate demand. Pittsburg reports the volume of business larger than a year ago at this time. Yellow fever quarantines and heavy rains are credited with checking distribution at some points at the South, but the feeling here, as in the rest of the country, continues hopeful as to trade prospects.

"Bank clearings in the United States this week aggregate $1,330,603,000, 20 per cent. larger than last week, which included a holiday, 4 per cent. smaller than the clearings of this week one year ago, but 46 per cent. larger than those of 1896, 47 per cent. larger than those of 1894, 63 per cent. larger than those of 1893, and 20 per cent. larger than those of 1892.

"August railway earnings are hopeful, marking as they do increases in most parts of the country over a month one year ago, when the grain movement was of enormous proportions. Additional satisfactory features are the heavy gains reported by the soft coal carriers, which cannot have shared largely in this year's rather backward grain movement. The total earnings of 109 companies operating 95,000 miles of road aggregate $45,829,862, a heavy volume of earnings for a midsummer month, showing a gain of 5 per cent. over August one year ago, that month in turn increasing 12.5 per cent. over August, 1896, and comparing with a gain in July of only 1 per cent. The Central-Western roads did relatively the best in August, with a gain of 14 per cent. over one year ago, but the increase of 8.8 per cent. by the Grangers indicates the movement of Spring wheat, while the next important gain, that by the Southern group, 6.2 per cent., probably reflects the movement of troops and a continuance of the heavy cotton crop movement of last season. Two groups of roads, the trunk lines and the Southwestern roads, show decreases respectively of 5.8 and 2.8 per cent. For the eight months' period 109 systems report aggregate earnings of $342,945,000, an increase of 10.5 per cent. over last year, and marking a progressive increase for four years past. Every group of roads shows gains over the corresponding period a year ago, and a total of gross earnings by the railroads of the country in excess of all previous yearly records is indicated. July net earnings returns point to a decrease of 5 per cent. on a gain in gross of about 1 per cent.

"Wheat shipments for the week reflect an enlarged foreign demand for American wheat and flour, aggregating 3,875,291 bushels, as against 3,100,208 bushels last week, 6,289,948 bushels in the corresponding week one year ago, 3,546,338 bushels in 1896, [illegible] bushels in 1895, and [illegible] bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year exports of wheat aggregate 38,189,091 bushels, against 44,601,700 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week are considerably smaller than last week's heavy total, aggregating 2,231,095 bushels, against 3,363,900 bushels last week, 3,901,092 bushels in this week of 1897, 2,394,787 bushels in 1896, 1,305,998 bushels in 1895, and 145,301 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year exports of corn aggregate 30,788,875 bushels, against 34,377,349 bushels during the corresponding period last year."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—

	1898.	1897.	1898.
Mileage	815	770	139
2d week Sept.	$72,277	$59,689	$12,589
From Jan. 1	2,263,783	1,465,401	491,785

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for the year ended June 30—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$3,323,671	$2,902,760	$420,911
Op. expenses	2,356,007	2,042,438	313,570
Net earnings	967,664	860,322	107,341
Charges	953,572	1,009,783	*56,211
Surplus	14,091	†149,461	163,552
Other income	75,037	74,400	637
Total surplus	89,128	†75,061	164,189

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE for the year ending June 30—

Gross earnings	1,537,943	1,281,858	256,085
Op. expenses	946,905	766,217	180,688
Net earnings	591,038	515,641	75,397
Other income	38,376	17,191	21,185
Total	629,414	532,832	96,582
Int., rentals, & taxes	578,078	560,018	18,060
Balance	51,336	†27,186	78,522
Overcharge E. & R.	76,136	..	76,136
Miscellane's debits	..	157,819	*157,819
Total surplus	127,472	†185,005	312,477
Previous surplus	1,202,522	1,387,526	*185,004
Total surplus	1,329,994	1,202,521	127,473

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for July—

Gross earnings	752,304	807,918	*55,113
Op. ex. & taxes	631,347	613,543	17,804
Net earnings	121,457	194,374	*72,917
Prop. ex. to gross	84	76⅝	7⅜
Interest on bonds and rentals	285,549	285,543	558
Deficit	164,091	91,169	72,922

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & R. R. for Aug.—

	1898.	1897.	1898.
Net earnings	$52,246	$47,777	$28,715
Charges	47,479	41,124	47,884
Surplus	4,767	6,653	†18,169
From Jan. 1—			
Net earnings	518,578	351,567	544,043
Surplus	181,458	10,475	160,971

*Decrease. †Deficit.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.09	.10
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.11	.12
Belcher	.17	.19
Best & Belcher	.37	.32
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	.26	.30
Challenge Con	.18	.19
Chollar	.21	.19
Confidence	.55	.50
Con. Cal. & Va	.86	.80
Crown Point	.16	.17
Gould & Curry	.24	.23
Hale & Norcross	.83	.80
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.11	.11
Kentuck Con	.02	.04
Mexican	.26	.28
Occidental Con	.90	.90
Ophir	.57	.51
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.22	.21
Savage	.17	.17
Scorpion	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.86	.74
Standard	1.55	1.55
Union Con	.25	.21
Utah Con	.09	.09
Yellow Jacket	.23	.24

Silver bars, 59⅝; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Alamo	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅞
Anaconda	62½	65	57	60
Anchoria	75	82	78	82
Argentum	23½	25	22½	23
Battle	35½	36	36⅜	37⅜
Columbine	15½	17	17¼	18
Consolidated	9⅝	10¼	10¼	10⅜
Elkton	117	118	120½	122
El Paso	14⅛	14⅞	14½	14⅞
Golden Fleece	38	45	30	40
Gold King	72½	90	80	85
Gibson	21½	23	20	22
Gold Coin	134	135	134	135
Garfield	11½	12½	11½	12½
Isabella	24⅝	26	25	26
Independence	67	67½	67½	68
Jefferson	6⅝	8	6⅞	8
Jackpot	12⅞	12⅞	13	13⅜
Lillie	102	106	105	[illegible]
Moon Anchor	117	117	119	[illegible]
Matoa	36	38⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	147⅞	148	148	150
Pharmacist	8½	8⅞	8⅜	[illegible]
Rawlings	43	50	52	58
Rosa	18½	19⅜	18	19⅜
Union	22	22⅞	24	24⅞
Work	9½	9⅞	9¼	9⅞

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The decided strength in United Gas and the renewal of the advance in the Northern Pacifics were the features of the market to-day. The weakness in Fairmount Park Transportation also attracted considerable comment. During the forenoon that stock broke to 21, against sales at 25 yesterday. President Rawle maintains there is no just cause for the decline. That there will be no dividend paid on the stock is believed to be a foregone conclusion. In the afternoon the general market shaded off.

The close was irregular at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20½	21
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	41⅝	41⅞
Northern Pacific pf	78⅛	78⅜
Pennsylvania	58⅞	59
Reading, t. c.	9 1-16	9¼
Reading 1st pf	21 13-16	22
St. Paul	110⅜	110⅝
Union Traction	19⅜	19⅞
Electric Storage	36⅞	37½
Electric Storage pf	42⅝	43
United Gas Improvement	123½	124
Welsbach Light	51½	52
New Jersey Traction	50	52
American R. E. L.	2	2½
Marsden	5⅜	5⅝
Choctaw	24½	25
Choctaw pf	40⅞	41¼
Pennsylvania Manufacturing 5s pf	19	19½
Reading g. 4s	82⅜	82½
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3⅜	3⅝
Metropolitan Railway	154	155
Philadelphia Traction	92⅞	93⅛
Baltimore Cons	22⅞	23⅛
Electric & P. 4s	42	42½
Equitable g. 5s	106⅜	107
Philadelphia Electric 5s pf	101½	101⅝
Cons. T. Pitts	19⅛	19⅜
Cons. T. Pitts. pf	55½	55⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Biscuit common awoke to activity to-day. It opened at 33, which is a considerable advance, and went rapidly to 34. It closed at 33¾, after touching 33 once more. The volume of sales was not large, but there were many transfers. The preferred sold 96 cash and 96¼ regular. Steel and Wire common brought 34 at the opening and close, and was ¼ higher during the day. South Side Elevated stock opened at 69⅞, around which it had been for some time, and went quickly to 72, closing at 71. Favorable showing was the chief cause. Match was weaker, closing at 138, after an opening ¼ of a point higher. Some ex-dividend City Railway stock brought 285.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	36½
C. & Chicago C. & D. Co.	59⅜
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	138
National Biscuit Company common	33
National Biscuit Company pf	96
American Steel & Wire com	32
American Steel & Wire pf	86
Brewing & Malting Company	6
Brewing & Malting Company pf	30¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co	6½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf	31½
Chicago Packing & P. C.	25
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf	49⅜
North Chicago Street Railroad	222
West Chicago Street Railroad	94½
South Side Elevated Railroad	71
Lake Street Elevated	12½
Lake Street Elevated time certificates	10
Street's West Stock Car Line	19⅜

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The market, while showing continued strength and some inclination to broaden, developed few new features. United Oil held a leading place in speculative favor, and on good buying advanced to 18⅝. The Directors meet next week to declare the usual quarterly dividend, and Superintendent Chapin is expected in Boston next month to meet the board. The new territory of the company is said to be yielding much better than was anticipated. Dominion Coal still held its own around 26 and 26¼.

The copper shares lagged all day and showed only trifling changes. As a class, however, they had a fair support. Victor was up to 7½ again, and the Paris quotation on it was equivalent to something better than 8. The Rubber shares were still in good demand, the common crossing 47 and the preferred touching 105¾. Boston Elevated climbed to 70½. General Electric old sold at from 46⅝ to 47¼. The trading in Sugar on the decline was of enormous proportions. The closing was fairly active, and prices generally showed a deal of strength up to the end. Call loans, 2½@4 per cent.; time money, 4@5 per cent.; commercial paper, 4@5½ per cent.; Clearing House rate, 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	235	240
Boston & Lowell	228	..
Boston & Maine	162	..
Boston & Providence	280	..
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yards	121½	122½
Fitchburg pf	104⅝	105
Old Colony	190	191
Oregon Short Line	33½	34¼
West End	85½	85⅝
West End pf	105	106

Mining Companies.

Allouez	3	4½
Arnold	15⅝	16
Atlantic	26	26⅝
Boston & Montana	225½	226
Butte & Boston	23⅝	24
Calumet & Hecla	570	580
Centennial	17¼	17⅝
Franklin	13½	13⅞
Osceola	54½	55
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅛	..
Quincy	116	118
Santa Ysabel	4½	5½
Tamarack	172½	173½
Tecumseh	2½	3
Wolverine	26½	27

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	277	280
Dominion Coal	25½	26
Dominion Coal pf	111½	112¼
Edison Electric Illuminating	..	184
Erie Telephone	73	74½
General Electric	78¼	79
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
New England Telephone	137	140
Philadelphia Company	36⅞	37½
Pullman Palace Car	188¼	..
United States Oil	18½	18⅞
United States Rubber	45⅞	46⅛
Westinghouse Electric	30⅜	31⅝
Westinghouse Electric pf	57	58

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	5⅝	6
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28	28¼

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.35½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.24⅝
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.05 11-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	19.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.07
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06
Lard, prime	5.15
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.20½

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Flour firm. No. 2 Spring wheat, 64½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@66c; No. 2 red, 67c; No. 2 corn, 30⅛@30¼c; No. 2 yellow, 30⅜@30½c; No. 2 oats, 21¼@21½c; No. 2 white, 24@25c; No. 3 white, 23@24c; No. 2 rye, 47½c; No. 2 barley, 39@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, 89c; Northwestern, 91½c; prime timothy seed, $2.50; mess pork, per bbl, $8.40@8.45; lard, per 100 lb, $4.77@$4.80; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.60@$5.70. Sugars—Cut loaf unchanged.

COTTON.

The cables from Liverpool at hand when our market opened yesterday morning were better than looked for in view of the weakness exhibited here Thursday. The feature of the cables was the indication of broadening spot demand in the English market, at sustained prices, with sales reported of 14,000 bales on this basis. Our market, therefore, opened steady, with prices unchanged to 3 points higher, and further advanced 2@4 points. There was a very fair interest shown by commission houses. The business was for the most part, however, the result of a disposition on the part of the shorts to cover their contracts in view of the leading tendency shown by Liverpool, with our market pretty well evened up as to the smaller accounts as the result of the liquidating movement covering the past few days. At the same time buying was checked somewhat by indications of increasing receipts at the ports and the interior. The movement of new cotton, however, is still comparatively moderate and decidedly under the calculations of the shorts. The general undertone of the market was better yesterday than at any other time this week. Private cables indicated a corresponding improvement in sentiment in the English cotton market. Southern correspondents are reporting indications of a better demand for spot cotton from domestic as well as foreign consumers. Crop news was not a feature yesterday, although still conflicting, with a bullish average, including more general claims of rot, shedding, rust, and insects. In the afternoon there was some realizing, which eased prices off a little, but the market was finally steady at a net gain of 1@3 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35@5.36
October	5.37	5.41	5.36	5.38@5.39
November	5.40	5.44	5.39	5.42@5.43
December	5.44	5.48	5.44	5.46@5.47
January	5.49	5.53	5.48	5.50@5.51
February	5.53	5.53	5.52	5.54@5.55
March	5.56	5.60	5.56	5.58@5.59
April	5.61	5.63	5.60	5.61@5.62
May	5.64	5.66	5.63	5.64@5.65
June	5.68	5.68	5.66	5.67@5.68

Spot cotton in the local market closed easy with prices unchanged, on the basis of 5 11-16c for middling upland, and 5 15-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 7c and 7¼c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange, as follows: New Orleans, 5 3-16c; Galveston, 5¼c; Mobile, 5c, 1-16c decline; Savannah, 5 1-16c, 1-16c decline; Wilmington, 5¼c; Baltimore, 5⅝c; Augusta, 5⅝@5 7-16c, partly 1-16c advance; St. Louis, 5¼c; Memphis, 5 3-16c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain. Bales.	France. Bales.	Continent. Bales.
Total yesterday	2,201	..	4,369
Thus far this week	8,588	7,146	18,558
Since Sept. 1	37,648	8,119	25,025

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—Middling uplands, 3 7-32d; December-January, 303s; January-February, 303s; February-March, 303½b; March-April, 304½s; April-May, 305b; May-June, 306b; June-July, 307s; September, 307@308; September-October, 305½b; October-November, 304b; November-December, 303s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	.72¼	.72¼	.70 1-16	.70⅞
December	.68¼	.68⅜	.67 3-16	.67½
May	.69	.69	.68⅜	.68⅜
Corn—				
September	..	..	..	.33⅞
December	.34⅜	.34½	.34⅜	.34⅜
May	..	..	..	.35⅞
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.10

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	.65½	.66	.65	.65¼
December	.63	.63 3-16	.62¼	.62⅝
May	.64⅜	.64⅜	.64	.64⅛
Corn—				
September	.29½	.30	.29½	.29⅜
December	.29½	.29⅝	.29 7-16	.29½
May	.31 5-16	.31⅜	.31¼	.31⅜
Oats—				
September	.20⅜	.20⅝	.20⅜	.20⅜
December	.20½	.20⅝	.20	.20½
May	.22 1-16	.22⅛	.21 15-16	.22
Lard—				
October	$4.75	$4.75	$4.70	$4.72½
January	4.87½	4.87½	4.85	4.87½
Ribs—				
October	5.25	5.27½	5.25	5.25
January	4.72½	4.72½	4.67½	4.70
Pork—				
October	8.40	8.40	8.30	8.30
January	9.17½	9.20	9.15	9.15

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Most of the wheat shorts having covered on Thursday, yesterday's market had little support from any quarter, and developed a weakness that became very pronounced in the September option, which, despite a quick rally at the close, left off 1¼c net lower, against ⅛@⅜c decline in the other deliveries. There were deliveries on September contract, magnified beyond their real volume for market purposes, but nevertheless very effective in hastening the decline in that option. The greatest weakness prevailed in the afternoon yesterday. Throughout the morning, bulls gave the market fair support, and maintained prices around the closing figures of the previous day, but finding shorts nearly all covered, gave up the attempt. The decline forced the September premium from 4c down to 2⅜c, although part of this was regained by the sharp advance just at the close.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 16.—September, 62½c; December, 59¾c; May, 61¼c; No. 1 hard, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, 66⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 61⅝c.

DULUTH, Sept. 16.—No. 1 cash, 65⅝c; September, 65¼c; December, 61c; May, 63⅞c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 16.—No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 65½c.

Oats.

No. 2, 24¼@25c; No. 3, 23½c; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 26c; No. 2 white clips, 29c; track white, 24@35c; track mixed, 23@26c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 53c, free on board, afloat; 49c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 48c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots. BARLEY—Choice new malting, 41@49c, delivered New York; feeding, 33@33½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; 36½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $3.80@$4.45; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.75@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.75; no grade, $1.72½, (to arrive.) RYE FLOUR—$2.50@$3. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.05@$2.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@75c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 65@75c; Spring, bulk, 62½@65c; to arrive, 62½c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 80c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $24@$25, to arrive; screenings, 40@80c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 16.—Flour—First patents, $3.95@$4.05; second patents, $3.75@$3.85; first clear, $2.70@$2.80.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9@$9.25; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$19.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅜@5⅝c; 160 lb, 5⅜@5⅝c; 160 lb, 6c; pigs, 6¼@6½c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼@7½c; 10 lb, 7c; 12 lb, 6¾c; 14 lb, 6@6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western, green, 16 lb, 6⅜@6⅝c; Western, S. P., 6⅛c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3⅝@3¾c. LARD—5.15c; city lard, 4.85c; refined, South America, 6.10c; Continent, 5.50c; Brazil, kegs, 7.25c; compound, city, 4@4½c; Western, 4¼@4½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 63s 9d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 50s; prime mess, medium, Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 36s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 30s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 32s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 36s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s. Lard—Prime Western, 25s 9d. Cheese—American finest white, 37s; colored, 38s. Tallow—prime city, 19s.

COFFEE.

There was a very small market for Brazilian coffee futures yesterday, within a narrow range of variations. Nothing whatever was done on the call; up to 12 M. but three lots had changed hands, and the market was finally unchanged at 5 points lower, after having shown at one time an advance of five points on a few positions, as compared with Thursday's closing figures. The local situation was entirely destitute of speculative interest. Total transactions yesterday were limited to 6,000 bags, this representing about the smallest market of recent times. The news from abroad reflected a corresponding lack of speculative interest and produced no impression upon our market. Havre made no changes whatever throughout the session. The Hamburg market closed at about Thursday's figures. Rio reported some improvement in prices, but this was offset by slightly lower quotations reported at Santos. A sustaining feature was the return to a smaller movement of new crop coffees, as indicated by receipts at Rio and Santos, reported yesterday. Selling was also checked by the very fair volume of warehouse deliveries in this country. On the other hand, the local situation had the drawback of continued apathy of interest on the part of consumers, and the market for spot supplies closed dull and nominal, with an easing off tendency at about unchanged prices. No. 7 Rio, 6⅛c for invoice lots, and 6⅜c for jobbing parcels.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	..	..	..	5.20@5.30
October	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
November	..	..	..	5.30@5.40
December	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60@5.65
January	..	..	..	5.65@5.75
February	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
March	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.80@5.85
April	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
May	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00
June	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
July	..	..	..	6.05@6.15
August	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.10@6.20

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Good average, 7$500. Hamburg—Net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher. Havre—Net unchanged; January, 37.75; February, 37.75; March, 38.00; April, 38.25; May, 38.25; June, 38.50; July, 38.75; August, 38.75; September, 37.50; October, 37.50; November, 37.50; December, 37.50.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅜c; muscovado, 3 13-16@3⅞c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16@3⅝c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, Washed—XXX, 31@32c; XX, 29@30c; X, 26@27c; fine unwashed, 19@20c; fine, 19@20c; half-blood combing, 30c; three-eighths combing, 31@32c; quarter combing, 29@30c; coarse combing, 27@28c; half-blood clothing, 27@28c; three-eighths clothing, 28@29c; quarter clothing, 27@28c; coarse clothing, 25@26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin, Washed—XX and X, 23c; fine unwashed, 16@17c; fine delaine, 27@28c; half-blood combing, 27@28c; three-eighths combing, 29@30c; quarter combing, 26@27c; half-blood clothing, 27c; quarter clothing, 27c; coarse clothing, 24c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, Unwashed—Fine, 16@17c; half-blood combing, 21@22c; three-eighths combing, 22@22½c; quarter combing, 21@22½c; common combing, 19@20c; half-blood clothing, 21@22c; three-eighths clothing, 20@21c; quarter clothing, 19@20c; low clothing, 18c; Georgia and Southern, 21@23c. Texas, Unwashed—Fine and fine medium, 15@17c; medium, twelve months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium, Spring, six to eight months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium, Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@15c; fine medium choice, 15@17c; medium choice, 16@19c; quarter, 16@18c; fine average, 13@15c; quarter average, 13@15c. California—Northern, Spring, free, 16@17c; Middle County, Spring, 13@14c; Southern, Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern, Fall, 10@12c; Fall, defective, 7@9c. Oregon—Eastern choice, 15c; Eastern average, 12@13c; Eastern heavy, 10@11c, Valley No. 1, 18@20c; Valley No. 2, 20@22c; Valley No. 3, 19@20c; Valley lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Fine choice, 12@14c; fine average, 10@13c; fine medium choice, 16@17c; fine medium average, 13@14c; medium choice, 17@18c; medium average, 15@16c; quarter, 16@17c.

Current quotations of foreign wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Foreign—Port Philip combing, 32@36c; Port Philip clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide combing, 24@28c; New Zealand clothing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 20@27c; Cape clothing, 18@21c; Cape combing, 19@29c; Mont. Merino, 21@23c; Mont. Primera, 22@24c. English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish hogs, 31@32c; Irish wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire hogs, 31@32c; Shropshire wethers, 30@31c; Sussex tegs, 32c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, 30@31c.

ANTWERP, Sept. 16.—At the wool sales here to-day there were offered 2,100 bales, comprising the best selection of the series thus far. Six hundred bales were withdrawn. The attendance was good, and there was a better demand. Merinos and greasy crossbreeds were firmer. The sales of the day were: Buenos Ayres, 930 bales, at 80@165f per 100 kilos; Montevideo, 413 bales, at 70@150f.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	$11.25
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	10.25
Steel rails	18.50
Pig iron warrants	6.90
Lake copper ingot	12.32½
Tin	16.10
Lead	4.00
Spelter	4.85

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $6.65, and bulk, $4.15; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.60, and bulk, $4.10; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6, and deodorized, $6.50; refined cases, 7,250. Cottonseed oil, prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 19c, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 22½c; off Summer yellow, 22@22½c; butter grades, 26@28c, nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; linseed, American, raw, 33@34c; American, boiled, 35@36c; Calcutta, raw, 54s; lard oil, 42@44c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.80. Tar oil, bbls, $3.50. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits of turpentine, 31@31½c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.30@$1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 16.—Spirits of turpentine, 28¼@28¾c. Resin, $1@$1.05. Crude turpentine, $1.10@$1.60@$1.60.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 16.—Spirits of turpentine, 29c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 16.—Turpentine, 27½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.90@$5.40; oxen and stags, $2.90@$4.25; bulls, $3.05@$3.75; cows, $2@$4.05. Cables slow and unchanged.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.37½; grassers and buttermilks, $3.50@$4.50, (4 cars of Westerns unsold;) city-dressed veals, 10@12½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.75; lambs, $5@$6.40; one car extra, $6.50; "culls," $4@$4.75.

HOGS—$4.15@$4

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings by Brokers—W. W. Astor Sells More of His East Side Holdings.

Parsons & Singer have sold for James W. Taylor to Harriet A. Hartnett, for about $45,000, the five-story apartment house 136 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 32 by 85 by 100, the seller taking in part payment, about $38,000, the four-story dwelling 89 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

Maximilian Morgenthau has purchased from William Waldorf Astor 533 East Fifth Street, an irregular plot, having a frontage of 19.5 feet, a depth of 97 feet, and a rear line of 83.5 feet. Mary C. McMahon has also sold to Mr. Morgenthau, through Charles Griffith Moses, 535, 537, and 539 East Fifth Street, with a frontage of 72.6 feet and irregular rear lines. The two purchasers give Mr. Morgenthau a plot 91.11 by 97, 149 feet east of Avenue B.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Mrs. Maria M. Knapp, as executrix of the estate of William K. Knapp, to the Marx-Ernst-Nathan Company, a tract of about thirty-two lots known as the Knapp property, at One Hundred and Sixtieth and One Hundred and Sixty-first Streets and the Boulevard. The property comprises the block front on the east side of the Boulevard, and extends easterly on both One Hundred and Sixtieth and One Hundred and Sixty-first Streets about 365 feet. The property was sold for improvement on private terms.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Mrs. Bertha Millward to William Rankin the lot on Central Park West 25 feet north of Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Oppenheim & Metzger have sold to J. F. Farley the plot recently purchased by them on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, near Riverside Drive.

Mandelbaum & Leavine have sold to Isaac Harlem, for about $35,000, the four-story brick building, with stores, and the three-story building at the rear, 608 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to David Ritterbrand, for $21,960, the seven-story brick building 510 Broome Street, 19.5 by 49.6, with an "L" at the rear, 6 by 30.6.

The Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company announces for to-day, by order of the executors of the estate of Henry Johnson, the sale of 109 lots in the Thirty-first Ward of Brooklyn, located on Ocean Parkway, Avenue P, East Fourth and Fifth Streets. The Parkway lots are of extra depth, 140 feet, and are eighteen in number, extending from Avenue P to the grounds of the Parkway Driving Club. Eighty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 240 Second Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 24.9 by 91.3; Leopold Kaufmann of 35 and 37 Nassau Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 363 and 365 Grand Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 33.4 by 89; Weil & Mayer of 35 Nassau Street, owners; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $32,000.

One Hundredth Street, southwest corner of Second Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 25.7 by 75 and 25 by 66.6; Weil & Mayer, owners; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $43,000.

Nos. 97 and 99 Suffolk Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 86.6; Leopold Kaufmann, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 115 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling, 35 by 80, J. E. Nichols of 155 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $105,000.

Mapes Avenue, west side, 659 feet north of Samuel Street, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 25; Karl Jaeger, owner; Henry Jaeger, architect; cost, $1,000.

Washington Avenue, west side, 218.10 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for three four-story and basement brick tenements, 16 and 25 by 74, Vincent A. Bonagur of 495 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner and architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 1,713 and 1,715 Broadway, to a two-story and basement brick store and lofts, 51.8 by 66.11; John A. Mooney, 353 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Jordan & Giller, 19 Park Place, architects; cost, $12,000.

No. 321 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick store and lofts; William Baumgarten of 321 Fifth Avenue, owner; Robert T. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $3,000.

Northwest corner of Ninety-second Street and Avenue A, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; George Ehret, owner; Julius Kastner & Sons of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

Fourth Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, to a two-story brick boiler and engine house; the Dimock & Fink Company, owners; B. & J. P. Walther of 205 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 280 Broome Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with store; Marks T. Knapp, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $700.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 16.

ANNA PLACE, n s, at Centre Mill Brook, —x—; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees, to Anna E. M. Zboroski 50

AUDUBON AV, w s, 53.10 ft n of 184th St, 18x60; Jacob Hess to Mina Warshauer 1

BATHGATE AV, s e corner of 180th St, 31.5x69.10x17.2x71.8; Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton to Joseph Trapnell, Jr. 3,900

BOSTON ROAD, s s, 248.11 ft from the n s of Woodruff St, runs e 50x s 152.2x62.6 x108.1; Fanny Crompton to Charles W. Crompton 4,000

BROOME ST, 508, n s, 22x80x irregular; H. C. Milnor, referee, to Henry L. Sprague 4,000

BOULEVARD, e s, 49.11 ft n of 148th St, 75x100; Henry Brash to John P. Leo....... 100

DORRIS AV, e s, Lot 9, Block F, map of Doré Lyons's property at Westchester; John Heck to Charles Blumenthal....... 1

ELIZABETH ST, 164 and 166, 50.1x98.8; Charles H. Clark to William E. Clark.. 1

ELIZABETH ST, 164 and 166, 50.1x98.8; William E. Clark to Rocco M. Marasco and another 40,000

GREENWICH ST, 274, 17.7x irregular; Emma C. Miller to Daniel Robert....... 1

HOE ST, s w corner of Home St, 26x76; 24th St, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Edward McCann to Lawrence McCann..Omitted

LOTS 151 and 152, map of Section A of Vyse estate; William Wetterer and wife to Emil S. Levi 1

LOTS 533 TO 535, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Jacob Zerrenner 1,500

MADISON AV, 871, 32.2x63; John T. Williams to Adelaide E. Baylis 100

MARTHA AV, s e corner 239th St, 50x 100; Patrick J. Conlon to Owen T. Martin 1

PITT ST, 89 to 93, 75x100; Samuel E. Jacobs and others, executors, &c., to William and Julius Bachrach....... 57,500

PROSPECT PLACE, e s, 67.1 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x58; Leila P. Adams to Charles Althof 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 75 ft s of 167th St, 50x100x irregular; Edward McCann to Lawrence McCann.......Omitted

STANTON ST, 122, s s, 25x65.11; Philip H. Fett and others to Isidore Jackson. 1

SUMMIT AV, e s, 125 ft s of 162d St, 50x 100; Annie E. Raynor to Carrie Alexander 5,500

TERRACE PLACE, n s, 100 ft e of Eagle Av, 50x100; Henry W. Droge to Charles F. Volk 6,000

TIFFANY ST, e s, 79.3 ft s of 167th St, 79.3x74.8x irregular; Robert W. Haff to Emma G. Bratton....... 1

UNION AV, w s, 50 ft n of Kelly St, 16.8 x100; Frank A. Wahlig to Philip Klee and another 6,400

WESTCHESTER AV, s w corner of Brook Av, 72.3x87.3x irregular; John A. Philbrick and wife to Charles Narrden....... 1

2D AV, s w corner of 6th St, 24.8x105; William Stolzenberg to Frederick Stolzenberg and another 1

3D AV, w s, 75 ft s of 117th St, 25x100; 56th St, n s, 111 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100.5; Henry A. Bogert and others to Augusta E. Breese 1

3D AV, w s, 75 ft s of 117th St, 25x100; 56th St, n s, 111 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100.5; Mary T. Spencer to Augustus E. Breese 1

3D AV, w s, 75 ft s of 117th St, 25x100; 56th St, n s, 111 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100.5; James B. Taller to Augustus E. Breese 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 117th St, 100.11x 110; Frank A. Seitz and wife to Sophie Rothschild 100

11TH ST, n s, 199.8 ft w of Avenue C, 16.8x103.3; Pincus Lowenfelder and another to Leopold Kaufmann....... 1

18TH ST, s s, 434 ft w of 6th Av, 23x92; Marie L. de Agreda to Caroline F. Wight and another 1

21ST ST, n s, 145 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; Marie L. de Agreda to Marie L. Wight 1

47TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 100.5; Edward McCann to Lawrence McCann 1

53D ST, s s, 265 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; William Wellington to George Helbig and another 14,000

56TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x59.5x 25.4x72.7; Henry Nathan to Thomas F. Roys and another....... 1

56TH ST, 422 West, 25x72.6x26.2x75.8; Rubin Niklad to Thomas F. Roys and another 1

62D ST, 220 to 226 West, 100x100; Adolph M. Meyer to E. W. Wagner 120,000

64TH ST, s s, 87.6 ft w of Park Av, 12.6x 100.5; the New York Life Insurance Company to Sarah Lazarus ....Omitted

65TH ST, 160 West, 18x100.5; Henry L. Sprague to Charles F. Hoffman....... 1

72D ST, s s, 450 ft w of Central Park West, 30x102.2; John H. Shrite and others to Fitts Frary and Hampson Company 1

114TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 33.4x100.11; John Acker and wife to George Brickelmeier 10

114TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x 100.10; Nathalie Wagner and another to Frank Massotta 1

132D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; George W. Lockwood, referee, to Morris S. Thompson 1,000

134TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Jacob Roos to Louis Lese....... 6,500

138TH ST, n s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x200 ft to 139th St; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman to Abe Solomon. 17,000

150TH ST, n w corner of Convent Av, 25x 99.11x68.5x108.11; Matthew C. Kervan to Percival J. H. Whittaker....... 100

150TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 25x 99.11; Thomas F. Roys to Rubin Nikland and another 1

151ST ST, n s, 91.4 ft w of 3d Av, 50x 174.2; William R. Bronk to F. H. Graham 20,000

155TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 50x99.11; Philip V. R. Van Wyck, referee, to Michael J. Mahony and another 13,850

159TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Elton Av, 16.10 x100; Joseph H. Slaven and others to Edward S. Long and another 1

176TH ST, n s, small gore, being part of bed of Old Morris St, being 95 ft s of Mount Hope Place and 183.6 ft w of Anthony Av; Samuel H. McGrath to Austin J. James....... 1

179TH ST, s s, 81 ft e of Webster Av, 18.6x100; Jacob A. Zimmermann and wife to Kate Bolger 100

180TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Tiebout Av, 16.8x100; Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton to Joseph Trapnell, Jr....... 3,875

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to Charles F. Biele; 505 East 5th St, 25x97.1, 10 years....... 750

TOWNSEND, John, to Valentine Wille; 89th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 12.5x irregular, and property on s e corner above, 13x—x18x—, 18 years...... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Carrie, to Annie E. Reynolds; e s of Summit Av, 125 ft s of 162d St, 2 years 2,000

BACHRACH, William and Julius, to Samuel E. Jacobs and others, executors, &c.; 89, 91, and 93 Pitt St, 1 year....... 32,500

BELL, Enoch C., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 159th St, 98 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year....... 5,000

BELL, Enoch C., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 160th St, 98 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year....... 5,000

BOLGER, Kate, to Jacob A. Zimmermann; s s of 179th St, 81 ft e of Webster Av, 1 year 3,000

BOLGER, Kate, to Carsten H. Bohlen; s s of 179th St, 81 ft e of Webster Av, 1 year 3,500

BOLGER, Paul S., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 67 East 53d St, 3 years 22,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Mary J. Steeves; e s of Jerome Av, 50 ft n of Potter Place, ¼ year 2,800

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Mary J. Steeves; e s of Aqueduct Av, 76 ft n of Buchanan Place, 3 months....... 2,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to David E. Oppenheimer and another; e s of West End Av, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 1 year....... 2,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to William A. Spencer and others, trustees; s s of 110th St, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years....... 22,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to Ada L. Shiland; s s of 110th St, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years 21,000

DICKSON, Sarah J., and others to Columban J. Kelly; w s of Brook Av, 148 ft s of 169th St, 3 years....... 1,000

DUCHARDT, Lina, to Abraham Goldsmith; s s of 7th St, 100 ft w of Avenue A, (rerecorded,) 5 years....... 15,000

FLAMMER, William G., to J. George Flammer; e s of 6th Av, 80.5 ft s of 43d St, leasehold, demand....... 4,000

FRIEDMAN, Leo, to Horatio G. Curtis; s s of 6th St, 268 ft w of Avenue D, 5 years 21,000

GRAHAM, Frances H., to William R. Bronk; n s of 151st St, 91.4 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year....... 4,000

GISSEL, Herman C., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 25 Christopher St, 3 years... $4,000

HAUBERT, Catharine, to Joseph Heilman; s s of 10th St, 270.6 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years 1,000

HELBIG, George and Margaretha, to Elizabeth M. Wellington; s s of 53d St, 265 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years....... 8,000

JACKSON, Isidore, to Philip H. and Amelia Felt; 122 Stanton St and 160 Essex St, 2 years....... 18,000

JAMES, Austin J., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; interior lot, 95 ft s of Mount Hope Place and 208.6 ft w of Anthony Av, extends to 176th St, 3 years 2,500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; n s of 11th St, 199.8 ft w of Avenue C, 1 month 4,000

KLEE, Philipp and Helena, to Frank A. Wahlig; w s of Union Av, 50 ft n of 152d St, 3 years 1,400

LESE, Louis, to Jacob Roos; n s of 134th St, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year....... 6,250

LEO, John P., to Henry Brash; e s of Boulevard, 49.11 ft n of 148th St, 2 years 25,000

MARASCO, Rocco M., and Dominick Abbate to William E. Clark; 164 and 166 Elizabeth St, 2 years 15,000

McNAMARA, Esther, to John H. McGuffog; Lots 188, 270, and 271, map of partition sale of the Lott G. Hunt estate, Westchester, 3 years 600

MIKLAD, Rubin, and another to Thomas F. Roys; 558 West 150th St, 4 years.... 2,000

MOORE, Ida E., to Henry Rabe, Jr.; n s of 111th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year.. 4,000

NAARDEN, Charles, to John A. Philbrick; s w corner of Westcheser Av and Brook Av, 1 year....... 14,000

REGAN, Daniel J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 720 Lexington Av, 1 year 2,000

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to Frank A. Seitz; n e corner of 5th Av and 117th St, 1 year 56,050

SCHMIDT, Ella F., to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany; s s of 69th St, 333 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 18,000

SCHAWEL, Jacob, to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 20 West 83d St, 3 years....... 3,000

SKOELLIN, Christian, to Helena B. Acker; s s of 174th St, 100 ft e of Bathgate Av, 2 years 800

SMITH, Samuel W. B., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; n w corner of 5th Av and 112th St, demand....... 4,000

SOLOMON, Abe, to Simon Adler and Alexander S. Herrman; n s of 138th St, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x200 ft to 139th St, 1 year, (2 mortgages)....... 31,500

STROBEL, Katharina, to John Wentsch; 333 and 335 East 16th St, demand....... 1,500

THERIOTT, Louisa, to Mary Conlon; 118 Wall St, 1 year....... 5,000

TOELBERG, Niels, to Adeline Warner; e s of Brook Av, 121.3 ft n of 169th St, 3 years 4,500

TOELBERG, Niels, to Rafael D. De La Cortina; e s of Brook Av, 102.9 ft n of 169th St, 3 years 4,500

TREACY, Patrick S., to Denis D. Collins; e s of Frederick St, 25 ft s of William St, 5 years 1,750

TREACY, Patrick S., to Denis D. Collins; s e corner of Frederick and William Sts., 5 years 1,750

TRAPNELL, Joseph, Jr., to Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton; n s of 180th St, 25 ft w of Tiebout Av, 1 year....... 500

WARSHAUER, Nina, to Jacob Hess; 386 Audubon Av, 2 years 650

ZERREMER, Jacob, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 533, 534, and 535, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 1,350

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALVORD, Elmore D., to Herman Wronkow $50

COLLINS, Maggie U., to John H. McGuffog 500

DAVIS, Jennie B., to P. Turk....... 2,500

DE VEAN, Joseph M., to Mount Morris Bank .... Nom.

FAY, Michael, and another to Charles Rensch 4,250

GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (3 assignments).. 38,216

HASSELL, Joseph, to John F. Kayler.... 3,000

HILDRETH, J. Homer, to Sophie Korfman .... Nom.

METZLER, John H., to John H. McGuffog 1,160

NATHAN, Marcus, to Henry S. Hotchkiss. 1,500

NIVISON, Mark, executor, &c., to Richard S. Treacy 3,500

RAYNOR, Annie E., to Charles S. Ward. Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (4 assignments)....... 66,202

VOLK, Charles F., to Robert W. Cooper.. 4,067

WASHBURN, William T., and another, executors, &c., to Michael H. Hagerty and others, executors, &c....... 9,600

Mechanics' Liens.

ELTON AV, n e corner of 158th St, 50x 95; John Kingston & Son against Moritz Mandelstein, owner; Smith & Co. and Frank Van Pelt, contractors....... $202

UNION AV, s w corner of 150th St, 75x 80; William H. McWhirter Company against Herman Wolff and Michael Chisling, owners and contractors....... 1,700

3D AV, 110; B. Fitzpatrick & Son against John McGurk, lessee; Conrad Strebel, contractor 10

109TH ST, 338 and 340 East; John Laura against Vito A. Ciuffi, owner; A. G. Pucci, contractor 180

125TH ST, 503 to 507 West; Jacob Rabinowitz against Thomas J. Jenkins, owner and contractor 200

Building Loan Contracts, Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

138TH ST, n s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x200 to 139th St; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman with Abe Solomon, (eleven payments) 22,000

Lis Pendens.

MADISON AV, e s, 60.11 ft s of 112th St, 27x 70; Philip M. Lydig against August Jacob and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jay & Candler.

MERCER ST, 113 and 115; Frederick Moeller against John Heyman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Epstein Brothers.

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 425 ft w of Grove (now Trinity) Av, 100x100; Louis Wirth against Annie F. Brandt, (specific performance;) attorney, E. J. King, Jr.

10TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of 5th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; James V. Lawrence, individually, &c., against William H. Whitty, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. E. & A. J. Prime.

17TH ST, n s, 126 ft e of 8th Av, 52x100; James T. Halloran and another against the Colonial Brewery, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. W. McElhinney.

24TH ST, s s, 483.4 ft s e of 10th Av, 14.8x 80, leasehold; Kate W. Handren against Richard W. Elliott and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Curtis, Mallet, Prevost & Colt.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

AMUND JOHNSEN.—Amund Johnsen, builder, at 114 West Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday confessed judgment for $1,581 to the United States Mortar Supply Company.

OWENS & CO.—Schedules of Owens & Co., manufacturers of sodawater fountains at 655 First Avenue, show liabilities of $2,224, nominal assets of $4,499, and actual assets of $3,160. George P. Heimberger, the assignee, said that all creditors would be paid in full.

FRANCES A. SPAULDING.—Joseph Swan has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Frances A. Spaulding by Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court on the application of Joseph F. Egan, as executor. It was stated in the order that she could not be found, but it was discovered that there was $220 in the Second National Bank to her credit.

PAUL DREHER.—Paul Dreher confessed judgment yesterday for $21,017 in favor of William A. Higgins for money loaned and merchandise purchased on his behalf by Mr. Higgins from Jan. 1, 1895, to Aug. 1, 1898. Execution was issued to Deputy Sheriff Rinn, but the address of Mr. Dreher was not given. It was stated that he is not a resident of this county.

LEOPOLD R. TREU.—Leopold R. Treu, builder, of 352 Fourth Avenue, confessed judgment yesterday for $6,488 in favor of the National Elevator and Machine Company for balance due for elevators in buildings at 7 Great Jones Street and the corner of Tenth Street and University Place. Many judgments have been entered against him in the past few months.

MAX ISAACS.—The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment against Max Isaacs, wholesale dealer in clothing at 46 Great Jones Street, who has closed out, from Blumenstiel & Hirsch, for $656, in favor of Hardt von Bermuth & Co., which was obtained on the ground that he had disposed of his property. It was served on two Bowery clothing dealers who are supposed to owe money to Mr. Isaacs.

FRED HEYMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan received two writs of replevin yesterday against Fred Heyman, manufacturer of skirts and wrappers, at 152 to 156 Wooster Street, from Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, aggregating $2,979; one in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company for $1,537, and the other in favor of Sol Friedman & Co. for $1,442. The Sheriff went to the factory and levied upon the goods called for in the replevins. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner said that they understood that his liabilities are $18,000. Mr. Heyman was surprised at the action of the two creditors, but said that he did not care to say anything about his affairs at present. He has been in business since January, 1894.

SELIG & STERN.—Gruber & Bonynge, representing several of the creditors of Selig & Stern, manufacturers of children's clothing at 661 Broadway, from whose place the stock was removed Sept. 9, have since been actively searching for a portion of the goods. Writs of replevin in favor of four creditors amounting to about $2,000 were issued to Deputy Sheriff Sullivan against John Doe and Richard Roe. The Sheriff found a lot of goods at 121 Division Street, which the creditors claimed belonged to them, and he took away eleven rolls and six pieces of cloth. J. Solomon has put in a claim for the goods at the Sheriff's office.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Jacob Falkenberg filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday showing liabilities of $30,774 and nominal assets of $3,020. Herman Joseph, his attorney, said that Mr. Falkenberg was formerly a manufacturer of shirts at 396 and 398 Broadway, and had been in that business ten years, but was unsuccessful and gave up in April, 1896. There are thirty-nine creditors, the most important being Isaiah Fuller, $4,009; F. Vietor & Achelis, $2,756; Wallach & Sons, $2,647; Jacob S. Bernheimer & Co., $2,562. The assets are outstanding accounts due him from dealers in this city, Troy, Utica, Stamford, Boston, Honesdale, Penn., and St. Louis.

Robert F. Shaen of Yonkers filed a petition in bankruptcy in this city yesterday showing liabilities of $7,869 and no assets. He was formerly in the dress goods business at 476 Broome Street, and was President of the R. F. Shaen Company and the Pluette Company. The largest creditors are Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, $4,700, and Converse, Stanton & Cullen, $1,876.

WANTS A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Partners Cannot Agree as to the Disposition of the Assets.

Mrs. Rosa Jacobs and William Jackson, composing the firm of R. Jacobs & Co., importers of handkerchiefs at 444 Broadway, have had a disagreement, and Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, on behalf of Mr. Jackson, have commenced proceedings for the appointment of a receiver. They said that the firm had come to an end and the partners could not agree as to the disposition of the assets. The liabilities are about $18,000 and assets equally as much. Bradstreet's reports state that Mr. Jacobs established the business here in his wife's name twelve years ago, and Mr. Jackson became a partner in November, 1895. Their last statement showed assets on Jan. 1 of $28,000 and liabilities of $7,000

Mr. Jacobs yesterday, it is said, put the affairs in the hands of the creditors, who held a conference at the office of Epstein Brothers, 320 Broadway, and another conference will be held on Monday. Mr. Epstein said he expected everything would be satisfactorily arranged. Mr. Jacobs asserts that the firm is perfectly solvent, and that the assets considerably exceed the liabilities. He says that the value of the stock alone is as much as the liabilities, in addition to which there are the outstanding accounts.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARKELL, James and William J.—Germania Bank....... $7,969

ATWOOD, Fred J. H.—Bank of New York National Banking Association....... 622

BARNETT, Benjamin—Benjamin F. Haas and another 683

BARNETT, Benjamin—Samuel Sachs and another 1,455

BRUCE, George E., and B. J. Hurley—A. Schworer, by guardian....... 653

BROWN, Benla, and Joseph Krankel—The people, &c....... 1,000

BERNEY, Louis, and Harris Fordinsky—The people, &c....... 5,000

BRUCKHOF, Louis—E. C. Hazard and others 449

BELLIS, John R. and Joseph H.—H. Merritt 82

BARNEY, Charles H.—Manhattan Electrical Supply Company....... 38

CARBERRY, Thomas F.—G. A. Wilson.. 112

CLAPP, Ozro W. and Dwight O.—Ball-Warren Commission Company....... 2,040

CLAPP, Ozro W. and Dwight O.—Henry C. Lester 1,222

CLAPP, Ozro W. and Dwight O.—Cassius C. Ball....... 1,557

CLAPP, Ozro W. and Dwight O.—George L. Lemon....... 377

CROSHER, Henry P.—Stumpp & Walter. 66

COUGLE, William R., and Richard W. Elliott—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and another, receiver....... 3,882

DOUGHERTY, Thomas—Thomas J. Stewart Company....... 23

DAVIDSON, Amantha M.—Thomas J. Stewart Company....... 23

DWYER, John—A. Friedlander....... 289

DAVIS, Lewis K.—Thomson Meter Company 145

DREHER, Paul—William A. Higgins....... 21,017

DURBROW, James W.—F. Marshall and another 125

DETCKEN, Nellie—M. Duncan....... 224

EVERLETH, Walter—W. L. Salmon....... 122

EDELSTEIN, Isaac—R. Lamb and others. 192

F. S. HUTCHINSON COMPANY—T. D. Browning 146

HAHN, Frances—John Kress Brewing Company 1,401

HACKETT, Edward M.—W. W. Richards and another 81

HALLER, Christian—J. H. Veil....... 53

HURLBURT, F. Randolph—W. C. Tamney 104

JOHNSEN, Amund—The United States Mortar Supply Company....... 1,585

JACOBSON, Solomon—C. G. Koss....... 1,750

JENKINS, Ida L. and Mamie E.—The Pelham Hod Elevating Company....... 510

JORALEMON, Nicholas H.—Irving National Bank....... 2,029

KEATINGE, John—M. T. Keatinge....... 93

KATZ, Julia—H. Josephy....... 203

LIVINGSTON, John W.—B. B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers 1,027

LEVISON, Isidor—C. H. French and others 394

LINDSEY, Edward D.—L. Greenebaum... 43

LYON, Morris—W. E. Tafft and others... 163

MULHOLLAND, Joseph P.—Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter, Limited....... 297

MAYHAM, Henry J.—Benjamin S. Mayham 1,822

McGIVNEY, Margaret—The Eastern Brewing Company 227

MENDELSOHN, Herman—H. Hahlo and others 612

MACKENZIE, Arthur H.—C. Bradley.... 200

MEYER, John—C. Edel and another....... 210

MANGOLD, William—Consolidated Ice Company 214

McADAMS, John J., and Morris Eckman—J. E. Linde Paper Company....... 34

OSBORN, William—F. P. Pike....... 4,063

PRYOR, Kate J.—J. A. Gifford....... 80

PEPPERELL COMPANY—J. M. Mayer.... 262

RUHLING, Frederick—J. M. Levy....... 264

REYNOLDS, Frank—F. M. Teed....... 416

ROSENBERG, David—W. Mathis....... 17

ROTHENBERG, Julius—A. E. Becker.... 228

RANFT, Bertha—E. Heller and another.. 174

SINCLAIR, Samuel—H. W. McMann and another 428

SWINNERTON, James—A. J. Connack.... 112

SLOMAN, Joseph—The Whitehead & Hoag Company 88

SHATTUCK, Annie R., administratrix—N. S. Shattuck 23

SILVER, John S.—J. Jaffred Butler....... 304

SCHWEITZER, William J., and Peter L. Wilbur—L. Loeb 141

TREU, Leopold R.—National Elevator and Machine Company 6,488

TUCKER, William W., and Marie—Manufacturing Company—F. E. Kennedy.... 581

THE ALFRED & BERKELE COMPANY—Edgar W. Hawley 465

THE FIRST CATHOLIC SLOVAK UNION in the United States of America—A. Kolar 532

THE F. W. CUTTRELL COMPANY—W. F. Wahrenberger 434

WEISENBACH, Joseph—L. V. Hengstler and another 156

WALDMANN, Henry & Selma—A. Lilienthal and another 1,246

W. W. ALLISON THOMPSON COMPANY—M. Maze 137

WHITE, Webster—W. H. Gray, (two judgments) 284

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Southern Railway About to Secure an Entrance Into Evansville and St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—A railroad deal of more than ordinary interest is rapidly progressing to a successful termination, and in a short time the formal announcement will be made that the Southern Railway has acquired control or possession of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated and of the Kentucky and Indiana bridge crossing the Ohio at Louisville.

The first step toward the consummation of this scheme was the recent purchase by gentlemen directly connected with the Southern Railway of the Kentucky and Indiana bonds held by the American National Bank of this city. The Southern has been quietly at work for some time negotiating for the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, now in the hands of Receiver George T. Jarvis, and it is stated by those in authority that the deal has been all but consummated.

This will give the Southern an entrance into Evansville and St. Louis, points which it has long desired to touch, and it will be a direct competitor for business from these points, and will have a voice in the making of rates between these two cities, which privilege it does not now enjoy.

THE FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY.

Acquisition of the Lorain and Wheeling Would Connect Its Termini.

The acquisition of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway by the new Federal Steel Company is classed as one of the plans of this two-hundred-million-dollar corporation which would go far to complete its system of transportation lines, which are to play such an important part in its economies and profits. The Federal at present possesses the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern and the Chicago, Elgin and Joliet Roads. By them it connects with and delivers its products at Chicago. Then the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern and its boat service on the lakes enable the Federal to take its ores from its own mines to the company's smelting works at South Chicago and Milwaukee. Besides, the Federal owns in the Connellsville coke region one of the largest coke-producing plants in the United States. With the Lorain and Wheeling under its control, the Federal could, with the other auxiliaries and at small cost for short connections, link its coke ovens with its furnaces and mills over its own tracks and by its own water systems.

A rumor that the Federal will absorb the Carnegie Works was pronounced by those who should possess the best of information as "possible, but certainly premature."

TO ADJUST DIFFERENTIALS.

Standard Lines to Appeal to the Joint Traffic Association.

A subject of discussion among railroad people yesterday was a report that it is planned to submit at an early day the question of differential fares to the Board of Arbitration of the Joint Traffic Association for adjudication. Inquiry among officers of standard lines resulted in practically a corroboration of the story. If the plan is carried out the Central and Pennsylvania systems, with their Chicago connections, making six companies, will early next week present the plan with arguments in brief, and a day will be set for a hearing.

This is likely to bring out stubborn resistance from the weak or differential roads, and the result of the attempt may be regarded as doubtful.

New Railroad for Mexico.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—Papers incorporating the Potosi and Rio Verde Railway Company were filed with the Secretary of State today. The company is capitalized at $200,000 and purposes to construct a narrow-gauge road, sixty-six miles long, to be operated either by steam or electricity from the City of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, in a southeasterly direction to the District of Rio Verde. The Directors are Donald C. Brown of San Luis Potosi, Robert S. Towne, George F. Peabody, Edward M. Shepard, A. Foster Higgins, Charles J. Nourse, Jr., Herbert H. Dean, Samuel H. Ordway, and Francis N. Holbrook of New York City.

Cleveland Electric Railway Dividend.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 16.—The Directors of the Cleveland Electric Railway to-day declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable in October. Recently there was a big boom in the stock forced by Harry A. Everett and his friends, owners of suburban lines and large stockholders in the road, who bought up considerable stock in an effort to gain control and make it a 4 per cent. dividend-declaring road. The action to-day was evidently the result of an agreement growing out of the fight.

Freight Steamer's First Trip.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16.—The steel steamer Troy, built by the Detroit Dry Dock Company for the Western Transit Company to operate in connection with the New York Central Railroad, left for Duluth on her first trip last evening. The Troy is 403 feet in length and carries 5,250 net tons of freight.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Thuringia American Insurance Company of New York has been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in New Jersey, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Tennessee, and Michigan.

The Frankfort American Insurance Company of New York has been licensed to transact a casualty insurance business in Massachusetts, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Rhode Island.

The resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company at the regular meeting on Thursday, repudiating the efforts of Price, McCormick & Co. to secure control of the company's stock for the purpose of converting it into a trust company, were generally commented upon in most of the fire offices yesterday as calculated to deter the presentation of similar offers to the stockholders of other companies. Vice President Howard P. Gray of the Hanover, who has been in town to assist the other officials of the company in the matter, will leave today for Evanston, Ill.

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters was held yesterday, preliminary to the monthly meeting of the board, which will be held on Wednesday. There is much interest as to what will be reported regarding the expediency of collecting rate statistics in the metropolitan district, after the manner of the statistics now collected by the Fire Patrol Committee in respect to losses. This report is looked for in view of the resolution offered by Henry H. Hall of Hall & Henshaw, and adopted by the board at its last monthly meeting, on Aug. 17, which inquired into the advisability of adding an expert rate committee to the present list of standing committees.

At the private conference held in the office of the Commercial Union Insurance Company on Thursday, in regard to the Irvin conference, to take place on Tuesday, the so-called Continental plan for a metropolitan tariff association, which is likely to be proposed on Tuesday for adoption with some modifications, was taken up and carefully discussed. The general drift of opinion among the managers who wish an organization seems to indicate a feeling that in the new association, when it shall be secured, a closer connection between the Deviation Committee and the head officials of the companies must be provided. They are, however, unwilling to suggest, as a means of accomplishing this, that each company as such should be considered a member, because that would give so many votes to the agency offices that, whenever the agents agreed upon a measure, nothing could defeat it.

Reading's Councilmen Indicted.

READING, Penn., Sept. 16.—The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court to-day found indictments against every member of the Select and Common Councils of Reading for maintaining a nuisance in not keeping the streets of this city in good condition. The Councilmen gave bail for their appearance at the December term of the court.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CHOICE RESIDENCES FOR SALE AT

Cathedral Heights,

ADJACENT TO RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Attention is specially called of all who are contemplating the purchase of a residence to five beautiful dwellings on the

North Side of 113th St.,

85 feet east of Riverside Drive. They are from 19 feet to 22 feet wide, four stories high, and in point of desirable and commanding location are unsurpassed by any that are contiguous to Riverside Drive, being also in direct access, by electric cars, with the lower part of the city. These houses have been built by day's work for the owner by Harvey Murdock, builder, under the supervision of C. P. H. Gilbert, architect.

The well-known reputation of the builder and architect is a guarantee of the excellence of the material and workmanship employed in all parts of their construction, while the capital of the owner enabled him to spare no pains or expense to render them most desirable and handsome residences. They are now open for inspection, and will be sold on liberal terms to desirable purchasers. For further information and particulars as to prices, ranging from $37,500 to $42,500, apply to the agents of the owner,

S. F. JAYNE & CO.,

254 WEST 23D ST. AND 55 LIBERTY ST., or

CHARLES E. SCHUYLER & CO.,

967 BOULEVARD, NEAR 108TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read

REAL ESTATE,

10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, 156 EAST 37TH ST.; desirable dwelling; caretaker. R. T. VARNUM, 62 William Street.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.

BOWNE PARK.

Highest Ground in Flushing. Handsomest Houses—only three now left. More building—ready for occupancy Oct. 1st.

Flushing is by common consent the most beautiful suburb of this city. It is near the geographical centre of Greater New York.

Nine and ten room houses, all improvements, water, gas, electric lights, furnaces, at $4,200; lot 50x 100; three minutes from depot.

Also, 300 lots at $250 up—easy terms. Property carefully restricted.

JOHN DAYTON & CO.,

Builders, Murray Hill Station, FLUSHING, L. I.

LUCKY KLONDIKER ARRESTED.

Successful Miner Apprehended in Chicago for Alleged Forgery.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—A. F. D. Crofton, who returned from the Klondike country three days ago, has been arrested and charged with passing a forged draft for $1,200 three years ago on the First National Bank of Chicago. Crofton strongly denies his guilt.

Five years ago, the police authorities say, Crofton and one J. Jellett passed bogus drafts on Chicago, Montreal, and Winnipeg banks to the extent of $12,500. Jellett was sentenced to five years at Winnipeg and Crofton was caught in El Paso, Texas, and brought back to Chicago for trial. Owing to his youth he was given an indeterminate term in the Pontiac Reformatory. Having served one year, Crofton managed to secure his release.

After leaving Pontiac, the police state, Crofton, by representing himself as the Western agent of a Boston investment company, managed to secure $1,200 from the First National Bank of Chicago. He is then said to have gone to Dyea, Alaska, where he "struck it rich," and was on his way East to spend the Winter when arrested.

GOLD ON THE KOYUKUK.

Placer Discoveries Made Near Ascetic City and Union City.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 16.—The first advices from the head waters of the Koyukuk River have been received here on the arrival of a party of Chicago men, who floated down from the Forks River to the Yukon in an open boat.

On the way down they passed thirty-two steamers, each carrying a prospecting expedition. Boston, Philadelphia, and New York were represented. A New York company, owning the steamer Kyle, has located a new town near Ascetic City, which was swept away by a terrific flood. Union City is another town site established by a Chicago company. Near both places placer discoveries have been made.

The boats were just beginning to reach the head waters of the river on Aug. 20, when the party left. Numbers of men are waiting for cold weather, when they expect to come overland from Fort Hamlin, on the Yukon River. The trail saves about 600 miles of steamer travel.

PROF. W. R. DALY DEAD.

Noted Life-Saver Succumbed to Pneumonia in South Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Prof. William R. Daly, one of the most noted life-savers of the United States, for many years champion swimmer and champion oarsman of the Pacific Slope, and in recent years well known in theatrical circles, died to-day in South Boston. Death was caused by pneumonia.

Forty years ago he went to California, where he began teaching swimming. While in California Mr. Daly gained a world-wide reputation as a swimmer, and during his career saved thirty-eight persons from drowning. He also saved many lives in railroad accidents. In 1884 he was awarded a special gold medal by Congress.

MRS. J. H. SALISBURY INJURED.

Wife of a New York Doctor Thrown from Her Carriage at Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Mrs. J. H. Salisbury, wife of Dr. Salisbury of New York, was severely injured this evening in a runaway accident. She was driving down the Main Street hill in an open carriage to meet a train. As she was crossing the bridge over the railroad tracks and about to descend to the station, the train passed under the bridge and frightened the horses. They started off at a rapid rate, and at the sharp turn at the foot of the hill the carriage was upset and Mrs. Salisbury was thrown out and dragged some distance. She was cut about the head and was unconscious when picked up. It is thought that she was internally injured.

Dr. and Mrs. Salisbury have been living at their country home on Ashford Avenue, Ardsley. Their city address is 170 Central Park South.

Valuable Horses Perish in Flames.

BRAINTREE, Mass., Sept. 16.—Emperor, one of the prize winners at the New York Horse Show last Spring, and four other horses, all owned by J. F. Kendall of Boston, were burned in a stable here this morning. The loss is $10,000.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Pauline Goetz, Louisa Edel.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Tuttle vs. Tuttle—Edward E. McCall. Hahn vs. Mayer—George R. Carrington. Flynn vs. Church of St. Augustine—Elmer G. Story. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Turini—Arthur Smith. Matter of Lyman—Delano C. Calvin. Roth vs. Baldwin—Daniel P. Ingraham. Ray vs. Baldwin—Daniel P. Ingraham. Matter of Dempsey—Francis C. Cantine.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Moran vs. Renner—Quentin Corwine. Cantaluppi vs. Brickelmaier—James Kearney. Matter of Goodman—James P. Keenan. Matter of Moynagh—John P. Clarke.

HOTELS.

Hotel Majestic,

Central Park West, 72d to 71st Sts., N.Y.

THE MANAGEMENT IS NOW BOOKING ENGAGEMENTS FOR APARTMENTS BY THE YEAR, FOR SHORTER PERIODS, OR TRANSIENTLY, AND WILL CONTINUE, AS HERETOFORE, TO CATER TO A SELECT AND REFINED PATRONAGE ONLY. REFERENCES REQUIRED OF PARTIES NOT PERSONALLY KNOWN TO THE MANAGEMENT.

The Hotel Majestic is one of the largest and most magnificent in the world. Perfect in every detail; it contains 600 rooms and 245 bathrooms. Cuisine unsurpassed; location unrivaled, fronting and overlooking Central Park, and on the westerly side the Hudson River and Palisade Mountains present an equally attractive outlook.

From a purely commercial point of view it might be added that all these excellent features and accommodations may be enjoyed at a more reasonable expenditure than is incidental to housekeeping, with all its perplexing difficulties and hardships.

Engagements may now also be made for subscription dances, banquets, bowling parties, &c., to take place during the social season of the coming Winter.

The Hotel Majestic is within fifteen minutes' reach of the shopping and business districts by electric cars passing the hotel, and but one block from the elevated railway station at 72d St.

Attractive orchestral and vocal concerts will be made a special feature of the afternoon teas, dinners, and the late opera suppers.

European and American plans.

AINSLIE & WEBSTER.

WINDSOR HOTEL

The Most Comfortable in New York Summer and Winter.

GRAND LOCATION.

Entire Block on Fifth Ave.

46TH TO 47TH STREETS.

FLOODED WITH SUNLIGHT AND AIR.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS.

AMERICAN & EUROPEAN PLANS

3 Minutes from Grand Central Depot. 25 Minutes from City Hall via Madison Avenue Cars.

Convenient to all places of Business, Pleasure and Shopping for Ladies via Madison Ave. Cars and Transfer at 14, 23, 28, 29, 34, 42 and 59th Streets.

Passengers via Penn. Lines, Erie R. R. and other Jersey Lines take 23d or 28th St. Cars and Transfer to 4th Ave. Cars direct to the Windsor.

WARREN F. LELAND, Proprietor.

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NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

A NEW HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.

59 and 61 West 45th St., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

Apartments consist of vestibule and two or three rooms and bathroom; or five rooms and two baths. All rooms, including bathrooms, have outside light and air—no dark or court rooms. Improvements have been installed that are not to be found in any other building of its kind in the city—such as long-distance telephone, steel safe, refrigerator, running ice water, and unusually abundant closet room. All water used in building is filtered. Apartments engaged now will be decorated to suit tenants. THE IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY, owner, 1,133 Broadway, corner 26th St.

A. W. EAGER, Manager.

HOTEL EMPIRE,

Boulevard and 63rd Street, New York City

A MODERN FIRE-PROOF FAMILY HOTEL of the first class, conducted on the

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for the accommodation of those who want the BEST at reasonable cost.

NOTED FOR THE EXCELLENCE OF ITS CUISINE AND SERVICE.

Easily and quickly accessible by electric, cable, and elevated cars from all parts of the city. Write for our book "THE EMPIRE ILLUSTRATED," and for rates and other particulars.

W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.

Sherman Square Hotel,

Boulevard, corner West 71st St.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

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COLUMBUS PLAZA,

58th-59th Streets and Broadway, New York. The Only Hotel Covering an Entire Block in the City. All Light Rooms.

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RATE: $1.00 per day and upward.

E. H. POWELL, Proprietor.

A SELECT CITY HOME, FREE FROM THE CARES OF HOUSEKEEPING.

Hotel Bristol 5TH AV. AND 42ND ST.

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FINEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK CITY. CUISINE, APPOINTMENTS, AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED.

JOHN L. CHADWICK, Prop.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE MILANO

(Absolutely fireproof,)

125 and 127 West 58th Street.

A very choice apartment, seven rooms and bath; all improvements. Telephone connections. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents,

ON THE PREMISES OR

27 WEST 30TH STREET. 64 CEDAR STREET.

THE CLEVELAND,

126-130 EAST 24TH ST.

Large flats; all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; large closets. Owner resident.

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THE CHELSEA.

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A select and refined Family Hotel; elegant suites of rooms, with private halls, new, modern conveniences, either furnished or unfurnished, may be rented by the year. A BEAUTIFUL HOME AT MODERATE RATES! ! Families seeking a central and quiet location should visit The Chelsea before deciding where to live. Private and public restaurants on office floor. Address THE CHELSEA,

E. N. WILSON, Manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—To rent or for sale, house No. 92 Riverside Drive, near 81st St. For particulars apply to Owner on premises, or Room 212, No. 11 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

For sale or exchange for city property.

Near lake and Gould property; three-story Colonial house, hard-wood finish, eleven rooms, butler's pantry, conservatory, steam heat, running water; well equipped stable; with 3 acres high, well-shaded grounds; also 40 acres adjoining.

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CULVER ROUTE

DIRECT TO BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACE TRACK.

From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y.

Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.

Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No Stops.

LEAVE DAILY 6:30, 7:40, (except Sun.,) (8:00, Sun. only,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sun. only) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:40 race days only,) 1:00, (1:20, 1:40 race days only,) 2:00, (2:20 race days only,) 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 7:06 P. M., (12:26 Sun. only.)

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 1:10, 1:50, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 8:10, 9:30 P. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00. Excursion tickets, 40c.

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THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

FARE 15c.

VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.

Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway Ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only, 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

TRAINS FOR MONTAUK

Leave New York, 34th St., E. R.—Week days, 8:25 (8:50 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:20 (4:50 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (8:50 Special Fast Express) and 9:00 A. M.

Leave L. I. City—Week days, 8:36 (9:00 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:33 (5:00 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (9:00 Special Fast Express) and 9:10 A. M.

RETURNING, Leave Montauk—Week days, for New York and Brooklyn—5:50 (9:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) A. M., 2:00 (5:00 Special Fast Express) and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:30 A. M., 3:55 (5:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) and 7:48 P. M.

The Special Fast Express Trains make no stops east of Jamaica.

Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip—$3.50, valid for 3 days—good only on trains designated as Special Fast Express Trains.

Camp Wikoff is located about one mile from the station. A restaurant has been established at the station, where a light lunch may be obtained.

$1. OUTING

TO

MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO

AND THE

SWITCHBACK RAILROAD,

VIA

Central Railroad of New Jersey,

SUNDAY, SEPT. 18.

TRAINS WITH LUNCH CARS ATTACHED leave NEW YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., N. R., at 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot Whitehall St., at 8:25 A. M. Returning, arrive in the city about 9 P. M.

Switchback 50 cents extra if purchased on train.

50c. Popular SUNDAY OUTING 50c.

UP THE HUDSON

by the Long Island Sound Steamer

"CITY OF LOWELL,"

SUNDAY, SEPT. 18,

LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON.

From New Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. at 10 A. M. Music, refreshments. No liquors. Table D'Hote Dinner until 3 P. M., 75 cents. A la carte after 3 P. M. Tickets, staterooms, and full information in advance at New Pier 36.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.

" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "

" New York, West 22d St. Pier.......9 "

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1.—65 PARK AV., Corner 38th St.—Large handsome rooms; parlor dining room; reference.

111TH ST., 127 WEST.—Large and small rooms in finely appointed house; all conveniences; excellent table.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

PALMER HOUSE, N. Y., Lexington Av. 66th St.—Elegant furnished rooms for gentlemen; steam heat and all modern improvements; terms low. Charles Englund, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—Capable cook; assist in washing; city or country; reference. 326 West 41st St., ring bell.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Moderate salary; willing and ambitious. Miss J. A. Williams, 414 Chestnut St., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

JANITRESS or CARETAKER.—By honest, reliable woman; good habits; intelligent. Inquire 12 West 53d St., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By experienced, excellent butler; good valet; temporary place for few months while family is traveling. P. O. Box 403, Newport, R. I.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and COACHMAN.—German; 37; married; no children; to take full charge of gentleman's place; understands care of fine horses and carriages; wife first-class cook. F., 141 West 15th St.

Miscellaneous.

A GENTLEMAN 33 YEARS OLD OF CONSIDERABLE business experience and good address wants position where ability, honesty, and faithfulness will be moderately rewarded; A1 references will be furnished, and bonds if necessary; capable of either office or outside work. American, Box 198, Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MINERS' OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

Vice President Dodd in Jail—Monongahela Strikers Quiet.

MONONGAHELA CITY, Penn., Sept. 16.—Sheriff Kennedy and a posse of six deputies arrested Miners' Vice President Dodd and forty-one strikers to-day on charges of riot, inciting riot, and assault and battery. Among the prisoners were the members of the New England Band, who have been furnishing music for the strikers, and as they marched to the station to take the train for Washington the band played "Marching Through Georgia."

A large crowd witnessed the arrest, and there was great excitement, but there was no disorder. The strike situation is quiet. A few men went to work this morning at the Catsburg Mine, but there was no trouble. The district officials have decided not to furnish bail for the prisoners, and they will remain in jail.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Col. Roosevelt's Name Now Mentioned in Connection with the Presidency.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—The Regents of the University of California have not yet indicated who is likely to succeed Dr. Kellogg as President of the institution.

Among those mentioned for the place are Theodore Roosevelt and Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews. The general impression, however, is that some member of the Faculty will receive the honor.

New Ohio Federal Judge.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Judge A. C. Thompson, member of Congress from Ohio in the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, has been appointed United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, to succeed Judge Sage, retired.

Fell Down a Shaft to Death.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 16.—George E. Cheney, a banker of Crete, Neb., walked into the elevator shaft at the Drexel Hotel last night and was killed by the fall. The elevator conductor had neglected to close the door.

Sixty-eight Street Cars Burned.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 16.—The reserve street car barns of the Montreal Street Railway Company caught fire to-day and sixty-eight cars were burned. The loss amounted to $150,000, but was fully covered by insurance.

INSTRUCTION.

Lasell Seminary for Young Women.
AUBURNDALE, MASS.
(Ten miles from Boston.)

Boston standards of scholarship and conduct of life with advantages of healthful and beautiful suburban residence; rowing and skating on Charles River; outdoor games in ample, shaded grounds; best equipped gymnasium and swimming tank under careful hygienic supervision. Lectures and lessons on topics adapted to the ideal administration of homes; pupils properly chaperoned to the best Musical and Literary entertainments in Boston and to historical places in the vicinity.

For illustrated catalogue, blank forms for application, or place on waiting list, address (mentioning this paper) C. C. BRAGDON, Principal.

THE WILSON-VAIL SCHOOL,
622 FIFTH AVE. (near 50th St.)
THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL
CONSOLIDATED WITH
THE HALSEY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

Prepares for leading universities, science schools, business. Indorsed by the Presidents of Harvard, Yale, Williams, N. Y. University, the Dean of Columbia, Prof. West of Princeton.

Building entirely remodeled. Latest equipment, laboratory, manual training, gymnasium, athletics. Begins Sept. 29. Preparatory, $100 to $150; Junior, $200; Middle, $250; Senior, $300. Class for little boys—special advantages.

The Horace Mann School,

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS, 120TH STREET WEST. All classes open to both sexes. Examinations Sept. 22. New teachers have been engaged and new classes will be organized to accommodate all desirable applicants.

Circulars and other information on application to the Secretary.

VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Principal.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.

Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories, Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

Hamilton Institute,
45 W. 81ST ST., MANHATTAN SQ., N. Y.

Prepares for all colleges and universities. Commercial course, primary and junior departments.

Principal will be at the school after Sept. 12th. Military drill (one hour each week) under the charge of West Point graduate.

Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., M. A., Principal

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

Primary (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

Collegiate School.
241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.

Boys prepared for College and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.

L. C. MYGATT, L.H.D., Head Master.

THE OXFORD SCHOOL,
177 West 79th Street,

WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D. Mr. Prosser will be at the office daily after September 13th from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 49TH ST.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.

A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges.

Circulars on application.

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French, Spanish, German, Italian, &c.

Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes or privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. Send for circular. THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y.

75 Court St., Brooklyn.

Branches in other American and Europ. cities.

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721 MADISON AV., (64TH ST.)

English, Classical, and Primary Departments. Gymnasium. 79th year opens Sept. 28.

HENRY BARTON CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Prin.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL,
Boarding and Day School for Girls.

Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary Classes. College Preparation; Full Lecture Course.

SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

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The Ruel School for Girls.

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1836. Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. 1867.

1867. Riverview Military Academy. 1898.

JOSEPH BARTLETT BISBEE, A. M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 20 WEST 44TH ST. Autumn half, 19th year, begins MONDAY, SEPT 26.

Dr. White will be at the school daily to meet parents after Sept. 15.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.

A Select School for Girls. No "extras." MR. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

MISS MARY E. MERINGTON, MISS RUTH MERINGTON, } Principals.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

ST. DAVID'S HALL SCHOOL FOR BOYS; Limited number; thoroughness; home influence; testimonials from leading educators. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 2; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 Fifth Avenue.—Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS and Girls, 52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 24. Manual training; afternoon outing class.

MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

128TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics.

The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at the school. Catalogues on application.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.

Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF DR. J. SACHS.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.
Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.

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116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
20 East 50th Street.

This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

SENFTNER SCHOOL,
13 Astor Place, near Broadway.

For annual catalogue address

Principal, HERMAN F. SENFTNER, (Columbia.)

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.

L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now.

Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work. Ninth year begins Sept. 29th.

Year book on request.

In June, 1898, fourteen from this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 Madison Avenue.

Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. Address MISS WALKER, 148 Madison Avenue, or MISS ROBERTS, Sandwich, Mass., until Sept. 20.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.

Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY

NEW BUILDING, 84th St. and West End Av. Preparation for all colleges, (Resident), West Point, and Annapolis. Resident students received. Tenth year begins Sept. 29th. Send for illustrated year book.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
REOPENS MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D.

Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the school rooms every day after Sept. 17th.

MISS BAIRD'S INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS. Norwalk, Conn.—27th year. Primary, Academic and College Preparatory courses. Music, Art, and the Languages. Careful attention to morals and manners. New buildings, steam heat, gymnasium, incandescent light.

THE DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
71 West 85th Street.

Seventeenth year begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

BETTS ACADEMY,
STAMFORD, CONN.

60th year. Special opportunities for students desiring to save time in preparation.

WM. J. BETTS, M. A., (Yale,) Principal.

Kraus' Seminary for Kindergartners

REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.

Mrs. MARIA KRAUS-BOELTE, Principal, Hotel San Remo, West, Cor. 75th Street.

UTICA, N. Y.

Mrs. Piatt's School for Girls.

Term opens Sept. 22, 1898.

MISS Le Baron Drumm's Boarding and Day School for Girls, boys in primary classes and kindergarten; college preparation. Reopens Oct. 6th. 40 West 72d St.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 148 Madison Avenue.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all colleges. Classes for little girls.

The Misses Hickok's School for Girls

Suburban to New York City. Lectures by professors in Columbia University. Morristown, N. J.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.

Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

PRATT INSTITUTE, Brooklyn.—Fall term begins Sept. 26th. For information address Secretary.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M.

For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

THE PACKARD SCHOOL

will reopen after the summer vacation on Tuesday, September 6. Bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, correspondence, stenography, typewriting, commercial law, civil government, etc. Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.

S. S. PACKARD, President.

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NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE—Affords thorough education for business. ACADEMIC BOOKKEEPING, Correspondence, Banking, Penmanship, Telegraphy, SHORTHAND, and TYPEWRITING Departments. Day and evening sessions. Call or write. C. C. Gaines, Pres., 81 E. 125 St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, $1 WEEK; day, evening; free trial lesson. College, 816 Broadway, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made at a Special Term thereof, held at the Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 5, 1898, the undersigned, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of ALBERT B. HILTON, (formerly doing business under the name of Hilton, Hughes & Co.,) will sell at public auction by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on Tuesday, September 20th, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all his right, title, and interest as assignee as aforesaid of, in, and to the unsettled and uncollected accounts and judgments set forth at pages one to one hundred and twenty-eight, inclusive, of Schedule V. of an account filed by said assignee, in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, Borough of Manhattan, on April 26, 1898.

Catalogues giving description of the accounts and judgments to be sold may be had at the office of the assignee, (Room 171, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, New York,) and of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, New York City.—Dated New York City, September 6, 1898.

GEORGE M. WRIGHT, Assignee.

RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Assignee, 280 Broadway, N. Y. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 29th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 29th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

my7-1aw6mS

MOREWOOD, GEORGE B., AND MOREWOOD, HENRY F.—The People of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE B. MOREWOOD and HENRY F. MOREWOOD, copartners, composing the firm of George B. Morewood & Company, assigned to Charles H. Gostenhofer for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, in and for the County of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the fourth day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Charles H. Gostenhofer, assignee of the above-named George B. Morewood & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, this 12th day of August, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

[Seal.]

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Assignee, 50 Wall Street, New York City.

[U. S. Rev. Stamp, Canceled, 10c.]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the County of New York, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HAINES BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, lately doing business at Southern Boulevard, near Alexander Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, County and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said corporation Haines Brothers, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November, 1898.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, Sept. 2, 1898.

JOHN A. JARVIS, Assignee.

Adams & Hyde, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—AARON H. ROSENBERG, plaintiff, vs. HARRIS FORDINSKY, Hannah Fordinsky, his wife; Meyer Silvermann, Harry Tanenbaum, Ella Tanenbaum, his wife; John A. Philbrick, Priscilla Philbrick, his wife; Louis Bernay, Fanny Bernay, his wife; Simon Frankel, David J. Frankel, John Frankel, composing the partnership of Joseph Frankel's Sons; Earl Mansfield, William Edler, Paul Pfohenhauer, Baltimore High Grade Brick Company, Adam Hoppel, Jacob Rabinowitz, Henry Michaelson, individually and as agent for Jacob Rabinowitz; Nathan Stromenger, John Rosenbaum, Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., The Mercer Company, Horace G. Booth, Millage G. Patterson, Charles A. Corbett, John W. Rapp, Benjamin Berriman, Julius M. Lyon, Adolph Picker, Isidore Picker, Frederick Picker, Otto Wissner, August Schneeman, Harry Bales, Albert George, John Massey, Henry Dick, Frederick Jung, Joseph Fleming, the names Albert, John, Henry, Frederick, and Joseph being fictitious, the real names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiff, and Abram Barrasch, Morris Hahn, Frank W. Sturvy, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 3rd, 1898.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants Harris Fordinsky, Hannah Fordinsky, Harry Tanenbaum, and Ella Tanenbaum: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, August 30, 1898.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s3-1aw6wSa&o15

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, and Lewis H. Schultz, as trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schultz, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Julia Hazard, Matilda Campbell, William F. Vanderhouten, John E. Richardson, James A. Bradley, Maurice Traube and Company, and Ironclad Manufacturing Company, defendants.—In foreclosure.—Amended Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1898.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Attorney in person and Attorney for Plaintiffs, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of August, 1898, and filed with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court in said County on the 11th day of August, 1898, the order amending the summons and complaint herein having been duly entered in said Clerk's office on the 8th day of August, 1898. —Dated New York, August 12th, 1898.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Attorney in person and Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au13-1aw6wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EUGENE A. GROSS and CHARLES E. GROSS, plaintiffs, against VICTOR CIANI and DINO CIANI, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 9, 1898.

BULLOWA & BULLOWA, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the Defendants, Victor Ciani and Dino Ciani:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of September, 1898, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, September 9, 1898.

BULLOWA & BULLOWA, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s10-1aw6wS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Hyde, No. 305 Broome Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of September, 1898.

JESSE B. COMBS, Administrator.

GEO. H. HYDE, Attorney for Administrator, 305 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

se17-1aw6mS

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the offices of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-1aw6mS

(Supplemental Citation.)

BACON, SHERMAN J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Mary D. Gibbs, widow of Luther Gibbs, deceased; George L. Gibbs, Sarah Gibbs, Carrie Gibbs Beach, Guildotta D. Gibbs, and Pearl B. Gibbs, being the only heirs at law and next of kin of said Luther Gibbs, deceased, and Mary D. Gibbs, as administratrix of the estate of Luther Gibbs, deceased, said Luther Gibbs having been one of the heirs at law and next of kin of SHERMAN J. BACON, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. au20-1aw6wS

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6wSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-1aw6mSat.

GREENE, BARTHOLOMEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. BARTHOLOMEW A. GREENE, HENRY F. GREENE, ELIZABETH G. GREENE, Executors, &c. VEDDER VAN DYCK, Attorney for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City. s17-1aw6mSa

DOWNES, LITHIE S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elvina Whitman, William Downes, George M. Danielson, Edward Danielson, Joseph Danielson, Mamie Danielson, James B. Smith, Dr. T. K. Tuthill, Susan J. Hulbert, Edward Owen, Frederick Brown, all other creditors of LITHIE S. DOWNES, deceased, generally, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the sale, mortgaging, or leasing of the real property of said decedent, LITHIE S. DOWNES, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of her debts and funeral expenses. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6mS

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-1aw6mS.

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-1aw6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-1aw6mS

SHEIBLE, ALBERT EDWARD.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Sophia C. Ranft, Marie L. Medairy, Nellie M. Webester, Samuel W. Doberer, Carl Klein, the heirs and next of kin of Albert Edward Sheible, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Nathan Saisbury of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of ALBERT EDWARD SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 7th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s17-1aw6mS

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet F. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET F. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-1aw6mS

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au20-1aw6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

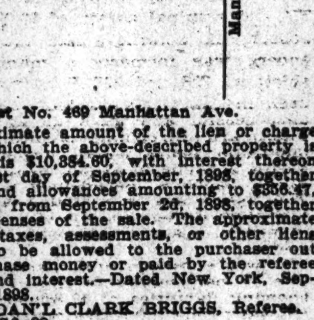
SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—JOHN J. LYNES, as sole acting executor, &c., plaintiff, against DORE LYON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 2d day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Manhattan Avenue distant eighty-four feet and three inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly line of Manhattan Avenue with the southerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and part of the way through a certain party wall eighty-two feet; thence southerly parallel with Manhattan Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and part of the way through a certain other party wall eighty-two feet to the westerly line of Manhattan Avenue, and thence northerly along said Manhattan Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 6th, 1898.

DAN'L CLARK BRIGGS, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50 Wall Street, New York City.



Street No. 469 Manhattan Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,334.60, with interest thereon from the first day of September, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $356.47, with interest from September 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $406.07 and interest.—Dated New York, September 6th, 1898.

DAN'L CLARK BRIGGS, Referee.

s7-2aw3wW&S&s28

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp) HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Alc., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's...5th Av. [illegible] 44th St. [illegible]
Restaurant Martin...... Alc. Tdh. $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
LeonFleuret.5 Av.&18thSt.Alc.Tdh.$1.25(Music)
Gazzo.....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
Morello's Rest., 4 W. 29th St., Tdh. (Music.)
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest. 110 E. 14th St. Alc.
Hotel Hungaria, 4 Union Sq.E.Tdh.75c;wine,$1
Au Chat Noir } 551 W.B'way. 50c.tdh.,w'h wine
Au Chat Noir } Upt'wn, 32 W.28 St. Hotel&Rest
Au Chat Noir } After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir } Alc;tdh.Lch.50c;-din.75c(music)
Agassiz, University Pl. & 13th St. Alc.,Tdh., 50c
The Hungarian Rest. } Cafe Boulevard.
On 2d Av., No. 156. } Alc., tdh.Gypsy Band
Jacquin, 57 W. 26th St........Alc., Tdh., 50c.
Breiser's, 163 3d av.&202 E.16th st.; alc.tdh.40c.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 AM.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier. 8:40 AM.
" " West 22d St. Pier........ 9 AM.

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS. Special Saratoga train direct from the Albany wharf. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for points North, East, and West.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.

Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St. N.R., 3:30. Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St.,N.R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.........Oct. 1
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu...........Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu...........Oct. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu........Nov. 10

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, Sept.17, 2 PM | Lucania, Oct. 1, 2 PM
Servia, Sept. 20, 9 AM | Scythia, Oct. 4, 9 AM
Umbria, Sept. 24, 10 AM | Etruria, Oct. 8, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Man.

Winter Cruise to the Orient
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Leaving New York Jan. 28, 1899, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and return to New York. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F.Bism'ck.Sept.22,9 AM | F. Bismarck.Oct.20,9 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM | A. Victoria. Nov. 3, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Penn'vania.Sept.17,4 PM | Pretoria, Oct. 1, 4 PM
Palatia.Sept.24,11:30 AM | Persia, Oct. 8, 11 AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Sailing Saturdays at Noon.

*Rhynland......Sept. 17 | *Pennland........Oct. 1
*Belgenland.....Sept. 24 | *Rhynland........Oct. 15

Second Cabin to London, $37.50.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

†Kensington......Sept. 21 | †Friesland.........Oct. 5
Noordland.........Sept. 28 | †Southwark.......Oct. 12

†Second Cabin to London $42.50, Antwerp $40.00, Paris $50.00.

*†These steamers carry Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers only. Staterooms, Dining Saloon, Smoking Rooms, Bath Rooms, Promenade Deck, etc., amidship, where the motion is least perceptible.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15 N. River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, Sept. 21, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 12, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 19, Noon
Cymric, Oct. 4, 8:30 A.M. | Teutonic, Oct. 26, Noon
Britannic, Oct. 5, Noon | Britannic, Nov. 2, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.

MANITOU..........................SEPTEMBER 24
MARQUETTE............................OCTOBER 1
MENOMINEE............................OCTOBER 8
MESABA...............................OCTOBER 15

ALL NEW STEAMERS LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls, 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.

8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL, except Sunday.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.

7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL daily.

8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex: B, 10:45 A. M.; C, 3:0 P. M., Jersey City P. R. R. Station, B, 11:20 A. M., C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULE TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (cafe car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St.; 285 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:20 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Cafe Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:50 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:50, 1:56, (3:20 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 (Dining Car) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. Daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:20, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals. Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

On and after Sept. 13, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:35, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points, dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:20 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., ‡1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleepers.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M. (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices, 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 838, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

BROOKLYN SOLDIERS HERE

Fourteenth Regiment Arrives from the South and Receives an Enthusiastic Welcome.

BOYS PARADE IN THE DARK

The Three Privates Miller Have a Sad Home-Coming—Mother of William Hayes Hears Some Bad News Which Turns Out to be False.

The Fourteenth Regiment arrived yesterday from Anniston, Ala., and proceeded to its armory, in Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, amid crowds of enthusiastic citizens. The first section of the regiment's special train, which left Anniston on Wednesday afternoon, reached Jersey City at 6 o'clock in the morning with 50 sick soldiers, besides 14 members of the Hospital Corps and 11 privates to look after the comfort and welfare of the sick men. These are not all the sick of the regiment, for 18 were left behind in Anniston, as they were too sick to be moved.

The section consisted of four hospital cars, two baggage cars, and a stock car, and was in charge of Major Arthur H. Bogart, a Surgeon of the regiment. Nearly all the sick men are suffering from malaria, but there are three mild cases of typhoid fever among them. The train was side-tracked in the Bay Street yard to await the arrival of the General Meigs, which took the sick men to the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Nearly all the Brooklyn hospitals had ambulances waiting, and patrol wagons were also on hand to carry the men who were not going to hospitals. The majority went to their homes, and those taken to hospitals numbered only fifteen. These were:

Brooklyn Hospital.

L. ZUNDT, Company E.

Long Island College Hospital.

H. HART, Company C.
E. HOLDEN, Company H.
E. KURZ, Company B.

St. Mary's Hospital.

O. JANSEN, Company G.
A. JONES, Company M.

Seney Hospital.

F. BUTLER, Company B.
A. LARRALL, Company G.
G. LAYTON, Company B.
C. A. SODERSTROM, Company G.
D. WOODHOUSE, Company M.

Haven of Rest.

ANTHONY ARCHIMBOND, ——
W. J. McDONOUGH, Company M.
J. PRENDERGAST, Corporal Company D.
D. A. TIERNEY, Company M.

Soldiers Parade in Brooklyn.

The remaining sections of the train kept straggling in to Jersey City at different hours during the afternoon, and the plans of the Reception Committee in Brooklyn were completely upset. The intention had been to have the regiment parade through the streets of Brooklyn in the forenoon or early in the afternoon, but the arrival of the train in sections disappointed thousands of people who waited in the streets for hours. A sub-committee consisting of Postmaster Francis H. Wilson, Gen. James McLeer, and William Cullen Bryant spent several hours in Jersey City waiting for the first detachment of well men to arrive.

When the second section did pull in to the yard about 1,000 persons were waiting for it. The soldiers, who looked healthy and happy, put their heads out of the window and waved their caps in response to cheers. Sandwiches, coffee, and fruit were distributed to them, and they waited on the cars for the arrival of the third section, which was under Col. Wilder. It was after 5 o'clock when the last section arrived, and the first sections waited through the whole afternoon in order that the regiment might parade as a whole.

Meanwhile the Brooklyn streets along the line of march were crowded with expectant throngs as early as 11 o'clock in the morning. It was only 6:15 o'clock when the march began, but by the time the regiment reached the places where the crowds were it was pitch dark. The people who had waited on Court Street and near the Borough Hall had become tired and gone home, and there was a very meagre representation at those points. But the other points along the line of march were crowded with a swarm of men, women, and children, who seemed to be above any such consideration as dinner.

Friends stood on the sidewalk, straining their eyes in the darkness to recognize familiar faces. The peculiar influence of the parade in the dark seemed to fall on the throng, and there was little cheering, except by a shrill-voiced vanguard of small boys, who raised a din that could not have been surpassed by a brigade. The spectators stood and fluttered their white handkerchiefs in the darkness.

Sad Home-Coming for Three Soldiers.

It was 8 o'clock when the soldiers marched into their military home, headed by Conterno's Band, playing "Home, Sweet Home." They marched around the armory, and then broke ranks. The armory was fairly jammed with a crowd that had come to cheer, and carried out its intention. The cheering began the moment the soldiers entered, and it was ten minutes before it showed the slightest sign of abatement. A luncheon had been provided for the soldiers by the Reception Committee, and they were not long in falling to work. Col. Wilder ordered that the men should sleep in the armory, and had fully determined that no furloughs should be given until to-day, but there was one case in which he changed his mind. Detective Sergt. Miller of the Hamburg Avenue Police Station approached him and asked a leave of absence for his three sons. The Colonel told him it was impossible.

"Colonel," said the detective, in a voice broken with emotion, "I am sure you won't say that when you hear why I ask. The sister of these boys, my daughter Irene, died last Saturday. The funeral has been held, but we have delayed the burial until to-morrow in order that my sons may attend it. If you refuse this furlough, we shall be bitterly disappointed."

Miller's voice broke, and he was unable to say more. Without a moment's hesitation Col. Wilder ordered the immediate issuance of furloughs to the three Millers, and the father went away comforted.

The mother and two sisters of Private William Hayes of Company E were at the armory waiting to welcome him. They did not see him, and began to make inquiries. One of the men to whom they spoke, unwilling to tell them that Hayes was dead, referred them to Chaplain Wilson, who had now arrived. The Chaplain sought to break the news to them gradually. He engaged them in conversation, and when the mother said, "Will is a good, devoted boy," the Chaplain saw his chance.

"Yes," he said, "he was, indeed, a good boy."

The significance of the word "was" was instantly appreciated by the mother. She seized the Chaplain by the hand, looked him in the face with an expression of fear and agony, and cried out, "Is my son dead?"

Before the Chaplain could reply a soldier stepped up and said: "That was a false report, Sir. Hayes is not dead. I saw him, very sick, but alive, and apparently beginning to mend, just before we left Anniston." The three women thanked the soldier with a fervor which was hardly greater than the Chaplain's, and then left the armory.

When the men have been paid off and other necessary business has been transacted, they will receive a thirty days' furlough. Until then they must remain at the armory.

ROUGH RIDERS CELEBRATING.

They Take Possession of the Tenderloin and Have a Good Time—Mascot Eagle in the Park.

Roosevelt's Rough Riders held possession of the city yesterday, although their numbers were depleted by about three score on account of an excursion given for their benefit by the Copper Queen Mining Company of Arizona and by as many more who started west en route for their homes. They were most picturesquely abundant in the vicinity of the Hoffman House. They held forth there the entire day, and accordingly crowds were attracted to that spot. They turned the heart of New York into the heart of the wild West, and the most decorous fell in with the spirit of the atmosphere and the lingo of the plains.

Some of the boys had tales of woe to tell, though they did not tell them woefully. Tom McDonald found himself the centre of an admiring group, who slapped his back and fell on his neck in such a manner that he thought that he was in truth a hero. People seemed to think they owned the Rough Rider, and when Tom finally broke away he found that they had in fact appropriated $74 in cash and a ticket to his home, at Muskogee, Indian Territory. "Long Bill" was conspicuous in the crowd about the Hoffman House by the spurs he insisted on wearing.

Fifteen of the Rough Riders, led by S. A. Kennedy, went to Central Park in the morning with the big golden eagle the regiment had presented to Col. Roosevelt, and which had been the regiment's mascot during the war. The men handed Superintendent Smith the following note:

This is the golden eagle (the Indians call it "War Eagle") which the Rough Riders had as their mascot. Just at this moment I have no place to keep him. Will you keep him for me? I will arrange the terms later.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The eagle was placed in the cage with the others, and so great was his size that he towered above the other eagles in the cage, who seemed to be afraid of him. Pretty soon an acquaintance was struck up between the Rough Rider eagle and one of the others. A minute later all the others were near the big golden eagle, and there seemed to be a friendly feeling among them. One of the Rough Riders insisted that the late mascot was telling his companions about the fight at Santiago.

Rough Riders were of course in evidence throughout the Tenderloin, and some of them had stories other than those of Santiago to tell before the Police Magistrates. One, Charles L. Dolan, had spent the preceding evening in a West Twenty-eighth Street saloon, where someone dared him to fire his revolver. Dolan tried his marksmanship on a chandelier. When arraigned before Magistrate Cornell yesterday morning he presented a letter signed by Col. Roosevelt recommending him for promotion to a First Lieutenancy. The Magistrate lectured him, expressing the hope that he would be as good a citizen as he had been a soldier, and then discharged him.

Sanford J. Lane, a Rough Rider from the Indian Territory, and stopping at the Gilsey House, reported to the police last night the loss of a gold watch, diamond-set in the back, valued at $400, and $800 in cash. He says he was robbed somewhere in the Tenderloin, but had not the slightest idea where. He said he did not care a picayune for the money, but wanted to recover the watch, as it was a keepsake. The detectives promised to look for it.

Nearly all the Rough Riders at the Hoffman House wore badges bearing the device, "Roosevelt for Governor." The bar tenders could not serve thirst quenchers fast enough to satisfy the cavalrymen and their numerous friends. There were men there of all branches of the service, sailors from the Oregon, negro cavalrymen, and Michigan and Massachusetts volunteers, and many others in worn uniforms of blue or brown. When the excitement was at its highest a fight started, because some young man accused a Rough Rider of not paying for his drink.

Dr. Frank Donaldson, the Assistant Surgeon of the regiment, has requested that all sick Rough Riders in city hospitals send their names to him at the Hoffman House, in order that provision may be made for their care.

LILLIAN RUSSELL AND POKER.

Signor Perugini Tells What Caused the Separation Between the Actress and Himself.

Master in Chancery Washington B. Williams took testimony in Chancery, Chambers, Jersey City, yesterday in the divorce suit brought by John Chatterton, known on the stage as Signor Perugini, against Lillian Russell, who has also brought a counter-suit against her husband. Miss Russell's interests were looked after by James G. Minturn of Hoboken, while Mr. Chatterton was represented by Messrs. Redding, Wall & Green. Mr. Chatterton was the first witness called. He testified that he and Miss Russell were married in Hoboken in January, 1894, by Justice Moller, and lived together in New York four months. They lived happily, he said, until they went on the road.

"We had a very successful tour," continued Mr. Chatterton, "and everything was pleasant until we reached Philadelphia, when my wife rebelled against all authority on my part. She used to return to our hotel after the performance, and insisted on playing draw poker in the morning."

"Who did she play poker with?" asked Mr. Minturn.

"Oh, with other members of the company," replied Mr. Chatterton. "I demanded that that sort of conduct should stop, but she refused to listen to me and said she would do as she pleased. We had many quarrels in consequence, and as a result my wife left me and went to another hotel. We continued to perform together, however. On one occasion I received more applause than she did, and it was with difficulty that she was prevented from breaking the contract on that account."

Witness said that he made several efforts to effect a reconciliation, but his wife would not listen to him. He also wrote to her, but she never replied.

"I have not seen her for four years," said Mr. Chatterton in conclusion, "nor have I heard from her, except through friends."

Digby Bell testified that he was a friend of the couple, and had interested himself to bring about a reconciliation between them. His efforts were useless. As an evidence of this he said that when Chatterton and Miss Russell concluded their engagement at Newark she said, as the curtain went down for the last time: "Thank Heaven! that's the end of the ordeal; the end of him."

Subsequently, at Buffalo, he said to Miss Russell that he hoped to see her and Chatterton living together again. She said he never would.

Miss Ellsworth testified that she met Miss Russell a year after the separation, and told her she occasionally met Mr. Chatterton.

"'Well,' said Miss Russell, 'the next time you can tell him he can go to the devil, and that I will never live with him again.'"

The hearing will be continued next Thursday.

Mr. Chatterton's suit is based on the grounds of desertion; Miss Russell's counter-suit alleges cruelty.

SEAMEN REFUSED TO SAIL.

They Said the Crew Were Half Landlubbers and So Mutinied.

There was a sort of opera bouffe mutiny yesterday on a vessel down the bay, and, according to one of the reports, the mutineers were subdued by the use of sabres in the hands of the mates. They don't as a rule carry sabres on merchantmen, and this mutiny, such as it was, occurred on the merchant ship Queen Margaret, a four-masted Britisher, Capt. Faulkner, loaded with case oil for Hongkong, and lying at anchor preparatory to sailing off Liberty Island.

Inquiry developed the fact that a crew had been put aboard Thursday night. When morning broke about half of the men were dissatisfied with the other half. The first half characterized the other half as made up of common landlubbers. In consequence the seasoned salts complained, but the ship was undermanned, and they refused to perform the first requisite for getting under way—weighing anchor. The tug William J. McCaldin, which was to tow the ship to an offing, put some extra men aboard to help out, and the anchor was raised. The tow then proceeded, but Capt. Faulkner changed his mind when off Robbins Reef, and again dropped the anchor, to wait till the storm in the forecastle should blow over.

Whitney & Co., the agents, said that they guessed it was nothing serious, as the Captain had not sent up any report. He would probably wait till the men had "sobered up" after their stay ashore.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

The fiftieth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Anderson was celebrated at their home, 1,059 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mr. Anderson is well known among the hat merchants of this country. He was one of the pioneers in that line in Manhattan, and was engaged in business in this city for nearly half a century. He retired from business several years ago.

The Port Victor Arrives.

The United States transport Port Victor, Capt. Brickley, which left Santiago Sept. 10, arrived in port last night and anchored in Quarantine. She brought eleven passengers and twelve pouches of mail. Among the passengers were Major Giborga of the Cuban Army, Francis Huan, George Delacroix, Capt. L. Mather, and Dr. Adhy.

VALUE OF VACATION SCHOOLS.

Superintendent Stewart Says the Record Has Been Gratifying—Room in the High Schools.

A statement of the cost of maintaining the ten vacation schools during the Summer has been completed, with results that Superintendent Stewart says are very gratifying. The apportionment for these schools was $15,000. The statement shows that the expenses have been $14,131.

"The good these schools did," said Mr. Stewart, "is almost inestimable. The number of juvenile arrests during the time the schools were in session was diminished by 50 per cent. The number of accidents was correspondingly lessened. The fact that the children had occupation and also that playgrounds were provided for them is the reason for this admirable showing."

A number of children's clubs have been formed in various parts of the city, and some of them have made application to Mr. Stewart to be allowed the privileges of meeting in the schoolrooms. One club on the east side has 5,000 boy members. The use of schoolrooms will be granted in a number of instances.

The specimens of the work done by the pupils of the vacation schools are to be bound into book form and used as a standard of excellence by which the next year's work will be judged. Letters have been sent to the School Superintendents all over the country, asking for suggestions.

Superintendent Jasper has completed his school-visiting list. The Superintendents are divided into groups of two each, and schools in all parts of the city are assigned to each group. In this way the teachers have the benefit of two Superintendents instead of one, as was formerly the case.

Dr. Marble said yesterday that while there were pupils who were unable to get into the high schools, there is room for 75 or 100 more at the mixed school in One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and at the annex in One Hundred and Seventy-third Street.

Several additional teachers have been added to the corps of instructors employed at the training school. Miss Caldwell, one of the assistant supervisors of music; Miss Ransom, supervisor of drawing, and Miss Nicholai, instructor in physical culture, are to spend two and a half hours of each week at the training school.

AN ARTIST TRIES SUICIDE.

John Charles Collins, Once Well-to-Do, Is Driven to Desperation by Poverty.

John Charles Collins, sixty-three years old, an artist, driven to desperation by poverty, attempted suicide in his room, on the top floor of the five-story tenement, at 17 Bleecker Street, Thursday by taking opium. He was found unconscious by his wife, Kate, when she returned from work at 7 o'clock in the evening, and she, not knowing what was the matter with her husband, labored until 4 o'clock yesterday morning trying to revive him. She then called a policeman, who sent the unconscious man to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it is said that he may recover.

Mrs. Collins said that her husband was the son of a wealthy merchant. Thirty years ago she was employed as a servant by the family, when young Collins fell in love with her and married her, despite the opposition of his parents. The artist prospered at times, some of his pictures, his wife said, selling for as much as $1,500. For some time past they had been in poor circumstances, and were forced to live in the garret of the tenement, paying $2 a month for their wretched room. All their personal property had been pawned to buy food, and nothing was left but a bed, a chair, and her husband's easel. Her husband had been despondent for some time, and had threatened to kill himself. The old couple had had thirteen children, but all are now dead.

The artist had painted a picture, which he called "Lights and Shadows." The picture told the story of a little child dying in an attic, while its mother watched by its bedside. The dying child was the likeness of the artist's favorite daughter, and the watching mother's face was that of his wife. The attic represented the miserable apartment in which he and his wife lived. He had intended to hang the picture in the Academy of Design, and hoped to be able to sell it for a good sum. Two weeks ago he was forced to pawn it for $20, but redeemed it a few days later, and again pledged it for $10 with a picture dealer, whose name Mrs. Collins does not know.

Thursday he was served with a dispossess notice, as he had been unable to pay his last month's rent. Mrs. Collins had been going out as a washwoman, trying to earn enough money to support herself and husband, but she was unable to procure steady employment.

THE CORNELL PERJURY CASE.

The Examination Is Continued Before Magistrate Flammer.

The examination in the case of Amelia J. Cornell, defendant on a charge of perjury, arising out of a proceeding to annul a marriage, in which Mrs. Lillian Allen Reynolds-Klopman figured, was continued before Magistrate Flammer in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

Lawyer Charles L. Brooke, who is assisting Vernon M. Davis in prosecuting the case in behalf of Guy H. Reynolds, was placed on the stand. In answer to a question from Lawyer Steinhardt, who represents the defendant, Mr. Brooke stated that he called at the house of Miss Alta Edie on June 29, 1897, and found Irene Allen, Mrs. Klopman's sister, and her mother there with Miss Edie. He said that he congratulated Miss Allen on her resolve to tell the truth in the case. The result of the interview with Miss Allen was incorporated by him in an affidavit, which was signed by her. He promised Miss Allen that he would protect her sister, Mrs. Klopman, so far as he could, since it was Mrs. Cornell whom it was aimed to punish for perjury. The witness said he could recall but one interview with these persons.

Lawyer Steinhardt then stated that it was at the place that a plot was hatched up between the parties to convict Mrs. Cornell of perjury. This statement was followed by a wordy wrangle between the lawyers. The witness refused to say where he obtained the letters introduced as evidence in previous hearings on the ground that this was a privileged matter between lawyer and client. Lawyer Steinhardt appealed to Magistrate Flammer, who upheld the witness.

Guy H. Reynolds, the complainant, then took the stand, and related his attempts in 1895 to find the Rev. Charles Sidney Dudley, who was alleged to have married him to Mrs. Klopman in 1888. At this point the examination was adjourned until Oct. 5.

Yesterday afternoon Magistrate Flammer received a letter from Lawyer Brooke asking him to direct Lawyer Steinhardt to file with the Magistrate a copy of his accusation, which purported to charge Brooke with having been a party to a conspiracy to convict an innocent woman of perjury, in order that the matter might be laid before the Appellate Division. Magistrate Flammer said that he did not see his way clear to proceed in such a case.

SCAFFOLD FALLS; ONE KILLED.

Three Other Men Injured While at Work on a Building.

One man was instantly killed and three were injured by the falling of a wooden scaffold yesterday noon at Intervale Avenue and Home Street. The man killed was John Kearns, forty-seven years old, of 180 Prospect Avenue. The injured men are John O'Rourke, 119 East Eighty-eighth Street, broken leg, taken to Fordham Hospital; Joseph Seery, 5 Sterling Place, Yonkers, concussion of the brain and bruises, taken home; John Dorman, 785 Elton Avenue, broken leg, taken home.

The scaffold was built at the third story of a new five-story building. The four men were at work, with a lot of mortar and bricks beside them. The weight of the men and materials was too much for the scaffold.

The owners of the building are Bowman Brothers of 1,251 Stebbins Avenue. John Lynch of 200 Third Avenue, who built the scaffold, was arrested. He told Magistrate Wentworth that he was simply a laborer under the foreman, a bricklayer named James McGovern, and he was discharged, the police set out to arrest McGovern. He was found at his home, 667 Union Avenue, last night, and was locked up in the Morrisania Station.

Gen. and Mrs. Earle Return.

Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle have returned from the "Barracks," Normandie, N. J., to Earle Cliff, Washington Heights.

NINTH REGIMENT ARRIVES

Officers and Men Come Home from Chickamauga in Good Condition.

THE 109TH ACTS AS ESCORT

Twenty-six Sick Men Are Brought in on a Hospital Train and Are Conveyed to Their Homes and City Hospitals.

In high spirits and, with few exceptions, looking hale and hearty, the Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, 950 strong, of whom 35 were officers, arrived in a special train of three sections at the West Thirtieth Street Station of the New York Central Railroad, yesterday afternoon, from the camp at Chickamauga. An early morning train had brought twenty-six sick men, who were landed at the Grand Central Station.

Four of the sick men were in a serious condition and were taken to the Presbyterian, New York, and Bellevue Hospitals, while the other twenty-two, after having had their first wants attended to by the Red Cross Society, at the station, were removed to their homes or to the temporary hospital in the library of the Ninth Regiment Armory. With the main body of the regiment were only five men who were ailing, and one of these became so ill on the way to the armory that he had to be carried on a stretcher.

Preparations to receive the regiment had been in progress all morning at the armory in Fourteenth Street, where the members of the One Hundred and Ninth had been ordered to assemble at 1 o'clock. Long before that time, however, the officers of that regiment were on hand, and, assisted by the committee of the Society of New England Women, had made all necessary arrangements for the reception of the arrivals from the South. All fears of friction between the Colonel of the Ninth and the officers of the One Hundred and Ninth were dispelled when Col. Japha received a telegram from Lieut. Col. Kirkland dated Albany, at 10 o'clock, which read: "Col. Greene perfectly agreeable with your arrangements. Make the reception grand." Orderlies were hastily dispatched to round up as many men of the One Hundred and Ninth as possible, and nearly 500 of them were on hand early to take part in the parade.

This turn of the affair over which a disturbance had been feared was due to the visit of a committee from the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment to Albany, which saw Col. Greene, the commanding officer of the Ninth, and talked very plainly to him concerning the telegram he sent Col. Japha of the One Hundred and Ninth, which practically declined the proffered escort of the home men. The officers and men of the One Hundred and Ninth were much wrought up over the matter, and were determined to parade. Col. Greene, it is said, received the committee coldly, and said that he was not responsible for the telegram, as he had only acted according to the wishes of the Board of Officers of the Ninth. Col. Greene was told by the committee that the One Hundred and Ninth desired to honor the Ninth, and that if he had any personal grievance against any officers, it was not the time to seek revenge, but that all efforts should be used toward peace and a royal welcome to the Ninth, and that he could make his fight later. Col. Greene then, it is said, told the committee he would accept the escort of the Ninth.

Throng at the Armory.

A great crowd had gathered in front of the armory when the One Hundred and Ninth marched out, headed by a military band and the Ninth Regiment Veterans' Association.

Until the last moment it was not definitely known where the Ninth would be landed. Information came to Col. Japha that a bulletin had been posted at the Grand Central Station that the trains would stop at Forty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue. He at once telephoned to the offices of the New York Central and learned that the Ninth would be taken to the West Thirtieth Street station. In consequence of the ensuing delay the escort arrived at the station ten minutes after the first battalion had disembarked.

The soldiers had hoped to be landed at the Grand Central Station, and when at Spuyten Duyvil they learned that they were to go to the freight yards there was a storm of protest. In the ensuing confusion about half a dozen men made their way to the engine and threatened to take possession of the cab. They declared they had wired their friends to meet them at the Forty-second Street station, and insisted on being taken there. Cooler heads prevented further trouble, and the train went on to its destination without delay.

The second and third sections arrived before 5 o'clock, and as soon as the men could form ranks the start for the armory was made. The Ninth Regiment Band, which had come up on the first section, led the line of march, and after the regiment came the military band engaged by the One Hundred and Ninth, the Veterans' Association, under Col. Hussey, and the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment. In this formation the parade was made from West Thirty-second Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Thirty-fourth Street, to Fifth Avenue, through to Fourteenth Street, and to the armory.

A Warm Welcome.

Great crowds lined the sidewalks throughout the line of march, and the men were greeted with cheers and shouts of welcome. At Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue the crowd was so great that the soldiers had to fight their way through, and the entrance to the armory had to be cleared several times by sentries and policemen before a passage could be made.

At the armory all was in readiness to receive the men. Six large tables, draped with American flags and loaded with sandwiches, fruits, and all sorts of delicacies, were placed on the drill floor, while about thirty women stood ready to serve coffee and tea to the soldiers. The officers were served in the gymnasium. The galleries were filled with men, women, and children, and no sooner had the first soldier set his foot inside the armory than the whole place rang with cheers and became a sea of waving flags and handkerchiefs. The friends and relatives of the boys at once surged to the floor and the soldiers were showered with caresses.

The meeting between Col. Japha of the One Hundred and Ninth and Col. Greene of the Ninth seemed cordial, but the latter took no notice of the officers who had resigned from the Ninth and had been assigned for duty to Col. Japha's command. When seen in reference to the charges of arrogance and cruel treatment made against him by Major Lorigan, Capt. Timpkins, Lieut. Leonhardi and other officers who had left him at Chickamauga, Col. Greene said:

"I am not yet ready to make a statement on this subject. I have issued orders to all my officers not to talk for publication, and that includes myself. When the time comes I will have a good deal to say in reference to these charges, and will tell the whole story from beginning to end. As for the condition of the regiment, it speaks for itself. We came back 950 strong. We left 1,300 strong. Twenty-six sick men came here this morning in a hospital train, fifteen were left behind at Chickamauga, twenty-two are dead, and about 300 are home on furloughs. I took advantage of the order of the War Department which allowed me to give a thirty days' furlough to all sick men, or men who were convalescing, and I took men who had already returned to duty after being sick out of the ranks and sent them home on leave. This accounts for our depleted ranks, but I can safely say that we came back in as good, if not in better, condition than any other regiment in camp."

Officers' Opinions Differ.

As far as could be learned the officers of the Ninth are pretty well divided as far as their opinion of Col. Greene's conduct is concerned. None would allow his name to be used, but some spoke in high terms of the Colonel's soldierly qualities, while others said he lacked tact and kindness in dealing with his men, and adhered merely to regulations without making allowances for the men's condition. Sentiment in the ranks is also divided.

The bitterest complaints, however, were made against Major Hubbard, the Surgeon of the regiment. The bulk of the work of the Medical Department, the men declare, devolved upon Assistant Surgeon Wilson, who did all in his power to alleviate their sufferings, but could not handle the large number of cases that were brought to his attention.

The men refused to be quoted at present. They declare they would wait until they were mustered out, and then would speak their minds freely. All were disgusted with their camp experience, however, and said they would sooner stand a court-martial with the certainty of conviction and imprisonment than return to that pesthole at Chickamauga Park.

It was late in the evening before the armory was cleared. The men were compelled to hold impromptu receptions until nearly 9 o'clock, and then they hurried away to their homes to remain until called upon to appear at the mustering out ceremony.

All the enlisted men and non-commissioned officers wore the regulation blue uniform, the same in which they had sweltered under the Georgia sun and which caused them no little inconvenience in the warm weather of yesterday, while all the commissioned officers had cool khaki uniforms.

NINE LOST IN A SHIPWRECK.

Schooner Alice C. Jordan Run Down by the Steamship Gloucester Off Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—The steamship Gloucester, Capt. F. M. Howes, of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, which arrived here this forenoon from Baltimore, reports that at 1:30 o'clock this morning she collided with the fishing schooner Alice C. Jordan of Gloucester, off Martha's Vineyard, and that nine of the Jordan's crew were drowned. Capt. Jeremiah H. Warren and six of the crew were saved and brought here on the Gloucester, which, with the exception of the loss of her foretop, escaped injury.

The names of the drowned are Harry H. Gow of Gloucester, —— Scott of the Provinces, a brother of Capt. John Scott of Gloucester; James H. Russell of Gloucester, Jeremiah Ryan, Gloucester; Charles Smith, Gloucester; Maurice Monson, and Henry Parker.

Those saved were Capt. Jeremiah H. Warren, Gorham W. Parson, Joseph Pitts, Norman M. Isaacs, H. C. Carey, J. C. Haydon, and Haron Butland.

The steamer sailed from Baltimore on her regular trip to this city, touching at Norfolk, which port she left Wednesday night. When north of Cottage City she crashed into the schooner, which had sailed across her bows. The schooner was cut down to the water's edge and sank before nine of the crew, who were asleep below, could reach the deck. Six others and the Captain were rescued by the Gloucester's men.

The boats of the Gloucester searched for a long time for traces of the missing men, but nothing more was seen of them, and the vessel resumed her voyage to this port.

Capt. Warren, describing the collision, said:

"The weather was perfectly clear, although the sky was overcast, and the approach of the steamer was noticed by the lookout fully twenty minutes before she crashed into us. The schooner kept to her course, believing that the steamer would pass her in safety, but, as she came nearer it was seen that a collision was inevitable, and those on deck shouted a warning to those below.

"The Gloucester struck the schooner with fearful force nearly in the centre of the port bow and cut into her fully a third of her breadth. Joseph Pitts, Jeremiah Ryan, and I were on the deck when the vessels came together. Ryan was killed by a falling spar from the steamer.

"Four of the other five men saved were asleep in the after part of the vessel. With the exception of one man, H. C. Carey, every man in the forecastle went down. Carey says that three of them were killed in their bunks when the steamer cut into the side of the vessel. The other five men made frantic efforts to escape, but could not reach the deck before the vessel filled and plunged to the bottom."

Capt. Warren, although he blames the steamer for the collision, said he was grateful to Capt. Howes, the officers, crew, and passengers for their kind treatment of himself and crew.

The Alice C. Jordan was built in Essex in 1883, and was owned by William H. Jordan of Gloucester. She registered 86 tons gross, was 80 feet in length, and 22 feet beam.

INTERNAL REVENUE FIGURES.

Collections for July Amounted to $27,804,573—Returns from Special Taxes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The monthly statement of the collection of internal revenue shows that during the month of July the total receipts amounted to $27,804,573, a net increase, as compared with July, 1897, of $8,331,710.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Spirits, $8,294,253; increase, $156,858.
Tobacco, $3,444,377; increase, $999,362.
Fermented liquors, $7,352,821; decrease, $1,405,977.
Oleomargarine, $185,504; increase, $75,656.
Special taxes as follows: Bankers, $2,089,509; billiard rooms, $94,430; brokers, stocks, bonds, &c., $79,700; brokers, commercial, $45,320; brokers, Custom House, $1,590; pawnbrokers, $18,298; bowling alleys, $18,285; circuses, $4,500; other exhibitions, $3,659; theatres, &c., $9,591. Total special taxes, $2,365,333.
Miscellaneous, $6,140,476, the principal item of which is documentary and proprietary stamps, $6,133,695.

The statement shows a decrease of $1,490,760 in the receipts from beer. This decrease is accounted for by withdrawals of beer from warehouses to avoid the increase in the tax. These withdrawals were futile inasmuch as beer will be assessed the amount of the stamp tax when offered for sale. The returns for August probably will show a corresponding increase.

MRS. W. B. KEEP DIVORCED.

Wife of the Northwestern Railway's Counsel Secures a Separation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Mrs. W. B. Keep, wife of the attorney of the Northwestern Railway, obtained a divorce here to-day, the grounds being infidelity and desertion. Two witnesses were introduced to prove the charges.

The bill says they were married in October, 1891, at Milwaukee. Mrs. Keep was Edith Frances of San Francisco, and inherited considerable money just previous to her marriage. She met Mr. Keep here in 1890, and their marriage created considerable excitement among the friends of the bridegroom. In 1891 Mr. Keep made a sensation by assaulting S. Miller Kent, an actor, who was then playing at the Columbia Theatre here, claiming that Kent was too attentive to Mrs. Keep.

In 1893 Mr. Keep sued for divorce, claiming to have married Mrs. Keep in New York in December, 1891. He charged her with cruelty and attempting his life at the Holland House, New York. Since then their married life has been most unhappy. About two months ago he placed his household goods with an auctioneer for sale, but they were attached by a New York dressmaker for a bill of $800. Mr. Keep is the son of a former Vice President of the Northwestern Railway.

CHEAPER STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Consumers Will Benefit by Post Office Department's New Contract.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The contract recently made by the Post Office Department for stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, will, as calculated by Third Assistant Postmaster Merritt, save the consumers of these articles at least $1,000,000 a year.

There is a very marked difference between the prices which will go into effect Jan. 1 next and those which prevail under the present contract. Among the twenty different kinds of envelopes and wrappers to be supplied are five which are more generally used than the others. Commercial size envelopes are among these. The present contract price per 1,000 is $1.60, and there has been a reduction of 40 cents per 1,000 on them. On extra letter size, there will be a reduction of 60 cents per 1,000. Extra letter size for inclosing circulars will be $1.08 per 1,000, a reduction of 8 cents.

The price of newspaper wrappers, $1 per $1,000, will remain the same, but legal size wrappers will be 96 cents lower, the present price being $2.16 per 1,000.

Trenton Woman Wants a Divorce.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16.—A bill was filed this afternoon in the Court of Chancery by Hannah M. Cochran against her husband, Andrew Cochran, proprietor of the Ironside Pottery, at Bordentown, asking for a divorce. In her bill Mrs. Cochran charges her husband with infidelity and names as co-respondent Tryphena Murphy of this city. The Cochrans were married in 1875 and have resided together in this city until a short time ago. Mrs. Cochran asks for the custody of their two children, and also that a proper allowance for the support of herself and children be awarded.

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

FIRST IRISH IMMIGRANT CAT.

Mrs. O'Sullivan Couldn't Leave Tabby Behind, She Said.

A bag and a tabby cat were the possessions brought by Mrs. Mary O'Sullivan over the ocean with her on the steamship Servia. They all came from Ballybunnion, County Kerry, Ireland, where Mrs. O'Sullivan's ancestors have lived for generations.

But the new generations, her children and grandchildren, are growing up in the New World, and, as she was growing feeble, she said that at last she too was obliged to say good-bye to the cabin and find rest for her last days among those who would care for her. She hated to leave the old place, she said, and as for the kitten she couldn't part with that, and so it came along with her, the first immigrant Irish cat that has been passed through the Barge Office.

St. John's Hospital in Need of Funds.

The Rev. Albert C. Bunn, rector and Superintendent of St. John's Hospital, has issued an appeal for $10,000 for the hospital, which is in urgent need of funds. The hospital was put to much additional expense in doubling its accommodations to care for sick soldiers. Checks may be sent to the Treasurer, Frank L. Townsend, Brooklyn Trust Company, or direct to St. John's Hospital, Atlantic and Albany Avenues, Brooklyn.

Soldiers Seeking Work.

Secretary Mildenberg of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee is endeavoring to secure suitable employment for the men recently mustered out of the various branches of the military service, and asks employers desiring men to communicate with him at the rooms of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

Here's the difference between a tailor and a retailer:

If you can afford a first-rate tailor and a first-rate price for a first-rate suit, there's a certain satisfaction in it; if you can't afford a first-rate tailor, there's no satisfaction and a decided waste of money, to say nothing of time, in a second, third or fourth-rate tailor.

We are retailers.

We don't make to order, but we make to fit.

Stores closed at six o'clock.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN 42d and 8th Av. IOLANTHE. 2d Successful Year. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. "The best light opera chorus in N. Y."—Herald. Evs., 8:15. 1,000 Res'd Seats, 25c., 50c. Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Res'd Seats, 25c. NEXT WEEK, "DOROTHY."

5th AVE. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:30. CHARLES COGHLAN—THE ROYAL BOX

WALLACK'S EVENINGS, 8:20. MAT. TO-DAY AT 2. STUART ROBSON in a Comic Play by Augustus Thomas, —THE MEDDLER.—

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN By John Philip Sousa and Charles Klein.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. To-day. LAST TWO WEEKS THIS SEASON. Wm. Gillette and the Famous Secret Service

SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre. B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. DAZZLING SURPRISES. 60 Burlesquers, Living Pictures.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. To-day. "A GOOD LAUGH."—Herald. Hoyt's Roaring Success, A Day and a Night.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN KIRALFY'S OUR NAVAL VICTORIES Last Night Sat., Sept. 24.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS. DENMAN THOMPSON THE OLD HOMESTEAD Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Evenings, 8:15.

Koster & Bial's MUSIC HALL. Adm. 50c. Cake Walk and 10 Big Vaudeville Acts. Reopening Regular Season MONDAY, Sept. 19.

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

Herald Sq. Thea. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. To-day, 2:15 The Frisky Favorite, THE FRENCH MAID

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. MAT. TO-DAY, 2 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Matinée To-day. Cole & Johnson, A Trip to Coontown. Next week—"Wine, Woman & Song."

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. St. Louis vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

League baseball, Weehawken, to-morrow, 3:15 P. M. New York vs. Brooklyn. Adm. 25c. & 50c.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL. Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre: "The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly. "The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly. "The Man from Cook's," 3 encores. "Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores. "The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores. "THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening! "High Society," 4 encores nightly. Every Evg. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & To-day at 2.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. Camilla Urso. Harry Lacy. Hayes-Lytton. Biograph. Greatest Bill in New York.

Madison Square Theatre 24th St. n'r B'way "Oh, but it was a funny play."—Evg. World. STRAND COMEDY COMPANY in A Brace of Partridges Evenings, 8:30. Matinée To-day, 2:15.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN At 8:30. Matinées Thursday & Sat. THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d St. & Broadway. MATINEE TO-DAY. TURNING AWAY MONEY. THE TURTLE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Monday, Sept. 19th, FRANCIS WILSON and Company, Presenting THE LITTLE CORPORAL. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

14TH ST. THEATRE. At 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. DEVIL'S ISLAND. Next Monday, Sept. 19—The Dawn of Freedom.

Ever Gay CASINO! 8TH WK! Mat. To-day! YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!

BIJOU. WED. EVE., SEPT. 21. SAM BERNARD. Marquis of Michigan.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Matinee Every Day. 25c. Evenings 25c. and 50c. This week, Belasco's MAY BLOSSOM.

COLUMBUS. Columbus Th. Stock Co. Rosedale. Mat. To-day. Next Week, Chauncey Olcott, Sweet Inniscara.

HARLEM Ev. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2. Opera House. The Telephone Girl. Louis Mann. Clara Lipman. NEXT WEEK.... "GAYEST MANHATTAN."

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES. Sept. 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29. 6 Races To-day at 2:15 P. M. Field Stand 50 Cents. To-day, Prospect Stakes, $2,500; Oriental Handicap, $2,500.

Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:50, 1:10. Parlor Cars attached. Foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40 P. M.

BROOKLYN TRAINS. L've Brooklyn Bridge, via 5th Av. Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R., every 10 minutes from 12 noon.

MR. MORTON FORCED TO PAY.

J. E. Boitel, Cigar Dealer, Sells a Lease at a Big Premium.

The proceedings begun by J. E. Boitel, a cigar dealer, before Justice Bookstaver, in Supreme Court, for an injunction against ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton to enjoin him from tearing down a cigar store at 110 Nassau Street which belongs to Mr. Morton, but on which plaintiff had a lease, have been discontinued. A settlement was made out of court, and Mr. Morton, it is said, paid an amount considerably larger than had originally been asked by Boitel to surrender his lease, which was to run until May, 1899.

There was a fire last Spring in one of the buildings owned by Mr. Morton in Nassau Street, and he decided to erect a large business structure on that and the adjoining plot. Arrangements were made with the tenants of the adjoining building to vacate their stores and offices, but somehow or other Boitel's small cigar store, in that building, and for which he paid $800 a year rent, was overlooked, as it was only about four feet in width.

Counsel for Boitel, John M. Gardner and Mr. Taylor, said yesterday that when Boitel was asked to move out he asked for $3,000 to compensate him for the loss of trade which the surrender of the lease would cause him, but Mr. Morton offered him $1,000. Boitel refused to accept that amount, and applied for a preliminary injunction before Justice Beekman, in Supreme Court, to restrain Mr. Morton from interfering with his store. The application was granted, but a motion to make it permanent was denied.

"Then," continued Mr. Taylor, "we applied for a preliminary injunction before Justice Cohen, but it was peremptorily refused.

"The defendants then sent men who forced their way into the store and also boarded off part of the store which they claimed had not been leased to Boitel. When Boitel's men resisted two of them were arrested, and in the police court were each fined $3.

That was about Sept. 7, and the next day suit was brought under the law for forcible entry and detainer. A third application was also made for a preliminary injunction before Justice Bookstaver, who granted it. On Wednesday there was a meeting of the parties on both sides, and an agreement was arrived at to discontinue the suits and surrender the lease, Mr. Boitel getting all and more than he had asked for.

THE BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

Lithophone Dutiable as Paint Containing Zinc—Comb Marble Paper.

In an opinion handed down yesterday, the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers held that merchandise known as lithophone and composed of 70 per cent. of sulphate of barytes and 30 per cent. of sulphide of zinc, was dutiable as paint containing zinc, at 1 cent a pound, under Paragraph 57, thus sustaining the claim of Gabriel & Schall and others. The merchandise had been assessed for duty as white sulphate of zinc at 1¼ cents a pound under Paragraph 57.

Merchandise assessed for duty as a printed-surface coated paper at 3 cents a pound and 20 cents ad valorem under Paragraph 398, was claimed to be dutiable as a surface coated paper at 2½ cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem. The board found that the merchandise was commercially known as comb marble paper, chiefly used in bookbinding, and sustained the claim of protestants.

"Several years ago," says Mr. Andrew Thompson of Linwood, Kan., "I was supposed to be dying of Bronchitis, but JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT restored me to health."

MILWAUKEE OFFICIALS HERE.

The Visitors, Who Are on Their Annual Tour, Are Pleased with the Recent Improvements in New York.

The city fathers of Milwaukee are now in town at the Murray Hill Hotel on their annual Eastern visit. The party includes Mayor D. S. Rose, E. M. Schuengel, City Clerk; William Bollow, City Treasurer, and other city officials, including the Aldermen. The trip is made each Fall for the purpose of visiting the large Eastern towns with a view to taking advantage of the public improvements thereabout, and adopting whatever is practicable for their own city.

The grievance this season seems to be the question of asphalt pavements. Milwaukee has fared ill in the use of them. The Mayor said last night that he had looked pretty carefully into the question at Buffalo on his way here, and would do likewise in New York, as well as Boston, where the party will go this evening.

He also remarked: "Though I can express nothing conclusive on the subject, we are determined to get at the bottom of our hard luck, and make our city as beautiful and substantial as possible. There is only one New York, but we are making improvements all the while in the West. Milwaukee has just arranged for a garbage crematory on Jones Island. It will save us about $25,600 a year, for we will then use the waterways about Milwaukee for the transportation of the garbage to the island, which is at the mouth of the Milwaukee River. It will also improve our sanitary condition; at least the contractors promise us as much. I enjoyed my drive through the Park this afternoon, and the members of our party are frequently remarking on the fine and handsome buildings you have erected since their previous visit. The whole town seems to have gained."

Others of the party were enthusiastic over New York. They said the city's transportation facilities were very complete, and that the rapid transit problem seemed on the road to solution. Some of the men are accompanied by their wives, and frankly admitted that the trip was not all business, but that they meant to have as good a time as possible.

They will go to Boston on the Fall River boat this evening, and, leaving there on Monday, return home by way of Niagara Falls, where they expect to spend a day.

MANY REVENUE STAMPS STOLEN.

Clever Thief Makes Away with 12,000 in Brooklyn.

Twelve thousand 3-cent internal revenue stamps were stolen from the bookkeeper's office of the Internal Revenue Department in Brooklyn, some time Thursday morning. The robbery is believed to have taken place between 9:30 and 10:30 o'clock, at which time there was a rush for stamps. Collector Moore believes that the thief slipped his hand under the grating of the office window and pulled out the stamps, which were in sixty sheets of 200 stamps each.

The theft was not discovered until evening, when Bookkeeper Roland Webster counted the stamps. Mr. Webster is responsible for the stamps and will probably have to make up the loss. Capt. Miles O'Reilly and several detectives examined the place of the theft and found that there was plenty of space between the bars and the counter through which the thief could slip his arm.

City of Lowell's Last Trip.

The steamer City of Lowell will make her last Sunday excursion up the Hudson as far as Poughkeepsie to-morrow, leaving Pier 36 North River at 10 A. M.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1898. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

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The New York Times
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

SOMETHING MORE THAN AN INDEMNITY.

We have reason to be glad that a Spaniard, not an American, made the suggestion, while the war was at its height, that hard-pressed Spain had yet a reservoir of incalculable wealth in her treasures of art and literature. The wise patriotism of the remark will not bear scrutiny, but it happens to have done no harm, and the attention which it has attracted to Spain's literary and artistic possessions has been as THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of last week showed, both interesting and instructive. Until a few years ago, when what is called "the Mediterranean trip" came into popularity, Spain had been off the route of tourist travel, and, while everybody could talk of the Tribuna in Florence, the Louvre, or the Pitti Palace, one heard few reminiscent ejaculations regarding the Royal Gallery at Madrid. The war was an interruption to travel, of course, and the fervid patriot who talked of selling manuscripts and pictures that Spain might fight a little longer did a better service than he guessed, and probably better than he can appreciate, for his country. There was danger that, with the war's close, and the wide awakening to the nation's mediaevalism, there would have been a tendency to put her out of mind. The jog to memory that in certain such truly cultured possessions as art and books she has wealth immeasurable thus came opportunely and with good results.

But when the remark was made there was one New York paper which quickly took it up. Running over the two thousand paintings that are in the gallery on the Prado and arranging the old masters in groups, it tried the hopeless task of putting a value on the collection. [illegible] "[illegible] at auction," and followed up the commercial estimate with the declaration that Uncle Sam might do well to accept from impoverished Spain an indemnity in "art goods." Events moved rapidly; Uncle Sam did not ask for millions, having fought for liberty not lucre, and the idea, with whose bare statement there was little sympathy, passed into ancient history.

Yet there really is something to recommend the thought, as a thought and nothing more. No doubt, in the histories which are some day coming, we would seem to have been mean in robbing Spain of her art treasures, but we should have always the excuse that they came to us as the fortune of a righteous war. Perhaps that doesn't sound like a good excuse, but it explains why many of the choicest treasures of the Louvre are where they are, and yet no one thinks of criticising France for owning them—and few even remember how she got them. As for the character of the wars, there is no comparison. If the paintings thus had come to us, we could have built a gallery in Washington suitably to house them, and what a trophy of victory it would have made! A fine school of art would have grown up alongside of this National gallery, for such a collection is an inspiration in itself, and it wouldn't be necessary for our aspiring art students to go to Paris and our successful artists to expatriate themselves and their work. They would have something beautiful to look at here at home. And the popular art idea would receive that refinement and education which, under our breath, we can admit that it sadly needs. But even before we had grown to appreciate the beauty of the old masters and art for art's sake, we should be traveling to Washington to see the Prado collection. We should want to do that much glorying, and great hordes of us, marching into the gallery, prepared to "remember the Maine," would come out wonderfully refined and softened and remembering things a deal more creditable, now that the Maine has been avenged, and things which would make us more valuable to our country.

It is all an idle dream now, but, considering it quite impersonally, would it not have been in keeping with the historic drift of civilization that the rich young giant of the West should take not money, but art, from its vanquished and worn-out European foe? The years have clearly brought an improvement in the morale of "the course of civilization."

COURTESY AND COPYRIGHT.

Experience has shown that the present copyright law leaves much to be desired. The fact that the State itself does not take action unless the delinquency is directed against itself has been often adversely criticised by publishers. The State stands ready to expound the law, but it does not take the initiative in prosecuting a delinquent where the action is directed against a private citizen.

Of course it would be impossible for a bureau of plagiarism to be established where forthcoming books might be condemned because the ideas therein were found not to be original. In this matter there seems to be no way but that the injured party must first make complaint. Not so with titles, however. An alphabetical list could easily be kept by the Librarian of Congress; should a duplicate title claim copyright, those interested could readily be informed that the title they proposed was already under the protection of the law and that a duplicate could not be issued except through permission of the original holders.

Publishers in America seem to be very courteous toward one another in regard to plagiarising titles. They usually refrain from duplicating if requested not to do so. During the late war when there appeared to be a call for books patriotic, L. C. Page & Co. of Boston brought out a volume edited and collected by R. L. Paget and called "Poems of Patriotism." Sixteen years ago Prof. Brander Matthews edited a volume with a similar title for Charles Scribner's Sons, a new edition of which has just been published. The Scribners objected, we are informed, to L. C. Page & Co. employing their title "Poems of Patriotism." Nevertheless, the Paget book appeared and seems to have been well received. Thus it appears that a purely ethical question has been raised, which most persons think should be [illegible].

SIX BOOKS OF VERSE.

Bliss Carman and Charles G. D. Roberts Among the Authors.

Reviewed for The New York Times by
Joel Benton,
Author of "Emerson as a Poet."

When Matthew Arnold prophesied that the poet's art is not to die, and (to use his own words) asserted that "the future of poetry is immense," he might have meant that there will be no end of it in quantity. But it was in no spirit of levity that he put forth his famous dictum. What he intended to predict was that no advance of science or prevalence of Philistinism will ever make poetry an obsolete thing. There may be periods of decadence, intervals in which no great singer appears, but the lyre itself will not go unstrung or unstruck. It will perennially have its devotees who must be heard and who will give an anchor to hope and wing to future aspiration.

There has been a noticeable trait in the evolution of modern verse that one only needs to go back one generation to see. If you take up any ante-bellum anthology or book of poems (of course it is the civil war I refer to) you will see that in the main what Emerson calls the "what" is much more noticeable in them than the "how." The message to be given—the story of the lyric, so to speak—was more than its form. Poets of acquired fame in the early days (though some of their fame may already have faded or become dim) are surpassed in technique every day now by writers of verse not currently known who appear in our literary weeklies and magazines. The older poems at least said something, in a forthright way, while the newer style makes a parade of subtlety and polished form, and sometimes tortuous ambiguity, which last quality is supposed to certificate the work as highly original.

This reversion from sturdy matter to this manner is carrying a good purpose too far. Form is a right goal to strive after, and the perfection of it is greatly to be desired if the thought it embodies is not left emasculate. But to have literary gymnastics merely in poetry, with no mental contents under them, is like having a concert of exercises in music to show expert fingering where no mental scheme or resolved harmony follows.

With young and immature versifiers color and epithet are sought, as if (after Ruskin's image) to throw a bucket of paint against the wall is to make a picture.

These remarks, however—preliminary mainly—concern our modern poets in general, and are not pointed at any one or more of them in particular. They are merely proffered because the general trend of modern poetry suggests them. Poets of power will not be snuffed out even if they have been a trifle colored by the hue of their time.

"By the Aurelian Wall," by Mr. Bliss Carman, is what we have all now learned to expect when a book appears from his quick and cultured pen—a series of faithfully written lyrics full of rare and surprising expression. Delicacy of outline like Fuseli's lines in art, fresh-phrased beauty, and an arrangement of story, circumstance, environment, and climax that has noticeable touch and finish. There should be human interest, too, in good poems—even a personal equation that is felt; and in Mr. Carman's cluster of poems here presented these qualities do not fail to appear.

They are poems sad of necessity; for who can remember Keats and Shelley and Stevenson, to say the least, among the eighteen epicedial titles here presented, without feeling the pathos in every couplet and quatrain? The poems are not shaped for separable passages, but I quote below from the one celebrating Keats:

"By the Aurelian Wall,
Where the long shadows of the centuries fall
From Caius Cestius' tomb,
A weary mortal seeking rest found room
For quiet burial,

"Leaving among his friends
A book of lyrics.
Such untold amends
A traveler might make
In a strange country, bidden to partake
Before he further wends;

"Who shyly should bestow
The foreign reed-flute they had seen him blow
And finger cunningly,
On one of the dark children standing by,
Then lift his cloak and go.

The child treasures the toy and makes wild music upon it.

"He learns the silver strain
Wherewith the ghostly houses of gray rain

---

*BY THE AURELIAN WALL, AND OTHER ELEGIES. By Bliss Carman. 16mo. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.
NEW YORK NOCTURNES AND OTHER POEMS. By Charles G. D. Roberts. 16mo. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.
THE REVELATION OF ST. LOVE THE DIVINE. By F. B. Money Coutts. Square 16mo. New York: John Lane.
THE SHRINE OF LOVE AND OTHER POEMS. By Lucien V. Rule. 16mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.
*TRIALOGUES. By William Griffith. 16mo. Kansas City, Mo.: Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Company. $1.
*PERENNIA. By Alice E. [illegible]. Square 16mo. Cleveland: The [illegible] Company.

[illegible]

"Even on his river reed,
With strange and unexpected notes that [illegible]
Of their own wild accord
For utterances no bird's throat could afford,
Like it to human need.
* * * * * * *

"But he can only tell
How the flute's whisper lures him with a spell,
Yet always just eludes
The lost perfection over which he broods,
And how he loves it well.

"Till all the countryside,
Familiar with his piping far and wide,
Has taken for its own
That weird enchantment down the evening blown—
Its glory and its pride.

"And so his splendid name,
Who left the book of lyrics and small fame
Among his fellows then,
Spreads through the world like Autumn—who
knows when?—
Till all the hillsides flame.

"Grand Pré and Margaree
Hear it upbruited from the arresting sea;
And the small Gaspareau,
Whose yellow leaves repeat it seem to know
A new felicity.

"Even the shadows tall,
Walking at sundown through the plain recall
A mound the grasses keep,
Where once a mortal came and found long sleep
By the Aurelian Wall."

The geography entwined in the penultimate stanza avouches Mr. Carman's Dominion relationship—and from the Dominion also has come to us Prof. C. G. D. Roberts. His "New York Nocturnes and Other Poems" seem to bring with their burden the crispness and clarity of the northern sky. This poet, too, has contributed much to American current poetry that has struck a high mark, and has made his name familiar wherever our best magazines are read. No exaction of the muse he disrespects, touching always aptly and smoothly the topic to which he turns. With him art obliges, and melody must have a proper part. In a brief lyric below we have a glimpse of his philosophy of

LIFE AND ART.

"Said Life to Art: 'I love thee best
Not when I find in thee
My very face and form expressed
With real fidelity.

"'But when thee my craving eyes
Behold continually
The mystery of my memories
And all I long to be.'"

The following poem he titles,

PRESENCE.

"Dawn like a lily lies upon the land
Since I have known the whiteness of your hand.
Dusk is more soft and more mysterious where
Breathes on my eyes the perfume of your hair.
Waves at your coming break in livelier blue;
And solemn woods are glad because of you.
Brooks of your laughter learn their liquid notes,
Birds to your voice attune their pleading throats.
Fields to your feet grow smoother and more green;
And happy blossoms tell where you have been."

Very timely at this date is—or soon will be—this lyric of

THE FALLING LEAVES.

"Lightly He blows, and at His breath they fall,
The perishing kindreds of the leaves; they drift,
Spent flames of scarlet, gold aerial,
Across the hollow year, noiseless and swift.
Lightly He blows, and countless as the falling
Of snow by night upon a solemn sea,
The ages circle down beyond recalling,
To strew the hollows of Eternity.
He sees them drifting through the spaces dim,
And leaves and ages are as one to Him."

"The Revelation of St. Love the Divine" is a poetic discourse on the tender sentiment by F. B. Money Coutts, who is an English writer of previous volumes in verse and prose. But it is a somewhat baffling book that he offers us on a propaganda that is but dimly defined. He writes with no lack of vigor, however, and hurls ascriptions and anathemas, respectively, with forthright directness on behalf of the right kind of love and the wrong kind of love, with much fault thrown in to indicate the damage that the State and the religious sentiment work upon the fascinating ideal which he struggles to picture. There is no end of heated ardor in his lines, and they are marked by a very strong virility of expression. Something in his manner suggests a flavor of Coventry Patmore, to whom also love was a commanding and captivating topic. But Patmore's touching grace and tenderness are wanting in this author. A few stanzas, showing Mr. Coutts's style, I copy below:

"Upbraid me not because I sing
Outside the violets and thyme;
I cannot keep within the ring
Where pretty poets pluck their rhyme,

"And twist gay garlands for the feast,
Believing that mere shape and hue
Ennoble man above the beast,
Or worms that know not what they do.

"The fairness of the flower is not
Within itself, but in the Mind
Its heavenly beauty is begot
By the Eternal Type behind.

"And so I count the humblest reed,
Toned to the stream of thought that flows
About the world an apter weed
For minstrels than the trellised rose."

After eulogizing art as the best thing in the world, the author, in concluding his rhymed thesis, doubts, as [illegible] made his opinions on Love [illegible]

[illegible]

Of love also another poet—this time an American writer—makes his theme. "The Shrine of Love, and Other Poems," by Leslie V. Rule, is a sonnet sequence almost entirely, and in the main poem is that without exception. This title poem is divided into eight sections, and its great and dominant burden is the faithlessness of woman's love. The reiteration of epithets upon love's uncertainty and betrayal would furnish matter for a respectably large anthology of sorrow, and so the dedication of the book in six-line stanzas is to the "lonely lives" and souls who have been disappointed in love, or disappointed in not having a chance to be disappointed.

Except for the tiresome diffuseness and monotony of nearly one hundred and seventy sonnets, tied together in the title poem, where no particular variation of phrase or view is to be had, the effort Mr. Rule has put forth would obtain more credit. Without trying to follow the story set forth—which is helped out by brief prose interludes—I give here some of the sonnets that do not fail to strike the book's average line of merit:

"When my warm heart was wont to yearning woo
At Beauty's shrine for each slight smile she deigned
To give, I said: 'Were glorious love but gained,
The skies above would be forever blue!'
But of this love, alas! I little knew!
Each summit of affection, when attained,
Though rapturous it seems, still leaves me pained,
Another height near heaven looking to.
O soul elixir that ne'er satisfies,
Would all the notes of mating birds were mine,
That in our flight of music wild and sweet
To sing my adoration I might rise!
And yet what strain of melody divine
Could half the lover's bosom feels repeat?

"I wonder not that thy dark eyes desire
No more to sweetly seek and meet my own;
Nor that thou wishest now to be alone.
The tender sound of love's melodious lyre
Would strike thy spirit like a flame of fire.
Thou art a land from which the birds have flown
To find a fairer and more genial zone;
A sunset whose faint gleams no more inspire
With rapture, but harass with harsh unrest
And what am I? A hopeless wanderer
Among bare bowers, where birds no longer nest;
A weary and belated reveler
Amid sad, lonely halls from whence delight
And love and melody have winged their flight!"

In a sonnet on Page 68 occurs this line:

"My love shall hover like a seraphim."

Mr. Rule's lyrics and his Grecian and war verses are not equal to the best lines that precede them. This volume has some pleasing illustrations of nature, and it may be said if the author is young and studies with faithfulness the exactions of the muse, and especially to be reticent when nothing offers itself that demands expression, he may be able in the future to go a step higher on the poetical ladder.

In "Trialogues," by William Griffith, an attempt is made to outline certain phases of life or character to be found in our large cities, as the author informs us in his prefatory note. Three persons, Alan, Norman, and Giles, meet in the rooms of a public house in a Western city, and, in light, dramatic verse, throw back and forth light filaments of thought upon scenes in the street. They meet four times—in the Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter—and usually close their talk with imbibitions of the foaming ale. Some poetic things are said of nature, and there are casual rhapsodies of sorrow. Even the growing fame of Alan, who is a poet is acclaimed or reported, for Norman says:

"I heard it in a London mart;
I heard it near Berlin, amid
The caravans, and in the heart,
The very heart of old Madrid.

"I heard men marvel as they praised
The mighty mother who, at last,
Brought forth and mightily upraised
A singer who could shame the past."

To which Alan replies:

"Yet in War's breath it doth suffice
To say that we who sing—alack!
Are but as foolish little flies
Blown in a dusty window crack."

Near the close of the last scene Giles, the third talker, sees an orchard,

"Wherein by many a spreading tree,
Beneath the blossoms' sway,
In sweet forgetfulness I see
The little children play.

"While vocalized, the air now shakes,
As, after waiting long
Beside her nest, the mother breaks
Into a world of song—

"Till gathering from far and near,
The wondrous lyrics ring,
With daffodils aroused to hear
The leaping laugh of Spring.

"For high the golden day has grown,
Where, with the darkness gone,
Around the lily stars are blown
The roses of the dawn."

"Perennia," by Miss (?) Alice E. Hanscom, is a carcanet of nature verse celebrating the months and some of the phases of the circling year. Her motto of overture reads as follows:

"Time, circling, slips from old to new,
Ever does Thought respond, pursue,
Follow the fleeting of the year,
With each fresh season reappear,
And breathe in broken echo-sound
Vibrations from the noiseless round."

A predominance of aspiration over perfect fulfillment is to be expected in a first book by a presumably [illegible]

"Little Hepatica,
In the dim wood
Waits for the storm to pass
'Neath her grey hood;
Veils face and heart
Awaiting the sun,
Offers pure pearl tints
Then, one by one.
Storms could not win
What sun glances could,
Heart of Hepatica
In the dim wood."

In the following we have the author's treatment of the season nearest us, under a September title:

"With purple all the highways shine
To honor passers-by,
And spires of yellow drawn in line
Show princely courtesy.

"Soon will these tapers in the trees
Triumphal torches blaze,
And bronze and ruby at each breeze
Sprinkle the country ways.

"The heart should votive tapers burn
For wine and oil untold.
Yearly it may the truth discern
That beauty grows not old."

JOEL BENTON.

LONGFELLOW'S CUP OF TEA.

Some great writer once observed that every true poet must possess great femininity. The remark had an apt appropriateness as regards Longfellow's personality. The tenderness he let the world read through his poems was but a reflection of the gentle sympathy filling his heart for humanity. Women and sad-eyed children realised this trait of mother love that intertwined with the manly attributes of his nature. It was this femininity that caused him to preserve a courteous demeanor toward inquisitive strangers who bearded the poet in his den, when an ordinary man's stock of patience would soon have been exhausted and the Paul Prys sent about their business. It kept him affable, and even amused, when two long-limbed Westerners, garbed in linen dust coats to their heels, overtook him at his threshold one morning and eagerly inquired if Gen. Washington had not once made this house his headquarters. Longfellow replied in the affirmative, the travelers beamed with satisfaction, guide and note books were consulted, and the exterior of the house closely scrutinised. Then, as an afterthought, one of them asked who owned the place now. The poet replied that it belonged to a man of the name of Longfellow. The name fell on deaf ears; its magic was lost to the stranger.

"Longfellow—Longfellow," repeated the stranger, "I've not heard of him," and, dilating upon the pleasure of having seen Washington's headquarters, the linen dusters meandered down the path.

A touch of the feminine was also shown in Longfellow's interest in household affairs. Though his daughters were pattern housewives, certain details of the ménage appealed to him. The writer was lunching once with the family. Longfellow was at the head of the table, and before him stood the teapot, cream jug, &c.

"Did you ever see an old man presiding over the teapot?" he asked as he poured out a cup of the amber beverage that cheers, &c. "I always like to make the tea myself," he continued, "though most people consider that specially a woman's province."

But so well did our host perform his duties that no fine lady could have dispensed tea with more graceful hospitality.

When luncheon was over and Longfellow led his guests into the garden, the love he felt for the flowers, the reverence for the beauty and loveliness of nature shining in his eyes, transfiguring his speech, showed again the traits which the world deems belong more to gentle woman's nature. Sitting beneath the shade of his favorite tree, ("in the cathedral," as he called it,) one loves to recall him and to dwell upon the memory of this great poet, whose life overflowed with sweet kindliness, as his poetry did with tender beauty.

HELOISE DURANT ROSE.

Signor Falchi has just reported to the Academica dei Lincei the work carried out by him under the auspices of the Italian Government in the exploration of old Etruscan sites. In the ancient Vetulonia portions of the old city walls were found. Etruscan remains never are numerous, because there have been searchers in the remote past. Objects of domestic use are always rare. Signor Falchi has brought to light a necklace made up of small figures of some four-footed animal. But one find was of great interest. It was a terra cotta head of a woman, finely modeled, and bearing a fixed expression of dignity and scorn. It has been called a Niobe, and shows the best Greek influence. The head has found a place in the Etruscan Museum at Florence.

The death of a well-known etcher and lithographer, Félicien Rops, is announced. Some of Rops's lithographs, his recent ones, are highly prized by American collectors. Mr. Rops was born at Namur, and was in his sixty-ninth year. The subjects which suited Rops the best were not always in good taste, but he had great vigor and originality. As often as not his sketches had a political significance. His latest work was given over to illustrating low life in Paris, but, though he gave the traits of this debased existence, his pictures had never the quality of Gavarni. The liking for subjects of this character dates from very far back in Paris, and the master of it was Jacques Callot, who lived in the time of Louis XIII.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Carroll of Carrollton.*

The appearance of the present biography of Charles Carroll of Carrollton is most timely, for there has never been a time when a greater amount of interest has been manifested in all things Revolutionary than at present. Those who are able to trace back lineage to some hero of the Revolution are thrice happy, and they stand envied by those less fortunate in this respect. Societies like the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution have awakened widespread interest in the military, political, and other figures that stand out prominently, and around and about Charles Carroll, the last of the signers whose biography has not hitherto been fully written, is clustered not a little of the romantic and the dramatic, which the author has seized upon and rendered into enduring historic prose. Among those who turn their attention to the collecting of autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Charles Carroll of Carrollton's is placed as among those most readily obtained. He must, if such authorities be any guide, have written thousands of letters in the course of his long life. Charles Carroll's life may be divided roughly into three periods: Thirty years, more than half of them spent abroad, in preparation for the patriotic duties which awaited them; thirty years in the service of his State and country; and thirty years in scholarly retirement, where, as a close and interested observer of public events, he remained in touch with the outside world even to the last months of an unusually long earthly career. Charles Carroll has a long and honorable paternal Celtic pedigree. He was born at Annapolis Sept. 19, 1737, and at ten years of age young Charles the third was sent to school at the Jesuits' College of Bohemia, on Herman's Manor, in Maryland, where among his fellow-students were his cousin, John Carroll, afterward Archbishop of Baltimore, and Robert Brent of Virginia, who married a sister of John Carroll. From Bohemia the two Carrolls went together, in 1748, to St. Omer's, the famous Jesuit college at the town of the same name, in French Flanders. Charles Carroll remained here six years, and then went first to the College of French Jesuits at Rheims for a year, and afterward to the College of Louis le Grand, at Paris. He studied civil law at Bourges in 1753, returning to Paris again, where his father came over to visit him in 1757. He left Paris for London in this year and studied law at the Temple for three or four years. In 1765, at the age of twenty-eight, he returned to America. During this period, while Charles was in Paris and London, an interesting correspondence was maintained between the father and the son that touches upon the events of the world and the time that were contemporaneous with the more personal affairs of Charles Carroll and his father. The earliest letter of importance belonging to this period is as follows:

Oct. 10, 1753.

Dear Charley: I received your several letters of Aug. 30, Dec. 20, 1752, and March 6, 1753, which are all most welcome to me, and altho' a hurry of business prevents my often writing to you, you may be assured you are always in my thoughts, and that I most earnestly wish your happiness. As you have no such avocations, I desire I may often hear from you. Since you have not a good dancing master you were in the right to discontinue learning, but when you can meet with a good one you must resume it, for nothing contributes more to give a gentleman a graceful and easy carriage. You may some time hence meet with a good painter, and then with your mother I shall be glad to have your picture in the compass of 15 inches by 12.

Your opinion of Europe and the people there will be much altered when you return to your native country. Fops are the object of contempt and ridicule everywhere, but it is from the fine gentlemen you are to take example. Dear child, I long to see you, but I did not send you so far only to learn a little Greek and Latin. Where you are you can only lay a foundation for other studies, which may hereafter be profitable to yourself and useful to your friends. When you have gone thro' them the rest of your life will be a continued scene of ease and satisfaction if you keep invariably in the paths of truth and of virtue. The husbandman annually repeats the toil of dressing, plowing, and sowing for his harvest. When you have completed higher studies your toil will be over, and your harvest will daily and always come in. I am very glad to see you are so sensible of the advantages of a virtuous education, and that you are resolved to make the best use of it. Mr. Wappeler informs me you are third in your school, which gives me great pleasure, and as your judgment unfolds itself and ripens I expect to hear of your still rising; aut Caesar aut nullus. The ambition to excel in virtue and learning is laudable.

We are still threatened by our Assembly, but I hope by the interposition of our friends in London it will not be in their power to hurt us. A continual calm in life is no more to be expected than on the ocean.

Pray present my humble services to your master, whose care of and kindness toward you deserve greater acknowledgments from me than I have in my power to repay. I am under the same obligations to Mr. Wappeler and Newton, which pray let them know with my humble service and compliments to them. I desire also my compliments to Mr. Falkner, and am very glad to hear he is contented in his station. If you please he may be of service to you in arithmetic. Jacky, I suppose, is gone up the hill. Remember me to Watty, Mr. Warring, and all the Marylandians. Your mamma, grandmamma, and Jenny and all your friends in general are well. I hope the books got safe to you, and that Cicero's life has in particular given you pleasure.

You entered into the seventeenth year of your age on the 19th of last month, being born the 8th of September, 1737, old style. Your judgment, therefore, will enable you to enter into the reason of the rules and lessons you are learning. Children learn like parrots; memory and practice aid them chiefly, but men of sense do not content themselves with knowing a thing, but make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the reasons on which that knowledge is founded. I beg you will carefully observe this in your present and future studies. Memory may fail you, but where an impression is made by reason it will last as long as you retain your understanding. I cannot wish to have a better account of you than what I have from Messrs. Carvall, Wappeler, and Newton, and I doubt not you will daily merit it more and more. If you do, it will afford me the greatest comfort and satisfaction and increase the love I have for you. I am, dear Charley, most affectionately, your father, CHARLES CARROLL.

To Mr. Charles Carroll, at Blaudike.

The father wrote again to his son Sept. 30, 1754.

"You say that you do not like poetry nor succeed in it as well as in your other studies. This will find you at Rheims. You will there enter upon a new stage and enjoy a greater degree of liberty than you have hitherto had. I trust that your conduct may be instructive and edifying to your school fellows.

"It gives me great pleasure that you are so exceedingly fortunate as to have your cousin Anthony with you, who can so much better serve you. Cherish and be thankful for the blessing, and to show that you are so behave always with all possible respect toward him. Never be on the reserve with him or backward in asking his advice in everything, though to you seemingly insignificant. Look always upon him as your friend and not as your tutor."

His father again wrote, July, 1761:

"I again seriously recommend it to you to learn the art of bookkeeping; half an hour a day with a master will be sufficient. Learn arithmetic also methodically; surveying with a compass and chain will not take so much time as bookkeeping, and the knowledge of it and to cast up the contents of any survey is absolutely necessary to every landed gentleman here."

In the Annapolis paper of Thursday, Feb. 14, 1765, there appeared the following notice of the arrival of Charles Carroll of Carrollton:

"Tuesday last arrived at his Father's House in Town Charles Carroll, Jun'r, Esq., (lately from London by way of Virginia,) after about sixteen years' absence from his Native Country at his Studies and on his Travels."

The first and formative period of his life ended, he came home, at twenty-seven, an amiable, upright, accomplished young man, with the polish of European society and the solid acquirements of serious culture, anticipating only the sweets of social life among friends and kindred, in the affluent ease of his class, the slaveholding and manorial aristocracy of colonial Maryland. But already America had entered into the penumbra of the political eclipse from which the Colonies were to emerge as sovereign States in 1776. The Stamp act was the supreme and burning question of the hour, and Charles Carroll, in his retirement, could not escape the influence of the agitation and ferment surrounding him. He caught the contagion of patriotic enthusiasm, responding warmly to the appeals of the local leaders. From his correspondence it is evident that he had a full realization of the importance of the Stamp act, and that his sympathies and influence were arrayed against the measure.

After several matrimonial disappointments Charles Carroll was finally married to Mary Darnall on June 5, 1768, his wife being thus an early example of a long and expanding line of June brides. Meanwhile the tax on tea was exciting the Colonists, and the Boston Tea Party passed into history as a protest against taxation without representation. In Maryland Charles Carroll took an active part in his opposition to the tax on tea, and he is said to have proposed the destruction of the brig Peggy Stewart, whose owner had offended by paying the obnoxious tax. The rising tide of popular feeling put aside the hitherto considered religious disability of Charles Carroll as a "Papist," and we find him in 1774 entering upon his public life, in which he was destined for many years of conscientious and conspicuous service. He was active in the consideration of ways and means for erecting a powder mill, salt and saltpetre works, and for the manufacturing of arms and other paraphernalia of war. He was one of the agents designated by the Continental Congress to represent the Colonies in Canada, of which the other two were Benjamin Franklin, then over seventy years of age, and Samuel Chase. Returning from there and with the other delegates making a writen report, (which document has unfortunately been lost,) we next find Charles Carroll a member of the Continental Congress, to which he was elected in recognition of rendered services, and in which originated the world-renowned instrument, the Declaration of Independence. When asked by John Hancock, the President of Congress, whether he would sign the document, Charles Carroll promptly replied, "Most willingly," and immediately signed his name. It was admitted that few risked as much in a material sense as did the wealthy Marylander. The pretty legend to account for the addition "of Carrollton" to his signature to the Declaration has not been established, and it will be found that all of his correspondence is thus designated and signed. The following letter to George Washington shows the same form of signature:

Potts Groves, 22d September, 1777.

Dear Sir: I would just suggest the propriety of sending sound, active persons to Bristol and Trenton to impress wagons to remove what Continental stores are at those places, and may be carried thither from Philadelphia in consequence of your orders to Col. Hamilton. This measure is the more necessary as the order of Congress for removing these stores is suspended till their meeting at Lancaster, which may not be for some days. Mr. Smith, one of our delegates, being returned home, I must proceed to Congress to keep up a representation from our State.

I desire my compliments to the gentlemen in your family, and wish your Excellency health and success against our common enemy. I am with great esteem your most obedient humble servant,

CH. CARROLL of Carrollton.

To his Excellency Gen. Washington.

In his home circle Charles Carroll was singularly happy, although in his busy political life we obtain only occasional glimpses of the happy domestic circle which had gathered around him. He had seven children, the youngest of whom was born in 1780. His wife died within the year thereafter. Mr. Carroll survived her for more than half a century. We have most interesting historical reading in the present biography and a most delightful picture of the times and the problems that characterized them. Charles Carroll stands out as an example of what a man of education, wealth, and refinement may do for the public good if he choose to put forth his hand in such a direction. The present detailed account of his public services will be most acceptable to all historical students, and cannot help but enhance and substantiate the already high reputation of this pure and noble-minded statesman, the peer in character and intellect of any of the great Revolutionary leaders.

*THE LIFE OF CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON, [illegible] with his Correspondence and Public Papers. By Kate Mason Rowland, author of "The Life of George Mason." [illegible]

Stories by Jane Barlow.*

The name of Jane Barlow upon a title-page is now a certificate of excellence. Her knowledge of Irish character and her ability to make it understood are familiar to her readers, and a collection of her Irish stories is like a bunch of pleasant herbs. In this "creel" (basket) she has brought together various types that illustrate, without any pretense of illustrating, the superstition and warmheartedness, the hot temper and deep melancholy of the race she knows best of all. There are lovers quarreling, lying, flattering, abusing; there are old women expostulating in wrath and sacrificing themselves in love; there are hints of the narrow gulf between the moody imagination of the Celtic mind and actual insanity. Impartiality and sympathy are admirably blended, and the feeling in closing the book is of having seen life as it exists in the little village of Raheny.

One of the stories has to do with the adoption of a child belonging to the tinkers, a set of nomadic "rapscallions," by an old woman who finds her "great company." The child has fallen on the rocks and hurt herself, and the old woman has nursed her. In the course of time the child's mother, returning from a professional tramp through the country, learns of her daughter's mishap, and sets out to reclaim her. Four days she has to trudge and three nights to "shelter"; this journey in wind and weather, and the purchase of a little "flour cake," richly yellowed with soda, for the convalescent Judy, are the only proofs furnished of unmistakable maternal affection. When she arrives at the kitchen door she sees Judy comfortably installed in an armchair, waited upon by the old woman, and obviously enjoying herself. After a brief period of struggle, the mother turns to slip away:

"'Sure, she has her chance there, me jewel,' she said to herself. 'I'll let her be.' But she was not destined to depart uninterrupted. As she turned to go, one of her cans swung, clanking against the door edge, and Judy had espied her before she could retreat.

"'Why, there's me mammy!' Judy said. 'It's comin' she'll be to take me home.' Her exclamation began jubilantly, but ended in a minor cadence, for her present quarters were in most ways very much to her mind, and being still less vigorous than usual made her feel all the more loath to resume the rough faring upon which she looked back across this brief novel experience of cozy chimney corners and ample meals. It struck her that her mammy might have arrived more appropriately some other time; some time, of course, but other certainly; and the opinion betrayed itself on her countenance.

"'Well, and what way are you, Judy?' said Mrs. Flower, pausing as she found herself observed; 'grandly you look to be set up in there, bedad.'

"'Oh, she's doin' finely,' said Mrs. Moran. 'You'd better step inside, ma'am—if you're Judy's mother,' she added, though she could not forbear a mistrustful glance from her visitor's bedraggled rags to her own clean boards and good bit of carpet. 'It's wet walkin' to-night.'

"'I dunno but I'd a right to stop where I am,' said Mrs. Flower, standing still. 'Drippin' I am, sure enough; the showers this day'd drinch a water-eel. I was on'y trampin' round wid the things; and as for takin' you along, Judy, 'deed, for the matter of that, sorra the hurry I'm in at all, unless them that have got you so be.'

"'There's no hurry whatsomever,' said Mrs. Moran rather stiffly. 'Let alone that the child's noways fit to be streelin' about the counthry.'

"'The saints above know I've no wish to be saddlin' meself wid her,' said Mrs. Flower defiantly. 'It's just a livin' torment she'd be to me, and divil a hap'orth else.'

"'Well, to be sure, one'd ha' thought you might ha' found somethin' more agreeable to say of your own child,' said Mrs. Moran, 'even supposin' it isn't convenient to have her along wid you these times.'

"'Convenient, is it?' said Mrs. Flower. [illegible] 'Be jabers, it's them that has the rarin' of the likes of her knows the trouble of it. Troth, you might be tired bangin' her about and givin' her abuse from one day's end to the other, and get no good of her at the heel of the hunt.'

"''Deed, then, if you can conthrive nothin' better to do wid her than that, I'd a dale sooner she sted where she is,' said Mrs. Moran, with increasing sternness and a change of mind about the propriety of offering Mrs. Flower a cup of tea. 'She's an unnatural crathur,' she said to herself, 'and all she cares for is to be shut of the child.'

"'Well, good-bye to you, Judy,' said her mother. 'I'll not come near you, I'm that muddy and wet.'

"'But you'll be comin' back some time soon, mammy?' said Judy, who had hitherto kept silence, somewhat shocked and affronted at her mother's disparagement, which was a new experience to her, as at home Mrs. Flower had been always wont to defend Judy's character and extol her without much cause, 'fer lendin' a great hand wid the childer,' and other domestic virtues. Now, however, Judy was stricken with remorse as she saw the familiar black shawl and weather-worn face disappearing into a darkness which led toward the dreary noises of the wild night. She got out of her armchair, and, despite Mrs. Moran's remonstrance, ran across the room and down the passage, hobblingly, because she was still lame from her fall.

"When she reached the porch, her mother, though close by, was almost swallowed up in the gloom which had superseded the last glimmers of twilight. Only in the furthest west lingered a dull red band, hardly more luminous than a drift of the dead beech leaves. Judy stood on the steps peering out, with the hearth-glow behind her. 'Stop a minute, mammy,' she called; 'I'm after forgettin' to bid you good-bye or anythin'. And I'll ax herself inside to be wettin' the tay—'

"Mrs. Flower looked round, and halted for a moment. Then she shook her fist menacingly at her daughter. 'Be off and run in wid you out of that, you young divil!' she shouted hoarsely. A gust of wind intercepted and bore away the words, but her threatening gesture was plain enough against the fading wraith of the sunset. And it was the last that Judy ever saw of her unnatural mother."

The above is an admirable example of Miss Barlow's terse, vivid style, unincumbered by comment or diffuse description. Dreary accidents of fate are not softened by her, and the characters—the souls—involved have the great charm of fidelity to human nature. There is nothing monstrous or even exaggerated in her types; the rich, potent, suggestive natures, moved by impulse and duped by imagination, are so true that the reader enters at once into comprehension of their lives and alien environment. They go out and come in, they show pride and envy, they loiter and laugh, and dance on the mud floors of the little hillside cabins. They thread the black bogs and pick their way over treacherous turf among daisies and celandines. They are children of their own island, and but faintly resemble the transplanted Irish girl and man, of whom, after all, we know little more than the external aspect. Barrie's mother found it strange that her son should always be writing about the little village in which he lived, and apparently could not understand that his instinct had led him along the direct road to fame.

Miss Barlow, by the same instinct, never wanders far afield, and her veracious portraits have shown us a group of villagers as picturesque as Tammas Haggart and Christy and Nannie and Henders and Sanders. The landscape, too, is delicately drawn, and glimpses of spacious skies and slopes covered with smooth rich green, and of white fogs trailing up from the sea, suggest the alluring beauty of the Emerald Isle, in which so much poverty and misery have dwelt. In the first story of this collection the scene is laid at the time of the famine of the late forties, when a "quare, ugly blackness" came on the "pitaties," and gaunt beggars dropped dead by the roadside. Another story presents a crisp picture of emigration and return, a lad and lass mending the tattered fortunes of their families by sending money from the States, and returning, man and wife, break in upon a "kaley" or conversazione in the house of Fergus the weaver. Still another describes a "surree," an entertainment somewhat more elaborate than the "kaley," and another vividly depicts the excitement of an entire village over a "cheap" excursion to Dublin, the general impression being that "four-and-twinty pince" for four-and-twenty hours of pleasuring was not cheap at all.

Thus many sides of a simple life are shown with a power and skill that have not diminished an iota since the first book of Irish idylls that came from Miss Barlow's pen.

*A CREEL OF IRISH STORIES. By Jane Barlow. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1898.

Arlo Bates's New Novel.*

Had it pleased Mr. Arlo Bates to call his new novel, "The Puritans," historical, he could hardly have been gainsaid, for not one incident is fancied in its main story, the course of a certain episcopal election in the Diocese of Massachusetts. It is perfectly true that there were long months during which every method of persuasion and every form of influence known to politics were used for and against the high and the broad candidate; months in which women forgot the spirit of St. Paul's injunction and argued, pleaded, coaxed, and beguiled in the name of religion, and it is also true that there were later months in which they repented very heartily, and it is unlikely that their folly will ever be repeated. Such as it was, it makes a very good groundwork for a story in which all the important char-

*THE PURITANS. By Arlo Bates. 8vo. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

[illegible] the other to the Catholic Church. That each has a love story complicates both cases, and that both are self-deceivers relieves the book of the odium of being controversial, and removes it to the region of pure art. The author is no advocate, and nowhere gives an opinion as to the creed or the unbelief of his characters, but any observer of human nature knows that the chief result of his fairness will be that he will be attacked on all sides, whereas a partisan is as sure of defenders in the rear as of assailants in the van.

Among the minor details of the story are descriptions of certain novel forms of spiritual dissipation, and of the beautiful seriousness with which Boston receives the ministrations of any one choosing to approach her in missionary guise. A Persian mystic subtly inculcating the innocence of immorality; a "Christian Faith Healer"—that is, a sublimated humbug of the Christian Scientist species—and a spiritualistic "medium" of the variety given to "materialising" flowers, are in turn met by the young deacons, and the drawing room meetings at which they perform are described with much humor. The vagaries of a wayward social leader and the portraits of the High and Broad candidates for the Bishopric furnish two noteworthy chapters. The woman's crowning piece of daring is to manage that a deacon shall come to escort her from a carnival ball to a midnight mass; the Broad Church candidate, declared by his opponents to be "no better than a Unitarian," and "too frank by half to be honest," manipulates men with skill to be envied by the most adroit demagogue, and the High candidate uses any means to gain his end, even to that of talking of sins revealed in confession.

The acts of all three are carefully traced to personal faults, and no more reflect discredit upon their Church than the defection of the deacons, and the care with which the author has guarded himself against the accusation of using real personages in his story bears witness to his truthfulness in disclaiming any intention of such conduct in his former books. If his men and women bore no resemblance to any actual human being, they would be little more satisfactory than those disgusting caricatures deemed humorous by some comic artists; if those who see them have no eye for the difference between the shadow and the substance, so much the worse for them, and in the end so much the worse for the author, compelled to review and revise his work with an eye to its stupid misinterpretation. That Mr. Bates has succeeded in preserving the consistency and naturalness of his characters says much for the development of his skill since the early days when the Back Bay was accustomed to affix a label to all his men and women, while the South End and the suburbs solemnly questioned whether or not certain incidents were imaginary. As it stands, the novel accurately exhibits a certain group of Bostonians, children of the Puritans, but also children of to-day, devout even in unbelief.

Mr. Lloyd on Labor Copartnership.*

In a series of essays that go to make up the last book of Mr. Lloyd, he has given us an account of a journey undertaken by him through Great Britain and Ireland about a year since to see what was being done in the field of production by the cooperative societies. It is surprising that such a measure of success appears to have been attained in England in this field. Mr. Lloyd states that there are more than 150 of these co-operative establishments in England, some of them over a generation old. That they have long since passed the experimental stage is self-evident when it is known that they have an aggregate capital of upward of $5,000,000. Their annual product is $10,000,000, and a profit of $500,000 per year remains as the final result. Theoretically, the idea is easy and simple enough, but we of the United States have not seemed to have undertaken the matter in the right way or there has been some other unfavorable element present that has not produced the desired results with us. The picture drawn for us by Mr. Lloyd is a most attractive one and shows the workingman playing the President of industry and playing it well. The Golden Rule in business, which even Archbishops have despaired of application, is not only attempted, but made practicable by unassuming workingmen. "We must make men as well as money" and "We must help our brothers" is their daily bread. Not all co-operation is free from failure. Sometimes losses are [illegible] thing more than a mere element.

The English workman has solved the woman question by giving to woman equal recognition with men, and women may be seen at the workbenches who sit as Directors in the board of the factory in which they are wage earners, not because of sentiment, but because they acquit themselves to the satisfaction of those whose votes place them in the Directorate. Such is one of the interesting novelties presented in the economic question as seen through the eyes and pencil of Mr. Lloyd, which it would perhaps be as well for us to cherish and remember. London is not so promising a field for co-operation as is Leeds or Manchester or Glasgow, and it is outside of London that one must look for the star examples of co-operative effort. The causes of this lie on the surface, and hardly need to be described. The population of London, whose markets are the greatest in the country, is constantly fluctuating, the distractions are innumerable. London has been called the great co-operative desert. Mutual confidence is lacking, which is ever a plant of slow growth at the best, and one of impossible growth where people lack opportunity of knowing each other. Perhaps this offers an explanation as to the non-success of cooperation also in New York, where similar conditions prevail. The idea of it all is based on charity, not in the restricted sense of almsgiving, but in the larger and wider sense in which, when everything worth preservation in the world is summed up, we are told, "And now abideth faith, hope, and charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity." When to the dull, poor lives of those who, in the indifference of modern society, are forgotten or remembered only as unworthy of those things which are considered indispensable to the so-called higher classes, shall be added many of those things that please the eye and the ear; when it shall no longer be true that every house is like every other house in its unredeemed ugliness, and when to the charm of simple architectural adornment the cultivation of flowers, &c., shall be added, the uplifting power of home music and other diversions, whether through the agency of co-operation or otherwise, we may look for a new population of working men and women. Trade unionism will no longer flourish, and if the principle could be carried out far enough, the sum of human happiness would be increased and its misery decreased accordingly.

The problem which Mr. Lloyd presents will appeal to the thoughtful reader and open up at once a field of most attractive speculation. Under proper leadership in certain districts there might be successful labor copartnership even in the United States.

William Law's Writings.*

William Law, possibly one of the most persistent writers in the English language, was born at King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire, in 1686. He died at the same place in 1761. Daniel Defoe was born in 1661, Jonathan Swift in 1667, Joseph Addison in 1672, Alexander Pope in 1688, Joseph Butler in 1692, John Wesley in 1703, Samuel Johnson in 1709, and Oliver Goldsmith in 1728. The best books of Law's famous contemporaries are all more or less known to every one who loves books—Crusoe and Gulliver, Homer and the Essay on Man, The Spectator, The Tatler, the Vicar of Wakefield, the Analogy and the Sermons, as well as Southey and Boswell—but many who count themselves well read have never read a single line of William Law. And yet there are few, if any, authors in English literature, it may safely be stated, whose works afford greater delight and reward readers of an original and serious cast of mind than just the almost wholly forgotten works of William Law. In intellectual strength and attainment Law is quite equal to the very foremost of his most illustrious contemporaries, while in that fertilizing touch which is the true test of genius, Law stands quite alone. Law's theme was more interesting, more important, and, of all subjects, the most productive, the Divine nature and human nature, sin, prayer, love, and eternal life, and yet he was forgotten. William Law exemplifies the mutability of human judgment as to the value of literary products and emphasizes the fact that fame is like a river that beareth up things light and [illegible] the title "The Absolute Unlawfulness of the Stage Entertainment Fully Demonstrated."

Ten years of the life of William Law were passed in the service of Mr. Edward Gibbon at Putney as the tutor of his son, who was afterward the father of the famous historian. These years were characterized by great intellectual activity and great happiness, and we are deeply indebted to John Byrom's Journal for the impressive picture that he has given us of Law's life at Putney. Here it was that he formed the acquaintance of John Wesley, then an Oxford student, and to whom he was at that time a sort of oracle. While here his book, "The Serious Call," appeared and received widespread attention. Of this book it was said: "It is sustained by a brilliancy of genius, and has risen to a rank of favor with the intellectual and the tasteful, which no neglect and no vituperation of its enemies can overcome."

At fifty years of age Law was as enthusiastic and perhaps more regular in his habits than when he was a scrupulously methodical student at Cambridge. Summer and Winter he rose to his devotions and his studies at 5 o'clock, not of necessity, but from a sense of duty. "I have a great deal of business to do," he would say. "I have a hardened heart to change. I have still the whole spirit of religion to get." Law's life was idealistic, and his whole heart was in the ministry. He did the work given into his hands not in a halting, half-hearted style, but with all the power he could exert and with a life course marked by good deeds, pure living, regularity of habits, and charity, he occupied himself with the most sublime objects of human contemplation. Death held for him no terrors, and his last words were triumphal ones. As a saint, William Law, his earthly work well done, passed from earth.

In this age with its tendencies toward self, infidelity, pride, worldliness, envy, covetousness, and a thousand other evils against which William Law thundered, it is not strange that he should lack popularity. The world, symbolized by what we know as yellow journalism, holds nothing but oblivion for such a man as William Law, but to those who read in the words, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you," something more than mere legend, the name of William Law and his work stands for that which is consummate as far as earth's products can be. We scarcely know the significance of humility, meekness, prayer, except as a function or a ceremony, fasting, self-denial, and early rising in these degenerate days. It is interesting to notice the way books were regarded by William Law and to contrast his ideas of them with the ideas held by many in our day. Mr. Law writes:

"Reading, when it is an exercise of the mind upon wise and pious subjects, is, next to prayer, the best improvement of our hearts; it enlightens our minds, collects our thoughts, calms and allays our passions, and begets in us wise and pious resolutions; it is a labor that has so many benefits, that does so much good to our minds, that it ought never to be employed amiss; it enters so far into our souls that it cannot have a little effect upon us. We commonly say that a man is known by his companions, but it is certain that a man is much more known by the books that he converses with. Those closet companions with whom we choose to be alone and in private are never-failing proofs of the state and disposition of our hearts. * * * You perhaps think that it is a dull task to read only religious and moral books, but when you have the spirit of religion, when you can think of God as your only happiness, when you are not afraid of the joys of eternity, you will think it a dull task to read any other books. Do not fancy, therefore, that your heart is right, and that you are well enough affected with religion though you had rather read books upon other subjects, for it is there that you are to charge your dullness. Religion has no hold on you, the things of eternity are not the concerns of your mind, it is dull and tiresome to you to be wise and pious, and that makes it a dull task to read the books that treat only upon such subjects. When it is the care of your soul to be humble, holy, pious, and heavenly-minded, when you know anything of the guilt and misery of sin, or feel a real desire of salvation, you will find religious books to be the greatest feast and joy of your mind. * * * If you have every day more time than you can employ in reading, meditation, and prayer, if this hangs upon your hands and cannot be turned to any advantage, let me desire you to go to sleep or pick straws; for it is much better to do this than to have recourse to corrupt and impertinent books. Time lost in sleep or picking straws is better lost than in such exercises of the mind. Consider further that idle and spare time is a dangerous state, and calls for great care and watchfulness; to have recourse to evil and impertinent books is like inviting the devil because you are alone. If you could read ill books when you were in haste or in a hurry of other matters, it would do you much less harm than to read them because your time hangs upon your hands. So that that season which you take to be an excuse for such reading is a stronger argument against it, because evil thoughts and vain subjects have twice the effect and make double impressions when they are admitted at times of leisure and idleness. Consider again to what a miserable unchristian state you are reduced when you are forced to have recourse to foolish books to get rid of your time. Your fortune, perhaps, has removed you from the necessity of laboring for your bread; you have been politely educated in softness; you have no trade or employment to take up your time, and so are left to be devoured by corrupt passions and pleasures. While poor people are at hard labor, while your servants are drudging in the meanest of- [illegible] blessed Lord say, 'Woe unto you that are rich!'"

The present biography is especially interesting in that it deals with a unique man and an age singularly prolific in noteworthy characters, among whom William Law was not the least conspicuous.

Europe in This Century.*

Recent events and present political and imperial aspirations have added new interest to those great problems of policy that always vex, and frequently embroil, the Governments of modern Europe. Most of these problems have arisen in this century, or have at least assumed new aspects or wider and more ominous proportions since the remaking of the map of Europe by Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna. Many Old-World questions have persisted, but they are vexatious chiefly because of their modern development and their bearing upon issues that have arisen within the century.

Prof. Judson has made a useful summary of these problems, and has compressed within 300 pages an accurate and luminous review of the political history of Europe since 1800. Amid the confusion that inevitably results from reading the mass of intricate details in the voluminous works on modern Europe, it is refreshing and clarifying to take a view of the whole field, as if from an unclouded peak. The reader of this small volume will miss, joyfully perhaps, the minute facts, and small policies, and political plottings that have, of course, some bearing upon history; but he will get a clear view of the European situation, and be better able to understand the significance of apparent trifles. The work will be found useful as an introduction to a deeper study of the subject, or as a review of previous study, or as a companion and "key" to the exhaustive volume of Fyffe, and to the elaborate histories of special epochs.

Behind modern Europe, as the source alike of its progress and of its most troublesome problems, is the French Revolution. The modern world will date its own beginnings from the meeting of the States General of France in 1789. Prof. Judson well says that the questions of the last decade of the nineteenth century "are such as arise from the unfolding of society since the French Revolution." It was the upheaval in France that taught the masses in Europe their first lessons in democracy, which alone is liberty. The chain has not rested securely upon the limbs of slave or serf since the storming of the Bastille. Russia, America, England, and the Latin-American States freed their slaves because of the triumph of certain theories of human rights that were fought for in the revolution; and Germany and Italy, now the bitterest enemies of France, owe their national unity and the measure of freedom they enjoy, to the organizing of Frenchmen in the cause of human rights.

Men have thought and acted for themselves more in this century than in all previous time. The thinker is, after all, the real man of action. Without him armies would not move, revolutions would not overthrow tyranny, and the freeman would not evolve through years of striving from the serf and slave. The revolution of 1789 and the Napoleonic era set the world to pondering upon its wrongs and how best to right them. The attempt to right these wrongs, to readjust human society, has created modern Europe and its still unsettled problems.

Both Church and State have lost power in this struggle. The Papacy has shrunk to the limits of the Vatican, and young Italy menaces it even there. The State has ceased to be autocratic, and has become more or less democratized. The next step would seem to be complete democracy, and final Socialism. Beyond inevitable Socialism, dreamers feign to see a golden age of peace, and virtue, and happiness, but political theorists see only anarchy, the mad license of the mob, and the ultimate restoration of monarchy and tyranny in their worst form. But whatever may be the outcome, the yearning and struggle of the masses for a larger freedom and opportunity will constitute for years to come the greatest problem of the modern world. Its effect is felt daily in every monarchy and, to a less extent, in every democracy of Europe. In Germany, in Russia, and in Italy, as well as in England and France, it has become the most serious question with which statesmen have to deal. Even in the United States the measure of freedom has not been found large enough to satisfy human aspirations.

Prof. Judson thinks that peace in Europe

*LABOR COPARTNERSHIP. Notes of a visit to Co-operative Workshops, Factories, and Farms in Great Britain and Ireland, in which employer, employe, and consumer share in ownership, management, and results. By Henry Demarest Lloyd, author of "Wealth Against Commonwealth." Cloth. Illustrated. 12mo. Pages 351. New York and London: Harper Brothers. Price, $1.

*CHARACTERS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF WILLIAM LAW, NONJUROR AND MYSTIC. Selected and arranged with an introduction by Alexander Whyte, D. D., of St. George's Free Church, Edinburgh. Rubricated title. Cloth, decorated cover, uncut edges. 8vo. Pages 328. London: Hodder & Stoughton. Imported by Thomas Whittaker, New York. Price, $15.

*EUROPE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Henry Pratt Judson, LL. D., Head Professor of Political Science in the University of Chicago. Meadville, Penn.: Flood & Vincent. The Chautauqua Century Press. 189[illegible]

may be despaired of until France has her revenge for Sedan and recaptures Alsace and Lorraine; and as long as the Turk remains in Europe. The peace proposal of the Czar seems futile in the face of these and other unsettled problems. France will not consent to peace at the cost of her perpetual humiliation; and the national dreams of the Norwegians, of the Greeks, and of the peoples along the Balkans, and the Vistula, and the Danube seem to defy the powers that have been most successful at robbing to enjoy in peace the spoils of centuries of war.

Since the expansion of our own territory the United States has become vitally interested in many of the problems of modern Europe. It will have to enter into closer relations with England, France, and Denmark in the West Indies; and with England, Germany, France, and Russia in the Pacific. It is becoming more essential daily for a student of our own history to understand the contemporary history of Europe. A handy volume that clearly sets forth the main facts and questions of the present period in Europe is, therefore, timely and welcome.

Another Book on the Navy.*

The American genius for the prompt and proper appreciation of market values is illustrated in nothing better than by its facility for constructing books for the demand of the hour. A few days after some striking event an American author or syndicate of writers will have written, and an American publisher issued, a volume covering the entire subject. The work may not be well done, but it is marvelous that it could have been done at all in so short a space of time.

The history of "The Nation's Navy" that Mr. Morris has compiled is one of this kind of books. It seems to have been inspired by Dewey's victory before Manila, and was ready for sale by the time that great event and the magnificent achievement of the fleet at Santiago had aroused the intensest National interest in everything connected with the American warships. The haste with which it was too evidently prepared prevented it from being more than a rapid and superficial review of our naval history. As such, however, it answers its purpose well, and gives, in a hundred pages, a bare though not uninteresting account of the career of our navy from the fight at Machias to the glorious culmination at Manila and Santiago. Mindful of the haste of its preparation, the reader must not be startled by such statements as: "The wooden walls of the ships of our ancestors have been replaced by walls of steel, the swelling sail by the whirling screw, St. Elmo's fire by the searchlight," and so on. One can readily imagine Paul Jones, for instance, using the rays of St. Elmo's fire to take a view of the Serapis as Sampson turned his searchlight to look for predatory torpedo boats at the mouth of Santiago Harbor!

The story of our navy needs either a lyric like Tennyson's "Revenge" or a great work like Mahan's "Sea Power" to do it justice. Its history is magnificent; in many respects it is marvelous, and in one respect at least it is unparalleled. No maritime power ever accomplished so much against such odds or created an efficient navy in such adverse circumstances; in no other navy have there been so many wonderful single sea fights of ship to ship, and no people, from the Greeks at Salamis to the British at Trafalgar, has ever matched us in the prowess of the men who have fought our ships. The grand record of development, from the time that Jeremiah O'Brien in a lumber sloop captured the armed British schooner Margaretta near Machias, May 11, 1775, to that more glorious time when Dewey and Schley and Sampson raised the navy of the United States into world-wide prominence and made it the envy and admiration of all naval powers—this cannot, of course, be told hastily in a few chapters. The author of this book merely mentions the most striking facts in that history, but even this bald record has the impressive effect of Homer's list of the Greek ships or of Milton's catalogue of the gods.

It is interesting to note that the first and latest achievement of our navy was upon the waters of the West Indies. Commodore Hopkins, in March of 1776, carried by assault from his ships the forts of New Providence, held by the British, and captured a hundred cannon and valuable stores. Two weeks later he defeated the British twenty-gun sloop Glasgow. This first triumph of our navy has been overshadowed, but it cannot be obliterated, by the splendid victory over Spain in the Caribbean.

The larger part of Mr. Morris's book and by far the more carefully prepared part is devoted to descriptions of the ships of our navy, and of those of the principal other navies of the world. Due attention is given to the achievements of American genius as-

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The Cid.

From Lippincott's.

The ancient Spanish and Portuguese war lyrics are called romancillos and romanceros. The Chronicle of the Cid, written in the twelfth century, has been the military inspiration of the Spaniards for seven centuries. It has been doubted whether the Cid ever existed, but the researches of a Dutch professor prove that there was such a person, though the Cid of history and the Cid of poetry are very dissimilar in character. The real Cid was a rebel, a robber, and freebooter, the ally of the enemies of his country; the Cid of poetry and drama was the type of knightly virtue, "The Perfect, the Born in a Happy Hour, the Invincible, the Magnanimous." He is Roland and Bayard in one.

In the popular literature of Spain he holds a place without parallel in the history of any other hero; sung by wandering bards in the twelfth century, he is the inspiration of revolutionary songs and odes in the nineteenth. More than 300 ballads relating to his deeds and persons have been collected. Most of these are of the sixteenth century; some are much earlier, and were transmitted orally from generation to generation. The dramas, poems, and tales founded on the "Poema del Cid" are innumerable.

Sir George Newnes has undertaken to exploit not exactly the South Sea, but the South Polar Sea by fitting out an antarctic exploring expedition. The expedition sailed last week, and of course its ostensible purpose is to enlarge our knowledge of the south polar basin. In addition to this worthy object, the expedition is expected to find material to add to the interest of Sir George's magazines, especially the most recent of them, The Wide Wide World. Naturally the expedition will discover things the account of which will form interesting reading, but persons who are fond of geographical facts will be glad to know that M. Louis de Rougemont is not a member of the expedition. M. de Rougemont wrecks himself in such remarkable ways and on such extraordinary sandbanks that it strains one's credulity to read of his adventures. In the language of the English and American sailor, de Rougemont's adventures can be taken alongside, but they cannot be hoisted in. If he had been made a member of Sir George's antarctic expedition it is just possible that the official account of the expedition might meet with an unpleasant amount of disbelief.

That the average reader dislikes to believe the tales of travelers who claim to have seen things that the average reader never has seen, and never can see, is undeniable. Every great explorer has proved the truth of this remark. In all probability Mr. Savage Landor, when his book of Thibetan travel appears, will be told that some of his adventures are incredible. In fact I have already heard rumors of an attack which is to be made on his credibility. But he has had the wisdom to publish as a part of his book the report of a Government commission which investigated the story of his torture by the Thibetans and confirmed it in every particular. This ought to spike the guns of the incredulous, but nevertheless there will be scores of people who will say that he never was tortured in the way and to the extent that he claims to have been. In point of fact there is not the slightest reason to doubt Mr. Landor's word, but some people like to doubt tales that their own experience does not verify. Which reminds me of a conductor of a certain New York "yellow journal," who issued orders to his subordinates to abuse everything European. His explanation of this order was that not one American in a hundred can ever visit Europe, and that all those who are compelled to spend their lives in America are naturally pleased when the countries which they can never see are abused. That editor was wise in his particular yellow generation, and he would have no difficulty in understanding a man who should say that he does not believe that Landor's story is true.

The Bacon-Shakespeare controversy has given birth to a new book. Miss E. Marriott has taken the trouble to confute for the fiftieth time the absurdities of the Baconians. Her book is unquestionably a clever one, and if a Baconian were capable of reasoning it would convince him of the utter folly of his theory. But, as Solomon would have said, though you bray a Baconian in a mortar, yet will not his Baconian idiocy depart from him. I propose some of these days, when I have abundant leisure, to write a book proving that Shakespeare's plays were written by Shakespeare's wife. The plays teem with evidence of this theory—that is to say, of evidence of the sort which appeals to the Baconian mind. An argument in support of the feminine origin of the Shakespearean plays could be constructed which would seem absolutely impregnable to such people as Judge Holmes and Ignatius Donnelly. There would be no need to discover a cipher in support of the theory, as Mr. Donnelly did when he wrote his book on the Shakespearean cryptogram. When my book appears, the Baconians will hang their heads with shame to think that they could ever for a moment have fallen into the monstrous error of believing that any mere

Mr. Jerome's new book has had a long and appreciative review in Literature, in the course of which he receives some measure of the appreciation which is his due. The trouble with Jerome is that his books have sold too well. If "Three Men in a Boat" had sold less than 5,000 copies, it would have received double the praise that has fallen to its lot. It is the same with Mr. Rider Haggard's earlier novels. They sold so well that there was a general protest among the critics. I grant that Mr. Haggard's style is far from perfect, and that his books cannot be classed among works of art, but they were certainly entertaining stories, and if they had sold only a few thousand copies each their sale it would have been plainly perceptible to nine-tenths of the critics. We are so constituted that we do not like to see another man's book selling by the hundred thousand. Of course we do not acknowledge this to ourselves, and in most cases we do not even suspect the existence of such a feeling, but the fact remains that when a writer sells an enormous edition of his stories we instantly say to ourselves that they must be rubbish because the public likes them, and thereupon we proceed to pick flaws in them. Nothing is easier than to find flaws in Jerome's books, and when we have pointed them out, and then mentioned that the writer is a cockney, we have shown to our own satisfaction that his books are contemptible productions. Jerome's new book has many passages which can be successfully ridiculed, but it has genuine humor, and quantities of it. Any man who tries to write a humorous book is certain to write a good deal of rubbish. All we have a right to demand from him is that he should give us enough real humor to atone for the forced and false humor that he may write. That Jerome does this cannot be denied by any impartial man. Who is willing to forget for a few moments that more than a hundred thousand copies of "Three Men in a Boat" were sold?

Mr. Carlyle Smythe, who wrote of the "Real Mark Twain" in the last number of The Pall Mall Magazine, laid himself open to various sarcastic comments by alluding to Mark's "basic seriousness," and quoting as proof of the existence of this curious sort of seriousness Mark's fondness for the Tannhäuser music. Of course, Mark Twain is serious. No man who was not thoroughly serious could ever have written the wonderfully humorous things that Mark Twain has written. But Mr. Smythe will hardly succeed in convincing his readers of anything except that Mark Twain takes more pleasure in serious than he does in humorous writing. It must grate on the man who wrote that admirable book "Joan of Arc" to find that the only things the critics could find to praise in it were the humorous passages. Whereas the glory of the book was the power and pathos with which the author painted Joan.

Mr. H. G. Wells is, I am sorry to say, quite ill. The precise nature of the disease from which he is suffering has not been mentioned, but there can be little doubt that it is in part at least the result of overwork. He has been cruelly driven by publishers, who wished to exploit to the utmost his very great and thoroughly deserved popularity, and no man could have done the work he has done for the last three years without feeling the effects of it. Every one will hope that his illness will not be of long duration, and that he will have the obstinacy to refuse to do another stroke of work until he has the rest which he needs.

Mr. Morley Roberts is going to the Cape, not to climb mountains which do not exist, but to write a novel, the scene of which is to be laid in South Africa. Recently it was announced that he was about to write a theological novel, and also that he was to climb the South African Alps. His admirers will be glad to know that he is not to attempt any such impossibilities. Alps, in order to be climbed, must exist, and theological novels, in order to be written, require a more or less unhealthy author. Mr. Roberts is one of the healthiest of men, and as such is as incapable of writing a theological novel as was Charles Dickens himself.

Among the new novelists whose popularity is steadily growing is Mr. George Burgin, whose newest novel will be issued by the Pearson house this Autumn. Mr. Burgin has genuine humor and a happy talent in constructing coherent and readable plots. With each of his books he has widened his circle of readers, and, what is better, has improved the quality of his stories. He was recently the occasion of the most preposterous charge of plagiarism that I have ever yet known. Mr. Burgin had mentioned in the course of a letter published in one of the great dailies that the Canadian habitant usually has a large family. Thereupon some one wrote a letter saying that this peculiarity of the habitant had been previously mentioned by Dr. Drummond, and that consequently Mr. Burgin was guilty of plagiarism. As a specimen of combined feminine malevolence and silliness, this charge seems to me unequaled. It reminds one of Punch's burlesque of the charge of plagiarism brought against Alexander Smith. Smith had written of some one who expired with a curse on his lips, and Punch suggested that this was plagiarized from the lines, "He breathed his last sigh by the side of his dam." Good old Punch! He may nod now and then, but he has said thousands of delightful things.

Mr. Kipling's new book of stories has not yet appeared, but it is to be published early in the season. It is five years since he published a book of grown-up stories—for the Jungle Books were hardly of the grown-up sort, although grown-up readers found them fascinating. It will be interesting to compare the new volume with "Many Inventions." If it does not show progress, it will be because Mr. Kipling has already reached the topmost height to which a story writer can attain.

W. L. ALDEN.

The exhibition season will open unusually early this year, as the old Academy of Design has been leased for some weeks by the American Institute of Photography, which will hold a display there of photogravure, beginning on Monday, Sept. 20. Following this exhibition will come the annual Autumn exhibition of the academy, which will open on Nov. 1 and last until Dec. 3, and which will be followed by the loan exhibition of portraits in aid of the Orthopædic Hospital. The dealers promise an unusual number of special exhibitions in their galleries during the season, and it is known that a larger number of fine pictures of the modern French and early English schools have been purchased during this Summer abroad than for many years past. Their importation will make the Winter art season notable.

Herman Schaus will arrive from Europe about Oct. 1. He writes that he has secured a number of important canvases, and these will be soon received. His house has an unusually good line of fine etchings and engravings and old English prints this Autumn, and a visit to the gallery is at present well worth making. William Macbeth, who took a well-earned vacation of a month, has reopened his attractive little Fifth Avenue gallery, in which he purposes holding several special one and two men exhibitions during the season. Charles Klackner, who spent the Summer in London and Paris, returned last week. Mr. Klackner reports there is still more demand in London for good black-and-whites than here. At the Klackner gallery there are at present some portraits by A. F. See of Gens, Shafter, Miles, and Merritt and Admiral Dewey, which are faithful likenesses. The portraits of Gens. Shafter, Miles, and Merritt are in one frame and are half lengths. Mr. See has painted them in full uniform. The portrait of Admiral Dewey, which has been well reproduced in photogravure, depicts him on the bridge of the Olympia during the battle of Manila and has much movement and life.

Julius Oehme will open his new gallery with the display of a number of important canvases early in October, and Edward Brandus, who has fitted up a new and handsome gallery on the first floor of the large building on Fifth Avenue next to Durand-Ruel's, will also signalize his opening by showing some fine pictures. Knoedler & Co., S. P. Avery, Jr., and Charles Blakeslee will soon have their galleries arranged for the season, and due notice will be given of the important pictures they have to show.

The September number of The International Studio, although it has several interesting articles, is scarcely up to the standard of its predecessors. The American Art Notes are, of course, lacking in news, and are filled with a further review of the Fortunys in the Metropolitan Museum, which contains the pertinent question as to why American water color art is totally absent from the museum, and long quotations of John La Farge's recent interesting contributions to "The Field of Art" in Scribner's. The most notable articles in The Studio are those on the work of James Clark, the English figure painter, by A. L. Baldry; an interesting study with clear illustrations of Celtic sculpture, by J. Romilly Allen; a thoughtful and instructive essay on expressive "line," by Frederick Wedmore; some drawings by P. J. Billinghurst, and some charming designs for the decoration of a library by Gerald Moira and F. Lynn Jenkins.

The Art Club of Philadelphia will open its tenth annual exhibition Nov. 14. This will remain open until Dec. 12. Lists must be sent in before Oct. 22, and exhibits will be received only from Nov. 2 to Nov. 5. Two gold medals, one for painting and one for sculpture, will be awarded.

William M. Chase, Cecilia Beaux, and Will S. Robinson will be among the instructors at the schools of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts during the coming season, while W. Lewis Fraser, formerly manager of The Century Magazine, will have charge of the special branch of illustration. The academy will award the traveling scholarship of $800, with the Toppan and other prizes, at the end of the school year.

John W. Beattie, Director of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, has recently returned from a European tour. He has received promises of contributions for the Autumn exhibition of the institute from many distinguished foreign painters, among them Cazin, Detaille, Gérôme, Henner, Monet, Roll, Thaulow, Israels, Mesdag, Sisley, Pissaro, Sargent, Orchardson, Poynter, and Roche. The Studio, in its remarks regarding the coming exhibition, well says that, "considering the thousands of American artists who exhibit during the season, and that probably not more than fifty pictures, mostly water colors at low prices, were sold at the exhibitions of last season, it must be confessed that it requires a great deal of nerve to spend a whole Summer in preparing a picture for the Carnegie exhibition with no hope of realizing from it beyond that it may take one of the prizes."

BRITISH LIBRARIES.

Public Ones of Recent Origin—Still Far Behind the United States—Librarians Militant and Triumphant.

The annual meeting of the Library Association of Great Britain took place in Southport a few weeks ago. The association at this meeting celebrated its coming of age and the fact that it recently had been granted a royal charter. The inaugural address was delivered by the President, the Earl of Crawford. He spoke of the gratification afforded by the granting of a royal charter. The association had generally dealt with public libraries, while he proposed to speak of the study rather than the reading room, of the individual collector rather than of the controlling body.

It were waste of time, he said, to expatiate on a fact so self-evident as the benefit conferred on the human race at large, not only by the collectors of great libraries, but by the bibliographers who had made such collections their study and thus furnished the key wherewith to unlock the treasures they contained. What might be less open to observation was the fact which grew ever more and more on one's apprehension, that a choice and well-ordered private library exercised an ennobling influence upon the family which possessed it, and through such families upon society. The like might be said of pictures and works of art, indeed of any intellectual heritage duly prized, for it was seldom indeed that the mere possession of and consequent daily familiarity with such treasures failed to induce intelligent interest in them and through that interest an elevation and refinement of sentiment and character in the successive generations of the family thus distinguished.

While public libraries were the glory of nations and blessings to humanity, private libraries were of equal value in the great account, provided only that large and liberal hearts presided over their collection, custody, and communication. He was in no way opposed to the public library movement. For both to run together side by side in perfect amity there was ample room and to spare; but the more he considered the outlook for the future, the more he felt convinced that one of the glories of the country had gone not to return. The public demand had raised a rival to the amateur which his purse could not withstand were his aim to be as of old. Rare and valuable works became daily more rare and of higher price not because of destruction or waste, but because they were absorbed by the libraries of cities and towns, there to remain until the coming of the Maori to view the wreck of London. Time, competition, and betterment, to use a new word, alike conspired against the individual and left only the limited cabinet collection which was so dear to our neighbors across the Channel.

To the individual who might desire to be initiated into the mysteries of this most entrancing sport, he would say, "First deliberate with yourself and your friends as to the subject of your pursuit, and then set yourself down to learn all its many bearings; find out what you ought to possess yourself of without delay, what may be left for subsequent acquisition." Unless they were extraordinarily fortunate in their selection, they would find that others had gone over the same ground before them and had left trails which they might follow up and develop with increasing delight in the acquisition of that knowledge which was denied to those others. Should they, on the other hand, find that nothing had been written before on the subject, let them bear in mind that their responsibilities were greater and that those who in the future might follow in their steps would have the right to look to their work to guide them.

Papers were then read on varied subjects of interest to librarians. In connection with this meeting The London Times has printed an article directing attention to the great strides which the public library movement in Great Britain has made in recent years. Three cities claim to have started the first public library in England—London, Bristol, and Manchester. It is not of interest to discuss the rival claims, but it is worthy of mention that there was a public library in London, founded by the famous Richard Whittington and William de Bury, certainly as early as 1425.

The first Public Library bill received the royal assent and became law on Aug. 14, 1850, and the first adoption of the act took place at Manchester. It is interesting to note that a public subscription in that town brought in £12,823, of which £800 was raised by a committee of workingmen. The building was opened in September, 1852. Among those present at the inaugural ceremony were such well-known men as Dickens, Thackeray, Lytton, John Bright, Monckton Milnes, afterward Lord Houghton; Lord Shaftesbury, and Charles Knight. Liverpool was not to be outdone by her rival, and the public library in that town was opened a month later. But the movement had not taken a great hold upon the people. Its progress was slow.

Up to the passing of the education act of 1870 only about fifty adoptions of the library act had taken place in the whole of the United Kingdom; and only one of these—at Westminster—was in London. After this we find a slight impetus. The spread of education produced a new class of readers. And so, in 1886, the number of places at which the acts had been adopted had increased to 183; but, incredible as it may seem now, only four were in London—Wandsworth, Fulham, and Lambeth having joined Westminster. Before this, in 1877, the Library Association had been formed as the outcome of an international conference of librarians held at the London Institution in October of that year. The year of her Majesty's Jubilee, 1887, saw an enormous record of public opinion in favor of public libraries, no less than ten adoptions taking place in London alone. From 1887 to 1891 there were 105 districts which availed themselves of the acts, the total adoptions up to the end of the latter year being 238. In the next five years this figure was increased by nearly 100, so that at the end of 1896 there were established under the public libraries acts no less a number than 330 libraries—265 in England, 32 in Scotland, 17 in Ireland, and 16 in Wales. In these figures 36 London districts are included.

Since the end of 1896 to the present date there have been about 20 further adoptions of the acts, giving a total of about 350 places which have public libraries, the population of which is equal to about half the population of the United Kingdom. These libraries contain over 5,000,000 volumes, and issue about 27,000,000 books each year. The annual attendances of readers is about 60,000,000.

In comparison with these figures the following, recently published, will be interesting: There are 844 public libraries in Australia, with 1,400,000 volumes; 298, with 330,000 volumes, in New Zealand; 100, with 300,000 volumes, in South Africa. In Canada the public libraries contain over 1,500,000 volumes. In 1896 the United States of America, according to Government statistics, possessed 4,026 public and school libraries, containing 33,051,872 volumes.

In connection with these facts, the following comments by The London Times on some of the papers read last year at the London International Library Conference will be found interesting: "It is often alleged of the conferences of libraries, as of those of other learned associations, that the excursions and junketings provided by their hosts are far better attended than the lectures and discussions. In the International Library Conference held last year festivities were certainly prominent enough, but the handsome volume of 'Transactions and Proceedings' (printed for members of the conference) proves that there was also plenty of serious work. On the whole, the average quality of the papers here printed, as compared with those read at the first international conference, held in 1877, is in keeping with the great progress which the library movement has made, both in this country and in America, during the last twenty years, progress of which the trebled membership of the conference is itself eloquent.

"Despite this success the keynote of the 1897 meeting may perhaps be found in the remark of Mr. Melvil Dewey, (the inventor of the 'decimal' classification,) that 'the librarian must be the librarian militant before he can be the librarian triumphant.' In the papers read by American members this militancy mainly takes the form of a missionary spirit which regards the whole population of five years old and upward as heathens to be converted to the gospel of good reading, and is ready to go out into the highways and hedges to bring them in. The American librarian advertises his wares as if he wanted to sell them, turns every school into a depot, intrusts parcels of books to householders for circulation among their neighbors, and then cross-questions the readers to find out what they think of them! An interesting paper by Miss James, a librarian of Pennsylvania, describes the special training which many of these enthusiasts obtain at the American 'library schools,' and shows how much greater are the facilities for such training, and the inducements to undergo it, in the United States than in England. A paper on 'Some Tendencies of Modern Librarianship,' by Mr. MacAlister, the Secretary of the conference, contains some frank speaking on this point. In England he says: 'Our present plan is to take boys of tender age and merely rudimentary education whose circumstances compel them to earn something. There is no question with them of choosing librarianship; they want a berth and scan the advertisements, and whether it be a shop or a library is a matter of indifference if a few shillings can be earned immediately.'

"At the root of this bad system is the poorness both of the pay and the prospects of the average English librarian, and it is not surprising (though ratepayers will groan to hear it) that the militancy of many of the English speakers at the conference was directed against the restriction of the library rate to a penny in the pound. But the insistence by library committees on 'previous experience' as a first qualification, even for junior assistantships at 15s. a week, practically closes the career of a 'Free Librarian' to any one who is not ready to begin by sweeping the library floor, and against this needless exclusion of better educated candidates Mr. MacAlister's paper is a valuable protest. Fortunately, however, this over-estimation of the most mechanical kind of training only represents a passing reaction against the old belief that a fondness for reading was the sole qualification a librarian need possess. The peril is rather for the future than for the present, and the high quality of the papers here printed, both of those dealing with technical points of more general interest, such as Mr. Tedder's Spencerian study on 'The Evolution of the Public Library' and Dr. Dziatzko's 'Aids by Public Bodies to the Art of Printing,' shows that the librarians of to-day, while knowing their business far more thoroughly than their predecessors, are as yet in little danger of suffering from unduly narrowed interests."

"The History of Philadelphia," by Miss Agnes Repplier, which will be published in a few weeks by The Macmillan Company, is in some sort uniform with that volume of Miss Grace King on New Orleans which was brought out a year or two ago. Miss Repplier traces the fortunes of the Quaker City from the day that Charles II. gave the province of "Sylvania" to William Penn. It is a long story, full of light and shade, and its attractiveness is considerably enhanced by the illustrations, which are reproduced from drawings made by R. C. Parsons.

SUPERSTITION.

Points from Dr. Brinton's Recent Magazine Article.

Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, in his "Popular Superstitions of Europe," sounds a warning note. If "Europe" enters into the title of the article to be found in the September Century, the subject treated by Dr. Brinton, in as far as the caution goes, is in a large measure applicable to the United States. We are not prepared to follow Prof. Evans, who believes that there is a recrudescence of superstition in Europe; nevertheless, in France, in Bavaria, in certain parts of Germany, and in Austria there are cropping out new varieties of miracles, and these miracle-mongers have many followers.

In the United States that large influx of foreigners from the South of Europe, who are densely ignorant, may bring about the wildest of beliefs—those which these particular races have cherished for thousands of years. But the United States is not a good soil for the culture of the miraculous, and spells, portents, and mumbo-jumbo stand a good chance of extinction here by being laughed at. Nevertheless superstition does find adherents in New England. Sometimes it takes that milder and more silly form, as shown by Christian Scientists, where it is believed that the Son of God will cure a toothache and even supply a new crop of dentine so as to fill a cavity, or, to follow out the idea further, that by the prayers of some female Scientist, a man who has lost a leg, say before Santiago, may have it grow out again, imitative of the lobster. There are, however, some dreadful superstitions still rife in "educated" New England. Mr. George R. Stetson, in his paper entitled "Animistic Vampires in New England," presents the horrid fact that such barbaric superstition can be found coexisting "with a high general culture."

A clever German has written that superstition is "an excrescence on religion." This expression need not in the least diminish our steadfast belief in the goodness or the power of God. But all human study would be worthless did we not feel certain that primitive man followed first his superstitions. It was only in that long process of time that some men threw aside their superstition, and a religion of some kind or another was formulated. Then came untold centuries before there was refinement of thought, and still there was superstition, and maybe there always will be. It is the coarser element of the brain that still retains the taint, and in certain individuals or races it keeps on invariably coming to the front. It is a matter of inheritance, maybe, a trace of a mental disease, which is apparently not to be eradicated. It "coexists," as Mr. Stetson writes, "with a high general culture."

The interval between the torturing of the Salem witch and 1898 is long, and yet in England, and particularly in Ireland, in Germany, and some little in the United States, the witch still soars aloft on her broomstick. Dr. Brinton writes:

"Deep down in the heart of man bides the firm conviction that he dwells in the midst of an unseen world, peopled with strange powers, who incessantly thwart the plans of his own life. Above, beneath, close by, he knows them, feels them, but they elude his grasp. Futurity and fate lie in his hand; omens and portents are the hints they give, and there are states of soul and mighty crises when they become apparent to sight and hearing."

There always will be the beldame who will tell to the gaping ignorants of "warlocks and dopelgangers, corpse lights, and white women and the scores of evil things which assail the high estate of man." To-day the American Indian tells the story around the camp fire, and in the furthest East the identical yarns are repeated. And in Europe, where these stories awakened the slumbers of medieval barbarism, these tales are ever alive.

Dr. Brinton refers to the science of folk-lore which collects, classes, and investigates these early legends. Not calling in such authorities as Andrew Lang or Joseph Jacobs, let us take that admirable and practical archaeologist and folk-lorist, the late very much lamented Capt. John G. Bourke. To him the science of folk-lore was as a rag bag. You stowed away the frippery, the tatters, and you made, if you could, a patchwork. But the trouble was to know what was old, what was new, and when satisfied as to these important points, whether a symmetrical pattern was possible. What folk-lore was good for was the preservation of any of the goldeh threads, if such existed. As to the rest, for want of ability in sorting, the rags were to be thrown into the rubbish heap or to be sent to the paper mill. The great generalizers, the Cuviers or the Humboldts or the Darwins of folk-lore, are not yet born. The borrowing, the interchange of the story, are so difficult to spot. Major Powell says so wisely: "Borrowings were possible, but certainly not at the beginning. Was not intellectual unity about the same at the beginning?" And so man invented about the same story, though divided by an impassable ocean from his fellow just as he invented almost identical stone axes or knives or arrow points. Why, then, are the folk stories the Chilian laundryman tells to-day so like the legends of old classical Greece? The reason is that "the psychic factor remains the same."

Dr. Brinton's "Popular Superstitions in Europe" is the work of a scholar who is master of a special science, and that is folk lore and archaeology, and for the sifting of the first the latter calling is a necessity. Then, too, as a philologist, learned in all the languages of the Old and New World, Dr. Brinton has few equals.

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Raymond, Greeley, Holmes, and Whittier Among His Correspondents.*

Rufus Wilmot Griswold, now best remembered as the editor of Poe, whose correspondence is the basis for the present publication, was born on Feb. 15, 1815, at [illegible], Vt., where his father, also named Rufus, was a small farmer. The boyhood of Horace Greeley, four years older than Griswold, was spent in West Haven, the town adjoining [illegible] on the south. Young Griswold was for a time, through the influence of his brother Heman, a student at the [illegible] School at Troy. In March, 1837, Griswold married Caroline Searles, and for some months dwelt with her family at 51 1-2 Clinton Street, New York. Before the close of this year he was licensed to preach. In those days, however, clergymen—particularly Baptists—rarely had a systematic training, and it is not probable that his studies were long-continued or thorough. One of the earlier letters in the present volume is from Henry J. Raymond, then a boy of seventeen in college, and reads as follows:

University of Vt., Burlington, Dec. 23, 1837.

Sir: The Phi Sigma Nu Society of the University of Vt. have elected you to an honorary membership of their fraternity. Should you think fit to accept this testimony of their regard, you will please signify it to them through me.

The society would also present their sincerest thanks for the valuable autograph of Washington Irving which was given by yourself to the society. With great respect and esteem, &c., H. J. RAYMOND, Sec.

In September, 1837, Griswold, then twenty-two years of age, issued the prospectus of a magazine to be called The Anthology. He was then Secretary of the Antiquarian Society of New York. In February, 1838, The Vermonter was started at Vergennes, with Griswold as editor. The following letter received a few weeks subsequent shows clearly that Henry Clay was not held to be without flaw by at least one of his correspondents:

New York, 22 April, 1838.

* * * Rufus! Take the name of that scoundrel Henry Clay out of your paper! He is too mean a foe to the Abolitionists even to deserve a vote from you or I, or any other man who has any regard for the right. Do you have Whittier's paper? If not, read the extracts from it on the first page of the last Emancipator, and be ashamed of Clay! * * * Your ob't serv't,

OBADIAH ALLEN BOWE.

In March, 1834, Horace Greeley, then twenty-three, in company with Jonas Winchester, had started The New Yorker. About four years later Mr. Raymond wrote Griswold as follows:

U. V., June 3, 1838.

Dear Griswold: * * * Can you find out who wrote an article in The New Yorker of April 28 entitled "Thoughts on Poetic Excellence," wherein my review is somewhat [severely] handled. I believe the first writing I can get time to do must be for Greeley to answer that. If you have a chance to do it without inconvenience, I would also be obliged to you if you would procure from Greeley for me 3 or 4 copies of those Nos. of the "N. Yorker" that contain my notice of Dana. I have no copy now, and I would like to send one to Dana, as well as one or two for some friends. * * * Yours sincerely,

H. J. RAYMOND.

In July, 1839, Griswold was assistant editor of the publication called Brother Jonathan, a paper of four pages. The Tattler was a daily issued under the same management. Shortly after the appearance of Brother Jonathan this characteristic letter to Griswold was sent by Mr. Raymond:

Burlington, July 20, 1839.

My Dear Griswold: The first intimation I had of your whereabouts determined me to write to you. Lacking time just then, I delayed it for a few days, when the arrival of the "Tattler" called my resolution to mind; and the subsequent reception of that up-to-the-sky-to-be-lauded, biggest-of-all-possible newspapers, and most beloved of all brethren, "Brother Jonathan," made me resolve "in the gloomy recesses of a mind capacious for such things," to despatch an epistle to your address about the quickest. How do you flourish? How I would like to shake your dexter, and see you shake your sides as of old! And wouldn't I like to ramble over your library again, and hear you tell your stories and talk as is your wont? "Oh! no, certainly not!" How on airth do you expect to find matter enough to keep Brother Jonathan alive for any length of time! He is even infinitely more rapacious than other Yankees. In the course of about a year you will have published all that has ever been written; and at the same rate in just about another year you will get through with all that you can write; and then what will you do? The appearance of this hugest of mammoths caused no small stir among the good citizens of this unaccustomed-to-large-sights seeing place. Winslow (he of the Sentinel) was in the P. O. when I received it; and you would have laughed to have listened to his exclamations as I unfolded the sheet to his wonder-struck eyes, and announced old Rufus W. of the Vermonter as editor. He ended his outbrust by this sober sentiment: "Well," said he, "no one can deny that Grigwold is talented and industrious; but he is too d—d unscrupulous!" You were not very scrupulous in your notices of the Burlington Sentinel!—Stacy's eyes stuck out just one mile. And Harrington's, too; you ought to have seen him. The copy you sent me has been the rounds of the college. A deputation from each class of 10 made an attack upon it in full and solid phalanx, and after a hard siege of 10 hours retired from the field and encamped for the night.

The battle was renewed at daybreak with increased vigor and proportionate success. And now we are waiting for another number. Please to consider me a subscriber. Stansbury has not been here since the 4th of July. He will not stay away long, however, for there is a certain pair of gold spectacles here that fit his eyes exactly. He wants to get them; you recollect the Yankee that (on a wager) would sell his horse for a penny, but the buyer must take his cat for $100. There's just such a fixture to Ed's spectacles; I guess he'll take both and be content with the bargain. (The comparison is not good, but 'twill do.) What an abomi-

[illegible] from your friend [illegible] to deliver a [illegible] poem or an [illegible]. I think the probability is that [illegible] will be asked to give us a poem [illegible] he will come. He would do it up in style and could be depended upon. Immediately after commencement you may expect Mann and myself in New York. We shall stay two or three days and we hope to see you as often as your leisure will permit. Have you any part of that collection of American poetry under your control yet? By the way, who wrote that article on American poetry in the Democratic Review? I thought it essentially heterodox.

Geo. Combe and lady and Thad Stevens passed through here a few days since toward Boston. Thad is a fine looking man, but Combe is a Scotchman, (vide Dr. Johnson for the inference.) Your old and tried friend A. C. is about town as usual with the habitual mahogany countenance. He swears occasionally about you. We expelled him from the Phi Sigma Nu Society on account of his Washington scrape. H. A. corroborated all your allegations. May I depend upon you for an introduction to Benjamin and some other of your N. Y. worthies? Bishop Hopkins returned from England with an empty pocket. He expected to raise about 150,000 and got some 5,000! 'Tis said that he will be obliged to sell his establishment. Our university lately had a donation of some 20,000 from one Mr. Williams in the eastern part of Vermont. Harrington and all your friends send their respects. Cannot you send me a few lines in return by Mr. Weaver? I am ever yours sincerely,

H. J. RAYMOND.

Griswold, while not a profound writer or observer, was an intelligent man. He was an exceptionally interesting talker. He did great and meritorious services to our growing literature, and assisted in fostering many writers who without his encouragement would have hopelessly laid down the pen. It is more than usually interesting to see the various points of view photographed, as they are, instantaneously in the letters in his collection, from which selections are here given:

Albany, Feb. 17, 1840.

Rufus W. Griswold, Esq.: I understand by the last Tattler that you have abandoned Boston and returned to New York—very good. Very well; I write to say that I shall probably want you the coming season, if your services are purchasable, as I believe they generally are. I do not wish you to forego any good offer you may have or receive; but I shall probably be glad to hire your services from the first of May (probably sooner) to the first of December next if they can be had on reasonable terms. My plans may fail; but I should like to know how you stand at present. Address me a line on the receipt of this, defining your position. Yours,

H. GREELEY.

Please state what you will ask me per week for the time above mentioned. Don't get in any more scrapes till I come down, which will be the first Saturday after the river opens. Yours, H. G.

Griswold's loss to theology was a gain to literature, and his literary labors exceeded in intrinsic value those of many other American writers of his time. No man did more than he to present the claims of American literature to the attention of the American people, and he made many a thorny path of investigation smooth for the future historian without receiving any other reward for his industry than the praise of the few who shared his peculiar enthusiasm, and the satisfaction of successful research. The letter here printed to Graham will show what sums were paid to an eminent author then:

New York, Oct. 19, 1841.

My Dear Sir [Graham:] * * * Would you like to have an occasional poem from Professor Longfellow? I think I could get him to write for you at $20. He asks $25. I thank Mr. Poe heartily for his just notice—just as regards censure. Yours faithfully,

PARK BENJAMIN.

We read in Godwin's life that Bryant, when asked to put a price upon the poems he contributed to The United States Gazette in 1823-5, suggested $2 each. This rate was raised by the publisher to 16 cents per line. Epes Sargent wrote:

New York, May 19, 1842.

Mr. Dear Griswold: I have requested the Harpers to send you a copy of my little book. Please keep the authorship a secret, and if you can get the accompanying notices published, one in the North American and the other in the Evening Journal, without betraying it, do so. I shall be much obliged, and will cheerfully reciprocate the favor at any time. Nothing new. Pray send me the [Saturday Evening] Post occasionally. I have an article for the mag in preparation. Yours truly, my dear G., EPES SARGENT.

To Bayard Taylor, Griswold was a serviceable friend just when the young author desired introduction to the larger world of literature, and he helped him to the publication of his first volume of verse. One of Taylor's dedications was to Griswold "as an expression of gratitude for the kind encouragement he has shown the author." Dr. Holmes is represented in this book by two letters, one of which is as below:

Boston, Sept. 1st, 1843.

Mr. Dear Sir: I read a poem at the dinner table of the Phi Beta Kappa at Cambridge the other day which I should like to publish in Graham's Magazine if the editors want it and are willing to pay for it.

It consists at present of 166 lines in the heroic measure—but I should be inclined to make it about two hundred, or very nearly that, by certain additions. I believe that for me it was remarkably happy, but you may think it no great thing. At any rate, it has more points in it than most things of the kind that I have done lately.

Two or three weeks ago Mr. Frost, on the part of Godey's Lady's Book, made me some liberal offers for anything I would give him. I answered that I felt bound to offer them to you first, but without the least idea that I should so soon have anything to publish. I therefore mention it to you and end my proposals with these questions:

1. Do you want such a poem?
2. What will you give for it?
3. Are you afraid of a hit at repudiation in it?

[illegible] if you want to see it [illegible]. This is a very unsatisfactory business letter, and does not require any answer unless you want the poem. [illegible] I shall hear from you. Believe me very truly yours,

O. W. HOLMES.

P. S.—No tender feelings are concerned which might interfere with editorial interest.

We can in a measure understand something of the joy that comes to the autograph collector when he has to do with such letters as appear in the Griswold collection. Even an indifferent man would doubtless [illegible] the Holmes letter or that from Whittier which follows:

Worcester, 9th mo. 3d, 1845.

Esteemed Friend: Thy favor of the first of the last month has been received to-day. I send thee a trifle of mine; and hope the proceeds of thy proposed publication will be devoted to the cause of the poor slave. Touching the free negroes, of whose sufferings thou writest, they must wait for relief until slavery be abolished. They should willingly defer their sensual gratification for the benefit of their brethren in bondage, and be content to live in wretchedness, and die of starvation, for the good of the cause. Thine truly,

JNO. G. WHITTIER.

The volume also contains letters from Washington Irving, E. P. Whipple, J. T. Headley, J. T. Fields, J. C. Calhoun, Henry Thoreau, H. Clay, Alice Cary, John G. Saxe, D. G. Mitchell, J. Fenimore Cooper, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry R. Schoolcraft, James Freeman Clarke, N. P. Willis, and many others. One mouses among the letters, meeting with old friends and landmarks, on every hand, and the pages are rich in reminiscent gems. No one who is interested in the life, letters, journalism, and literature of fifty years ago can take up this volume and read it without a great deal of genuine pleasure as well as benefit.

*PASSAGES FRROM THE CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS OF RUFUS W. GRISWOLD. Cloth. 8vo. Pages 308. W. M. Griswold, Cambridge, Mass.

THE TWENTY-FIVE BEST AMERICAN NOVELS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editor of a weekly journal asked me last week to suggest a series of articles that should make his paper talked about all over the country. You have given me an easy task, I told him; all you have to do is to make a list of the twenty-five best American novels and print each week in turn the most striking chapter from each. Not one out of fifty of your readers will agree with your judgment, and five out of ten will prefer a chapter other than the one you publish.

My friend the editor did not think favorably of my idea, and the subject was dropped. Since then I have been asking myself what really are the twenty-five best novels written by American authors, and the task of selection has puzzled me not a little. This was the list I finally made up, the novels being arranged without any reference to special greatness:

Cooper's "Spy."
Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans."
Poe's "Arthur Gordon Pym."
Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter."
Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables."
Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
Curtis's "Prue and I."
James's "Princess Casawassima."
Tourgee's "Hot Plowshares."
Howells's "Rise of Silas Lapham."
Howells's "Hazard of New Fortunes."
Fawcett's "Quality of Mercy."
Fawcett's "Ambitious Woman."
Fawcett's "Evil That Men Do."
Fawcett's "New York Family."
Wheeler's "Toltec Cup."
Smith's "Col. Carter of Cartersville."
Mrs. Harrison's "Anglomaniacs."
Crane's "Red Badge of Courage."
Saltus's "Transaction in Hearts."
Frederic's "Damnation of Theron Ware."
Townsend's "Daughter of the Tenements."
Ford's "Honorable Peter Sterling."
Matthews's "His Father's Son."
Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne."

Some of the novels, of course, are of too recent date for us to form any final judgment about them, and we must wait before we are able to arrive at a perfectly unprejudiced estimate. But the severest critics, I think, must approve of three-quarters of the list; the remainder is a matter of personal opinion. F. R.

New York, Sept. 12, 1898.

Among the Fall announcements of Francis P. Harper are "The Early Wills of Westchester County, 1664-1784," being a careful abstract, with genealogical and historical notes, by W. S. Pelletreau, issued uniformly with "Early Long Island Wills" and "Wills of the Smith Family"; "Weather Lore: A Collection of Proverbs, Sayings, and Rules concerning Weather," by Richard Inward, President of the Royal Meteorological Society; "The Romance of Book Collecting, with Anecdotes of Book Hunting and Book Hunters," by J. Herbert Slater.

Mr. Collingwood's "Life of Lewis Carroll," which will be published befong long, by Fisher Unwin of London, is the one authorized by the late writer's family. It will contain a good many extracts from Mr. Carroll's diary, including a record of a Russian tour with Canon Liddon. Among Lewis Carroll's effects were three albums filled with photographs taken by himself. They include hitherto unpublished portraits of Mr. Ruskin, Lord Tennyson, Lord Salisbury, the Rossettis, the Duke of Albany, and Mr. Holman Hunt. These will appear in the forthcoming work, together with several fac similes from manuscript magazines edited by Mr. Carroll.

Among the volumes promised Sept. 30 by D. Appleton & Co. are "The Widower," by W. E. Norris, and J. A. Altsheler's new novel, "A Hero of the West, a Romance of 1812." In this new romance, which, like other work of Mr. Altsheler, is typically American, the author opens with some interesting pictures of social life and political conditions in Washington just before the War of 1812. One feature of the book is the dramatic account of the capture of Washington by the British and a description of the battle of New Orleans.

THE BATTLE OF GOLDEN HILL.

Fought in John Street in 1770 in Defense of New York's Liberty Poles—The First Blood Shed in the Revolution.

Many have been the complaints against New York because of its apathy in respect to its own history, rich as it is in interesting incidents. Of late, however, those who have eyes for something beyond the merely mercantile must have noticed that at various points in the lower part of the city bronze memorial tablets have been erected the brief inscriptions on which are full of meaning and cannot fail to awaken thoughts of reverence in the minds of those who recall the events they perpetuate. It is the purpose of this article to repeat the story of one of these occurrences—the Battle of Golden Hill—in honor of which a tablet has been affixed to the building that occupies the northwestern corner of John and William Streets. The tablet, dedicated to the city by the Sons of the Revolution, bears the following text:

GOLDEN HILL,
Here, January 18, 1770,
The fight took place between the
"Sons of Liberty"
and the
British Regulars, 16th Foot.
First Blood in the
War of the Revolution.

Any one walking along John Street, from Pearl to William to-day, will readily discover the hill in this neighborhood. "Golden" was applied to it because of its abundant crop of grain, which it is said waved gracefully in response to the gentle breeze, and looked, in truth, like a hill of gold.

In the year 1770 what is now City Hall Park extended considerably beyond its present limits, and was known as "The Fields," and later as "The Common." It is historic ground. Here many public meetings were held, many important questions were argued, and many decisive moves in the stirring struggle for liberty took place. In the early days of the Revolution it was an open field, occupied along its northern border by a long line of wooden barracks inclosed within a high board fence, and by the "New Jail," now the Hall of Records or Register's office. Many of the Stamp act demonstrations occurred in "The Fields," and here, after the repeal of the obnoxious law on June 4, 1766, the King's birthday was celebrated. A flagstaff was erected for the occasion, bearing a flag inscribed "The King, Pitt, and Liberty." This was the first of New York's liberty poles. This pole soon became an object of hatred to the soldiers, and on the 10th of August they cut it down. The indignation of the people at this outrage was unbounded, and the next day a meeting was held to discuss the situation and to raise a new pole. An armed party from the barracks attacked this meeting and several persons were wounded. The new pole was erected shortly after, and before long met the fate of its predecessor. Thus began a number of conflicts between the soldiers and the people that eventually prepared the latter to resist, with the bitterest of hatred, the representatives of the King. The active spirits in these contests were the Sons of Liberty, a band of citizens made up largely of the working classes, at whose head were John Lamb, Isaac Sears, Alexander McDougal, and other energetic leaders.

A third pole was raised, and this, too, was cut down. Immediately a fourth was placed in position, secured with braces and iron bands. An attempt was made to blow this up with gunpowder, but proved unsuccessful. Renewed efforts on the part of the redcoats followed, but as the soldiers were each time driven off, they finally desisted. We gather an impression of the feeling aroused at the time from the following newspaper clipping:

"As mankind were made for society, every person who willfully annoys or disturbs that society without any pretense but purely evil, ought to be held in the utmost detestation as a common enemy. And, as in the present case, the cutting this post down can only be done to affront all the Sons of Liberty in this place, the perpetrators would do well to consider the consequences; let their notions for doing it be what they will; for they may know that such a body of the people who would not yield to be enslaved by the most august body on earth, will not tamely submit to such a mean, low-lived insult on their liberty, as this is; and if ever the perpetrator is discovered, he may be almost assured New York will be too hot to hold him long."

The pole, according to the records, stood in proud defiance until Jan. 16, 1770, when at midnight the soldiers came out from the barracks, pulled it down, sawed it to pieces, and piled them up in a heap in front of one of the popular taverns of the day. When the deed was discovered, the bell of St. George's Chapel in Beekman Street was rung, and early next morning 3,000 people stood around the stump of the pole, declared their rights and their determination to maintain them.

The next day two men were found posting scurrilous handbills, signed by the Sixteenth Regiment and defying the people and the authorities. They were arrested by Sears and another Liberty Boy, and an attempt was made to rescue them by some of their fellow-soldiers, who, finding that they were likely to be overpowered, retreated through the fields until they reached [illegible] where a large crowd of people. A reinforcement coming up, the soldiers here made a stand, but the people, smarting under the wrongs they had suffered, were not to be checked. They rushed upon their oppressors, and soon dispersed and disarmed them, numbers being injured on both sides. Francis Field, a Quaker citizen, who had been standing peaceably in his doorway, was wounded severely in the cheek. Three other citizens were cut and a sailor was badly hurt.

The people, in spite of the fact that they were no match for the armed soldiers, kept the latter busy, and even when further reinforcements arrived held their own. A party of officers now appeared on the scene and ordered the men to their barracks. Thus the battle of that day was ended, but the trouble was by no means over. The soldiers, humiliated by the thought of successful resistance on the part of the people, whom they looked down upon with contempt, were now more determined than ever to wreak vengeance on their despised opponents. The next morning they renewed their lawless proceedings by attacking a woman on her way to market.

In the various encounters the sailors generally sided with the citizens. About noon a collision occurred between some soldiers and seamen in which a sailor was thrust through the body. While this disturbance was going on, the Mayor appeared on the scene and ordered all to disperse, but the soldiers paid no attention to the civil authority. Word was thereupon sent to the barracks in Whitehall Street to request the officers to use their influence, but the messengers were intercepted and forbidden to proceed. A party of Liberty Boys, who were enjoying a game at a ball court at the corner of Broadway and John Street, learning of the affray, hurried out, and being joined by a number of citizens, put the soldiers to rout. Later in the day the soldiers sallied forth again and disturbed a meeting of the people in the Fields. They attempted to deprive them of their canes, whereupon a fight took place in which the soldiers were finally defeated and driven back to the barracks. The two days' conflict thus came to an end, the people triumphed and their rights were maintained.

A strip of ground was now purchased and a new pole was erected. This was the fifth and last Liberty Pole. It was sunk deep into the earth, secured with iron bands and bars, and bore the inscription, "Liberty and Property." Commenting on the Battle of Golden Hill, a writer more than forty years ago observed:

"It is strange with what silence these struggles of the people of New York against their oppressors has been passed over by different historians; even Mr. Bancroft merely says in his account of the Golden Hill affair that there was a struggle for two days between the people and the soldiers, and devotes several pages to the Boston massacre, which did not take place until nearly two months afterward, and without the principles which actuated the Liberty Boys to prevent any encroachment on the civil power by the military. Surely a contest of two days' duration must be more than a mere street brawl. Boston has preserved the identity of the spot where grew the Tree of Liberty on her Common; cannot New York imitate her example and perpetuate the spot on which was erected the first Liberty Pole in the Fields?"

Happily the city can no longer be charged with this reproach. Last year the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution placed on the inner wall of the main Post Office a handsome tablet bearing the following inscription:

On the Common of the City of New York
Near where this building now stands there
Stood from 1766 to 1776 a Liberty Pole, erected
To commemorate the Repeal of the Stamp Act.
It was repeatedly destroyed by the violence of
The Tories and as repeatedly replaced by the
Sons of Liberty, who organized a constant
Watch and guard. In its defense the
First martyr blood of the American
Revolution was shed on Jan. 18, 1770.

ALBERT ULMANN.

Mr. Benjamin Kidd in his "The Control of the Tropics" treats the matter of the aboriginal races found in the tropic zones from the proper standpoint, which is the anthropological one. "The ultimate fact underlying all the relations of the white man to the tropics is one which really goes to the root of the whole question of the evolution which the race itself has undergone. The human race reached its earliest development where the conditions of life were easiest, mainly in the tropics." But as to the further development that took place "outward from the tropics." Evidently the first man could have only existed under what were favorable environments. If there might have been animals whose presence was dangerous, at least early man had to find an abundance of food. There must have been roots or fruit. Such a condition could not have existed in the frigid zones. No particular stress is to be put on that monkey form, presumably the nearest approach to man, found by Dubois in Java; nevertheless, if this anthropopithecus is accepted as a creature living in the tropical zone, so far nothing approaching this form has been discovered in colder countries. Any particular ape taking on a skeleton something resembling man is still very far remote from man himself. Yet the argument seems to be conclusive that it was in a warm climate where early man existed. Common sense would indicate that as the only possible environment of the first of the Homo-nidæ. Then the aboriginal of the tropical zone must be considered as an undeveloped child, that is, mentally, and we will be better prepared to face further contingencies if we accept the anthropological data, for, as Mr. Kidd writes: "However we may be inclined to hesitate before reaching this view, it is hard to see how assent to it can be withheld in face of the consistent verdict of history in the past, and the unvarying support given to it by facts in the present."

STRENGTH GONE ASTRAY.*

Rather more than a year ago "The Descendant," appearing anonymously, gave a new sensation to the jaded novel-reading public. The plot was original and dramatic; the characters were charged with vitality; the style, sometimes crude and uneven, was striking in its picturesqueness and power. The modest, unheralded volume was a literary event. The author had struck a new and strong note in fiction. "The Descendant" was unique in its daring, its virility, its "iridescence," to use one of the author's favorite words. Since the scene was laid in what may be called Bohemian New York, conjecture was disposed to ascribe its authorship to some young journalist or artist, or, perhaps, to some student of science familiar with the ways of the "Quartier Latin" of the metropolis. When the writer was revealed as a young girl, a Virginian, born and bred in what is, perhaps, the most sheltered and conservative society in the world, the astonished reader could find no parallel for her achievement, save in those marvelous stories that began to steal out of Haworth parsonage half a century ago.

It is natural that a second book should have been eagerly expected; natural, too, perhaps inevitable, that the second book should not satisfy expectation. Yet, after all due allowance has been made for the recoil from extravagant hope, we must confess that "Phases of an Inferior Planet" is distinctly a disappointment. The very titles of the two stories indicate the difference between them. "The Descendant" is simple, direct, suggestive; "Phases of an Inferior Planet" is vague, strained, far-fetched. The divergence runs throughout the volume. In "Phases of an Inferior Planet" there is none of the spontaneousness of "The Descendant." The style has lost its chariot wheels and moves heavily. The author falls sometimes into the vice of "fine writing," notably in the opening pages. Some sentences remind one of Mme. d'Arblay's Johnsonese. The writer is hardened by her scientific knowledge, which produces the impression of "intellectual fat, rather than intellectual muscle and sinew." She sometimes lapses into an exploitation of her learning that cannot fail to carry her older readers back to the days of the ponderous pedantries of "Macaria" and "St. Elmo."

Like its predecessor, "Phases of an Inferior Planet," belongs to the world of Bohemia. It is to be doubted whether even in that world womanly purity is compatible with the absolute and unprotected liberty of Miss Glasgow's young girls. We receive certain situations with the same incredulity with which we hear of the doings of Glory Quayle. The hero, Anthony Algarcife, is as perplexing as his name. His creator apparently believes in him; she does not intend to represent him sinking like another Tito into depths of infamy. Yet what is one to say of a pronounced unbeliever becoming a priest of a ritualistic Church? One can fancy a man taking holy orders in all sincerity of purpose, and afterward drifting into skepticism and lacking the moral strength to break his bonds—a Robert Elsmere without the courage of his convictions. But what man with a shred of honor, with a ray of decency, would deliberately enter a life in which he knows every word and every deed must be a lie? And what man would accentuate the lie by writing with equal power anonymous articles against Christianity and signed articles in her defense? This might well be an episode in the dual life of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. In real life, often as the impossible becomes the actual, we may safely say of this history, "Impossible!" And yet it is apparent that the author intends Algarcife to be, upon the whole, a noble character and to enlist the sympathies of the reader.

There is, nevertheless, much to admire in "Phases of an Inferior Planet." Were it the author's first story, it would be pronounced, with all its faults, a book of great power and promise. But because it is strength gone astray, because it shows decadence instead of progress, we take alarm at the tendencies that may prove fatal. The characters are shown with a firm hand, the dialogue is brilliant, the situations are effective. As in "The Descendant," the story is full of verve and daring. The insight of genius is shown in the portrayal of the young mother with her newly born child and over the cradle of her dead. The truth and tenderness of the delineation are perfect. Not less admirably drawn is the picture of poverty in the great city, that hardest of all poverty, the poverty of the sensitive and cultured, and the revolt of a luxurious nature against its sordid conditions.

We find, too, as in its predecessor, wonderful flashes of wit and wisdom, searchlights turned upon the weaknesses and the deep places of human nature. It is sacrilege to say so, and we rather expect the sky to fall upon us, but if certain of Miss Glasgow's gems of coördensed philosophy were shaken together with an equal number of George Eliot's, we think that only an expert could unerringly asort them.

Mrs. Browning said of "Jane Eyre" that it possesses "qualities half savage and half free-thinking." This may more truly be said of both of Miss Glasgow's stories. Especially of "Phases of an Inferior Planet" may we add Mrs. Browning's criticism of a greater novel: "Very clever, very affective; but cruel to human nature. A painful book, and not the pain that purifies and exalts. Partial truths, after all, and those not wholesome."

Miss Glasgow has shown that she can feel finely and portray tenderly the elemental and eternal whole truths of life. Should she renounce what is bizarre and strained, high achievement is possible to her. But in the path that is tempting her there are rocks ahead, and the road is strewn with the bones of other travelers. As she stands at the parting of the ways, the critic feels an imperious call to speak a word of warning, although, like the most of its kind, that word is pretty sure to be a "warning of Cassandra."

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*PHASES OF AN INFERIOR PLANET. By Ellen Glasgow, Author of "The Descendant." New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1898.

LOUVRE OF NATIONS

America Fast Becoming That—Art Treasures We Now Have—An English Tribute to Our Industry.*

It does not seem to be commonly realised that America—that is, the United States—is on the way to become the Louvre of the Nations. From year to year its public galleries have been enriched with masterpieces of all the modern schools; and by purchase, bequest, or gift, many valuable and some great pictures by the older Italian, Flemish, and Spanish masters have been added to the already imposing store of National art wealth. In New York pre-eminently, but also in Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, and in other large cities from New Orleans in the South to Chicago in the North, and from Baltimore in the East to San Francisco in the West, there is now so numerous, and, in the main, so distinguished a congregation of pictures, of all schools and periods, that the day is not only at hand, but has arrived, when the native student of art no longer needs to go abroad in order to learn the tidal reach and high-water mark in this or that nation's achievement, in this or that school's accomplishment, in this or that individual painter's work. In time, and probably before long, the great desideratum will be attained: the atmosphere wherein the creative imagination is sustained and nourished. At present the most brilliant American painters must follow the trade-flag of art, and that banner flaunts nowhere steadily but in Paris and London.

There are now in America more training schools, more opportunities for instruction, more chances for the individual young painter to arrive at self-knowledge than were enjoyed of old by the eager youth of Flanders, of France, of Spain, even of Italy. But the essential is still wanting, without which all these advantages are merely as stars among the branches. There is no atmosphere of art in America at large. Of course, I speak broadly; and it must be remembered that exceptions emphasize rather than discount this conclusion. In many of the ateliers in New York and Boston there is a quick and informing spirit; every here and there a nimble and delectable "air of art" prevails, a fortunate but purely local and intransmissible spiritual environment for a few; and there are men like Mr. Lafarge, like Mr. St. Gaudens, like Mr. Macmonnies, who achieve their ends worthily in Washington or New York, without influence from or heed or thought of London or Paris—men who must be persuasive to the artistic instincts and patriotic aspirations of many among the younger generation. But, broadly speaking, there is no atmosphere of art in America. A short time ago, in the course of conversation, I spoke to this effect in a thriving New England city. My companion was an influential citizen, who, like the aesthetically minded evangelical grocer in Mr. Le Gallienne's latest book, "wished to make art hum" in his particular town. He was amazed at my generalization, and added, still bewilderedly: "But look here, now, our art gallery is not only one of the best in the States, after New York and Boston, but there isn't a small shopkeeper in the place but is proud and pleased to come and look at the pictures. As for Saturday afternoons * * * you should see the 'young idea' trooping in with the teachers and school-marms! Just you see for yourself, and you'll say no more about there being no atmosphere of art in this country, leastwise in this particular town."

It lies thus: in the great majority of towns throughout the States there is no art atmosphere at all; in a few there are conditions which do not actively militate against, which occasionally, and as it were half unconsciously and half reluctantly, permit the development of such an atmosphere. For the spirit of art is a shy Ariel, and it loves little those haunts of men where even the business and social interests are purely parochial—and the parochialism of the smaller cities and towns of the States has to be experienced in order to be realized. But every few years the radical influences at work are transmuting these conditions, and though neither Boston, nor Washington, nor even New York are yet art centres in any way comparable to London, or Paris, or Munich, the time is not far distant when the inevitable must happen. It is well to remember that one of the greatest of modern English artists was born and spent his boyhood in the Birmingham of sixty years or so ago, and that the Birmingham of the thirties was in every respect more parochial, more unrelievedly dismal, more devoid of any mental atmosphere save that of commercialism and a sad religiosity, than is Pittsburg or any other as dismal or more dismal American manufacturing centre. If that unpromising Birmingham gave us Edward Burne-Jones, the most poetic and individual of the later Victorians, the so infinitely better-circumstanced towns of the States may well be the nurseries of young genius less sorely handicapped. It is men, not environments, which constitute the chief developing influences; and young Burne-Jones's friend and fellow-undergraduate, William Morris, and his accepted master, Rossetti, had far more to do with his career than the many disadvantages and possible advantages of Birmingham.

In actual respect of art treasures the great cities of the States are already beyond our own provincial cities and towns, among which only Liverpool and Glasgow stand out pre-eminent; though now Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and many others are ambitious of a like distinction.

There are the obvious reasons of widely dispersed wealth, of enterprise, of individual, local, and national pride, and, of course, of mere speculation, to account for the continual immigration into the States of works of art of exceptional interest and value. It is, for one thing, recognized that Mr. Jonathan Dives need not keep racehorses if he does not care for racing, nor a yacht if he does not care for [illegible] as a [illegible] place in the [illegible] [illegible] pictures. It is almost the [illegible] tion of culture, and culture in America is largely identified with ample means. Mr. Dives readily enough falls in with this general persuasion, for he knows that if he delivers himself over to wise guidance, and buys with discretion, he makes a good investment against the hazards of fortune, and in any case does not stand to lose. In Europe, pictures purchased by private individuals are generally lost to the public; in America they commonly change ownership with periodic frequency, and soon or late are loaned or bequeathed to civic or national collections.

For many years it has been the ambition of picture-collectors in the States to add to the private and national treasures of French art. There is justification for the remark of a precocious, or perhaps only convinced boy, who in reply to a question from his examiner answered that Barbizon was somewhere between New York and Boston. Jules Dupré, Cazin, Benjamin Constant, Carolus Duran, are better known by the banks of the Hudson than by the banks of the Thames. Even a decorative artist like Puvis de Chavannes has an American public. But of late the public taste has become more eclectic. It selects where and what it will. Some of the best German and Italian, many of the best British contemporary pictures, also find their way to transatlantic collections. The chief agents in London, Paris, Berlin, Munich, Rome, are on the alert to gratify wealthy American clients, for even "old masters" are allured by the spell of the carte-blanche.

New York, naturally, has become the art metropolis of the States. Already the art wealth of this great city is almost incalculable. Boston comes next, then Washington. But notwithstanding the general idea to the contrary, the finest private collections are not in New York. The famous Lorillard-Wolfe, Marquand, Jay Gould, and other once private collections are now wholly or in part public, and are to be seen at the magnificent galleries of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Certainly, as regards modern French art (with some good examples of Spanish and a few of English art,) it is unquestionable that there is no private collection in New York or Boston, or Washington, to compare for a moment with that of Mr. W. T. Walters at Baltimore. Of all the "homes of art" to be seen in America, Mr. Walters's is pre-eminently "the House Beautiful."

It is, however, to the great public exhibitions only that most visitors turn, and, so far as British visitors to the States are concerned, to those at New York and Boston. Whatever else the art lover visiting America sees, he would not dream of missing the Metropolitan Museum of Art or the magnificent galleries of the Boston Public Library, where the finest mural painting oversea is to be found. To the ordinary tourist, the "National Gallery" of the United States is the Metropolitan Museum in Central Park, New York. Let me, therefore, give some idea of what may be seen at this great institution, and at other public galleries in New York, before specifying what is to be found elsewhere.

Within the last ten years the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York has become one of the most interesting of all national art collections. This is in large measure due to the splendid bequests by which it has been enriched, and notably by the collections of the celebrated American connoisseur, Mr. Henry Marquand, and of Miss Catherine Lorillard-Wolfe. Since the completion of the north wing, about three years ago, the galleries themselves must be accounted as among the finest buildings of the kind. Some idea of the value of the bequests may be gained from the fact that in one year were presented to the National trustees the whole collection of Miss Wolfe; the splendid bequest of Mr. Marquand, including fifty-two oil paintings by old masters and pictures of the English school; twenty valuable examples of the modern Dutch and American schools from the collection of Mr. George I. Seney; the famous "Horse Fair" of Rosa Bonheur, presented by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt; and the not less famous "Friedland, 1807," by Meissonier, the gift of Judge Henry Hilton, who also presented Detaille's fine "Defense of Champigny." It is a pity in some respects that the conditions of these bequests prohibit a systematic arrangement of the pictures, for both the Marquand and the Wolfe collections have to be kept isolated. This is in reality the chief drawback to all the art collections in America. Bequests of the utmost value in themselves are frequently marred in the giving by stipulations which, while excellent for the preservation of the memory of the donor, are apt to interfere materially with the educative influence which the pictures, properly classified and arranged, might be expected to exercise.

Besides the valuable collections, in the Metropolitan Museum, bequeathed by Mr. Marquand and Miss Lorillard-Wolfe, there is the small but fine loan collection of Mr. Joseph Jefferson. This consists of twenty-seven pictures in all. Among these the most interesting early work is the portrait of Madame Cardon by Rembrandt, a painting displaying remarkable insight and grip of character, as well as a rich and vivid coloring. With this exception, and that of a fine example of Sir Thomas Lawrence, all the Jefferson pictures of importance are modern. Sir Thomas Lawrence's large canvas depicts the four grandchildren of John Julius Angerstein. It is a matter of interest that this Mr. Angerstein was the able connoisseur whose private collection, obtained by Government purchase early in the present century, was the nucleus of our own National collection. George IV. is said to have been the first to suggest the propriety of purchasing the Angerstein collection, which consisted of thirty-eight pictures; and a grant of Parliament of £60,000, proposed by Government, was voted on April 2, 1824, to defray the outlay of purchase and the expenses incidental to the preservation and public exhibition of the collection. The initial exhibition, the immediate forerunner of our National Gallery, was opened to the public in the house of Mr. Angerstein, in Pall Mall, on May 10, 1824. This example of the art of Sir Thomas Lawrence at the Metropolitan Museum in New York is an extremely pleasing one, with all the grace and distinction of that artist at his best, and with the vivid strength in handling which characterized [illegible] more interesting is [illegible] however, is the admirable portrait by the same artist of the famous English tragedian, John Philip Kemble. Here Sir Thomas Lawrence had a sitter after his own heart; and certainly he has well interpreted for us the actor who was not only so celebrated in his own profession, but was also known as one of the most refined and cultured minds of his day. It is interesting to turn from the "Kemble" to the portrait of another famous actor—for close by hangs Gainsborough's portrait of Richard Brinsley Sheridan—and to note that these two fine portraits belong to one who is himself in the front rank of American actors, and is at the same time a painter of high repute; for Mr. Joseph Jefferson, who is the loaner of this collection, is also the distinguished American actor and only less distinguished painter of American landscape.

Among the modern paintings in the Jefferson collection are several examples of the modern Dutch and French schools. I have seen nowhere a more beautiful example of the art of Daubigny than the lovely "Dieppe." Here the painter, with, it must be admitted, the transforming vision of the poet, has depicted the little French sea town from the landward side of the harbor. The painting is beautiful, luminous, and has all that wonderful freshness and accuracy of color which gave to Daubigny's work so much distinction. One other picture here ranks with the "Dieppe" in beauty—Corot's "Ville D'Avray," one of the most delicate and exquisitely detailed pictures which ever came from the brush of the prince of nature-interpreters. Another noteworthy picture in the section is a canvas by Thomas Couture. Every lover of modern French art knows Couture's celebrated "Romans of the Decadence" in the Louvre, painted just exactly fifty years ago, masterly alike in composition, drawing, and color. There are not, however, many pictures by Couture, out of France at any rate, which show him in his more distinctly imaginative mood. Indeed, even in France he is known practically only as the history and genre painter, as the brilliant pupil of Gros and of Paul Delaroche. But in "The Spring," one of Mr. Jefferson's pictures, he reveals himself in a new, striking, and poetic manner. The scene depicted is that of an almost nude man stooping to drink at a spring on a wild and gloomy hillside luridly lit by the setting sun. In composition, in color, in atmosphere, this small canvas is one of the gems of the national art collection of New York. Two very fine examples of modern Dutch domestic art bear the names of Josef Israels and Albert Neuhuys: that of Israels being the fine picture, which I remember having seen in the Salon, called "The Madonna of the Cottage"—a peasant woman washing the baby on her lap. Neuhuys's picture portrays a mother and babe also, though here there is no straining after any arbitrary symbolism. One of the best of Van Marcke's pictures is here—"Cattle with Landscape," vivid, and full of that wet shimmer of Northern Spring which characterizes so much of his work, with its fresh sunlight and almost over-emphasized brilliancies of atmospheric changes. Mr. Jefferson was equally fortunate in securing one of the most beautiful examples of the fine if austere art of Anton Mauve. "The Departure of the Flock," a vision of a shepherd leading his sheep across a great silvery brown upland, is one of the triumphs of that modern Dutch school of which the late Anton Mauve is, perhaps, the most notable exemplar. The Jefferson loan collection not inaptly ends with a fine "Ideal Landscape" from the brush of Mr. Jefferson himself. Here we have the work of one who is as poetic an interpreter of Nature as George Inness, the chief of American landscapists.

The other rooms of the Eastern Gallery (Nos. 5, 6, and 7) are of particular interest. Severally they comprise the loan collection of the late Mr. Jay Gould (loaned by Miss Helen Gould,) the bequeathed collection of Mr. Henry Marquand, and the pictures presented by Mr. George Hearn, with others of great value presented to or purchased by the trustees. The few pictures of the late Jay Gould are among those which have most to do with the development of the art students in New York, for they represent admirably the varied aspects of contemporary French art. The collection begins with the small but exceedingly fine "Cattle in Pasture," by Rosa Bonheur, a little picture full of atmosphere and the exquisite suffusion of afternoon light, and not less beautiful because it is one of the least mannered works of the famous French artist. Next it hangs a vivid painting, "Cavaliers at Lunch," by the brilliant but unequal Ferdinand Roybet. Among the next score of canvases special mention should be made of a fine landscape by Jules Dupré; of an excellent Shakespearean subject (Bassanio choosing the leaden casket) by Cabanel; and a striking little forest scene on wood by Diaz. The remaining space of this room is mainly devoted to the work of American painters, though it has one large and popular foreign work in the canvas of the Bohemian artist, Vacslav Brozik. Many will remember the great success in Paris of his two best-known pictures: "The Embassy of the King of Bohemia and Hungary at the Court of Charles VII. of France" (Salon of 1873; now in the Berlin Museum,) and "The Condemnation of John Huss by the Council of Constance" (Paris, 1883,) which was purchased by national subscription for the Prague Museum. Strangely enough, most of the smaller pictures of this eminent pupil of Piloty and Munkacsy are in American private collections. That by which he is represented here was presented a few years ago by Mr. Morris Jesup. It represents Christopher Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella, at the moment when the contract between Ferdinand and Columbus is about to be signed, Isabella having offered her jewels to defray the expenses of the expedition, because of the exhaustion of the Spanish Treasury on account of the Moorish wars. But, despite this Bohemian masterpiece and excellent examples of the art of Grolleron, Charles Jacques, and other foreign painters, the best work here is by Americans. Foremost comes the great work of George Inness, "Peace and Plenty." This, perhaps his masterpiece, is a huge landscape irradiated with a Claude-like glow, and both in its distinctive merits and characteristic defects exemplifies the art of the most eminent, if singularly erratic and unequal, of American [illegible]. Much [illegible], however, is the [illegible] known or less-talked-about "Autumn Gold," by the same painter, than which Turner himself never painted anything richer in sunset glow, or made foreground leaves more aflame with living light. Among several fine pictures I must content myself with mention only of an admirable painting of the Spanish Peaks in South Colorado, by Mr. Samuel Colman, whom one might take to be an American pupil of Giovanni Costa; and a very lovely Nature study by the young Pennsylvania painter, William Anderson Coffin, called "The Rain." Mr. Coffin was a pupil of Rosa Bonheur, and gained the bronze medal at the Paris Exposition in 1889. At the Society of American Artists in 1891, the Webb Prize for landscape was awarded to him for this very picture, "The Rain," one of the loveliest pictorial studies of the gray and green effects of clearing rain which I have ever seen.

It is an abrupt change to enter the Marquand Gallery. Even within the limits of a single room no effort has been made to attain any systematic arrangement. Thus Hogarth rubs shoulders with Moroni, Vandyck with Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt with Gainsborough, Lucas Van Leyden with Old Crome, and Constable with Van Dyck on the one side, Velasquez and Massaccio on the other. Perhaps the gem of the Marquand collection is "The Deposition From the Cross," by Jan Van Eyck. This small panel-picture is in the very finest manner of the great Flemish master. If, as is commonly supposed, it was painted as a predella for an altar-picture of much larger size, it is interesting as an almost unique instance of an early Flemish predella panel. If, again, as probabilities indicate, Van Eyck so intended it, he wholly departed from the custom of his country, and followed the Italian and Spanish disposition in regard to altar-pieces. Everything points to the fact that this beautiful little work was the third predella for the celebrated picture of "The Triumph of the Christian Church," now in the Madrid gallery. The Madrid picture consists of the main central panel only, and nothing certain is known of the other two of the three predella panels, of which this in the Marquand collection is supposed to be the third. What is authentic in its history indicates that it was obtained in 1887 from the collection of the Hamborough family at Steep Hill Castle, Ventnor, Isle of Wight; but further back than 1880 all is supposition. The perfection of Van Eyck's technique is as obvious in this small panel as in the masterpiece in Madrid. The scene represented is that of the body of the Saviour, extended on a shroud or winding-sheet held at the end by Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea. In the centre the fainting Virgin is upheld by St. John, while on the left Mary Magdalene is seen advancing. The shape and dimensions of the panel (13¾ by 10 inches) leave little doubt that it was originally painted as one of the series of predella subjects. Another fine Van Eyck here is "The Virgin and Child," the Virgin, dressed in a long scarlet robe, standing in a niche of richly sculptured Gothic architecture, and looking tenderly down at the child whom she holds against her breast. This is the panel which was in the King of Holland sale in 1850; was exhibited at Manchester in 1857, and at the Royal Academy some time in the seventies, till its transferrence from Mr. Beresford Hope to America. It is the work described in Waagen's Art Treasures, iv. 190.

Besides these two fine examples of Van Eyck, the Marquand collection boasts several canvases by Frans Hals. One or two of these are of doubtful authenticity, however, though there is little question as to "The Wife of Frans Hals"; the charming and refined "Portrait of a Man," which came from the collection of the late Earl of Buckinghamshire; and "The Smoker," a young peasant negligently dressed in a brown jacket, with disordered hair, and smoking a long clay pipe, with two women in the background laughing, and one of them resting her hand upon the man's shoulder. Some readers will remember the third, as it was exhibited by Mr. Wilberforce at the Royal Academy Winter Exhibition of 1887. Near it hangs the very beautiful "Music Lesson" of Gabriel Metsu, from the Perkins collection; and not far from it a clever but not absolutely authentic "Portrait of a Gentleman" by Gerard Terburg, which is too vaguely spoken of as purchased in London in 1883. Mr. Marquand was proud of his several examples of Velasquez, and with justice. Those in his collection begin with the fine portrait of Queen Mariana of Austria, the second wife of Philip IV. A similar portrait of this fantastic example of Court beauty is in the Belvidere Gallery in Vienna. The present canvas was formerly in the Duncan collection, and was purchased by Mr. Marquand through Mr. Martin Colnaghi. Velasquez's fine portrait of himself, a small half-length bust of twenty-one to twenty-seven inches, is that which early in the present century passed into the possession of the then Marquis of Lansdowne indirectly from one of the royal palaces of Spain. The American catalogue has the following extraordinary entry: "Purchased from the Prince of Peace." We do not know the collection, but suspect that the often-heard-of Raphael must be sought for there. From the same collection (the catalogue says "from the Gallery of the Prince of Peace") is a portrait of Olivarez, also from the Marquis of Lansdowne collection. The fine boy portrait of Baltasar Carlos (eldest son of Philip IV.,) a very fine work, is the picture formerly in the possession of the Earl of Desborough.

After his Velasquez pictures, Mr. Marquand was proudest of his canvases by Rubens and Rembrandt. There is no reason to doubt the authenticity of the beautiful "Susanna and the Elders," although there is no record of the earlier history of this picture, nor any of its having been engraved or reproduced. On the other hand, it is obviously not only by Rubens himself, but belongs to his finest period. Here, as often elsewhere, his model was Helen Fourment, whom he married in 1630, and who died in 1640; so that presumably this particular painting is to be relegated to one of these ten years. More obviously a portrait-study is the "Portrait of a Man"—the same picture as that which a few years ago was in the possession of Lord Methuen, and was exhibited at the Royal Academy Winter Exhibition in 1877. There is an account of it

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*From an article entitled "The Art Treasures of America." By William Sharp. Published in The Nineteenth Century for September. (Leonard Scott Publication Company, 112 Wall Street.) The first article in a series.

in The English Connoisseur, London, 1766, i. 336. The large "Pyramus and Thisbe," a dramatic and resplendent composition, while not absolutely convincingly by Rubens, is possibly the actual handiwork of the great Flemish master. It was purchased from a private collection near Venice. Personally, I am inclined to the view that it is the work of the Rubens studio rather than of Rubens himself. Of the small landscape pictures by Rembrandt, few galleries contain anything finer than "The Mills," which Mr. Marquand looked upon with justice as one of his treasures-trove. This very beautiful little work has an inscription upon the back of the picture which may or may not be authentic, to the effect that the old red mill in the foreground was that in which Rembrandt was born. "The Mills" is a sombre landscape of a warm brownish tone, overlaid by dark gray clouds heavy with rain, which are reflected in the waters of the canal and hang over the distant landscape, shadowing almost to obscurity the long line of mills that border the canal. The old red mill, which stands in the foreground, with its tiled roof, massive walls, and arched gateway, the moving figures, the quay, and the boats which drift upon the waters of the canal, dwell, like Rembrandt himself, in a perpetual golden glow. In its own kind as fine is a slightly larger but still small canvas, "The Adoration of the Shepherds," a picture similar, except in certain minor differences, to that of the National Gallery in London. Between these two hangs a powerful portrait of a man with long black hair falling on both sides of his wide, flat, linen collar; purchased from the Marquis of Lansdowne in 1883, and painted, according to Dr. Bode, about 1640.

There are, however, no portraits in the Marquand collection to surpass in interest the two splendid examples respectively of Hans Holbein and Leonardo da Vinci. The superb portrait of Archbishop Cranmer bears the date 1539 in the left-hand corner of the picture, which came to Mr. Marquand from the collection of Mr. Jesse of Ruthin, North Wales. The famous Archbishop is represented wearing a long forked beard, and is clad in a black furred gown, with a black cap on his head. He stands upright behind a table covered with green cloth, on which are placed an hour-glass, a book, and a sheet of paper whereon is inscribed in finely formed characters the Latin version of the 5th chapter of Second Corinthians. The companion work of Leonardo affords an interesting contrast, and yet a more interesting similarity. In both instances each great painter has striven his utmost to represent truly and beautifully the sitter as seen through the pictorial imagination. The lovely little panel of Leonardo depicts the half-length, full-faced portrait of a young patrician, with a wreath of foliage around her head and holding in her hand a salver of fruit. She has long, flowing, golden hair, and is attired in a rich dress of Italian fifteenth-century fashion. In all probability this admirable and unique little work should be referred to Leonardo's early period; that is, before he went to Milan. At one time this Leonardo was one of the treasures at Boyle Farm, Thames Ditton, at first in the ownership of Lord de Ros, and afterward of Lord St. Leonards. It is not with any of these works, however, that the Marquand collection opens, but with the well-known picture by Hogarth, formerly in the collection of C. H. Hawkins (and engraved in 1786 by M. Knight,) of "Miss Rich Building a House of Cards."

Among the English pictures in the Marquand collection stand out pre-eminent Constable's famous "Lock on the Stour" and "The Valley Farm." The former is the picture which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1824, and sold on the first day of exhibition for £157 10s. It was purchased by Mr. Marquand from Alfred Lucas, brother of the engraver who reproduced it. Still more beautiful is the large and noble canvas entitled "The Valley Farm," which, by the way, was also painted on the banks of the Stour near Flatford Mill. This particular canvas is claimed to be the original picture, and that in the National Gallery in London is affirmed to be a copy; but it is not explained what authority there is for this assertion. Certainly the fact remains that "The Valley Farm" in the Marquand collection is one of the finest Constables in existence. Gainsborough's lovely picture of "A Girl with a Cat" is here too, looking more beautiful than I remembered it in London some ten years or more ago. It was purchased from the executors of Sir Francis Bolton in 1887. The cat in this picture is one of the most wonderful pieces of animal painting which Gainsborough ever achieved. Also from the collection of the late Sir Francis Bolton comes the same painter's fine "Landscape," a large canvas of 74½ by 55½ inches. There is but one Turner among the Marquand pictures—that of "Saltash." It is that which affords a view of the river Tamar in the foreground, with a barge at a dock on the left, with groups of men, women, sailors, and horses. It was painted about 1818, and was purchased in 1851 by John Miller of Liverpool for 300 guineas. A letter from Mr. Ruskin dated Nov. 22, 1852, says: "I once bid up to £300 for it, but it went higher, and I had no more to give." "Saltash" was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1885, and was purchased by Mr. Marquand in 1886.

The most important canvas of the small collection presented to the Museum by Mr. George A. Hearn is a very fine example of the art of Richard Wilson. Entitled "The Storm," it is rather larger than most of the landscape studies of the famous father of English landscape painting. It shows great knowledge under that curiously austere handling which characterises the painting of this eminent master. There is a good example of one of the less-known English painters, James Stark—whose masterpiece, "Valley of the Yare," is in the National Gallery—called "Willows by the Watercourses," fine enough to justify his name as "the riverside painter." "The Midday Meal" is adequately representative of George Morland; and the same may be said concerning J. S. Cotman with his "Coast Scene"; Hogarth with "The Shepherdess"; Sir Joshua Reynolds with his interesting portrait of the Duke of Cumberland, second son of King George II., and Commander [illegible] [illegible] with his "Portrait of a Lady," better known as "The Lady with the Coral Necklace." In the same room, but not belonging to the Hearn collection, are some fine examples of English art, beginning with a really excellent portrait of the Duke of York by Sir William Beechey.

Side by side with it is a fairly good example of the painting of Pieter van der Faes (better known as Sir Peter Lely,) though his faults of cold and conventional coloring and his superficial mannerisms are certainly conspicuous. Of the three or four Reynoldses, the most important is the large canvas depicting "The Hon. Henry Fane and His Guardians, Inigo Jones and Charles Blair." This picture was purchased some ten or more years ago by Mr. Junius S. Morgan of London, from the Earl of Westmoreland, and was by him presented to the Metropolitan Museum. It had been in the gallery of the Earls of Westmoreland, at Apsthorpe, in Northumberland, since it was painted, about 1774; the young Henry Fane, who is the central figure of the group, having been the second son of the eighth Earl of Westmoreland, and the same who afterward succeeded to the title at the age of fifteen. This well-known picture is reproduced in the third volume of the published engravings of works by Sir Joshua Reynolds. I believe there are two or three places where the "original" of Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of Thomas Campbell, the poet, is to be seen. Possibly that in the Eastern Gallery at the Metropolitan Museum is the actual original; personally I am inclined to doubt if the painting is by Sir Thomas Lawrence at all. If so, it has neither that richness of coloring nor that insight into essential characteristics which distinguishes the best work of that artist. Next it hangs one of the loveliest of Turner's pictures—the beautiful "Conway Castle," a view of the walled town at the base of the hill, with a rainbow drifting over the water to the right. This is probably one of the finest examples of the art of Turner, in his most controlled period, which are to be found in America.

Byron's Boyhood in Aberdeen.*

The proposal to erect a statue of Byron in Aberdeen is receiving a considerable amount of support—outside of Aberdeen, at all events. Such a statue has been frequently suggested, but until now the suggestions have borne no fruit. The circumstance that exactly one hundred years have elapsed since Byron left Aberdeen Grammar School has led to the proposal being revived, and it seems not unlikely that the movement will take practical shape.

Byron spent about ten years of his early life in Aberdeen. His father, Capt. John Byron, having married Miss Gordon of Gight, an Aberdeenshire heiress, had proceeded forthwith to squandor her fortune. In this he succeeded speedily and most thoroughly; and ultimately (everything else having gone) Gight had to be sold. It now belongs to the Earl of Aberdeen. After the sale of the estate, John Byron, with his wife and their son, aged two years—the future poet—removed to "the Granite City." Their household there was not a happy one. By and by husband and wife separated, and John Byron went to France, where he died—the first benefit he ever conferred upon his wife.

Mrs. Byron was left with an income of £150 a year. She herself was utterly incapable of training her boy; but as soon as he was old enough he was sent to school. At the age of five he became a pupil of Mr. Bodsey Bower, an old man, a mixture of ignorance and pedantry, who kept a school in the Longacre of Aberdeen. It was a filthy hovel—Prof. Blaikie has described it as "low in the ceiling, with small, ill-glazed windows, dust-begrimed roof and walls, and unwashed floor, worn here and there into holes." The scholars who attended "Mr. Bower's English School"—so it was designated—belonged to a rough class, and only by a vigorous use of the "tawse" was order, or a semblance of order maintained. But young Byron was not long under Bodsey Bower. On his removal from the school in the Longacre he was for a little while under tutors; and then, at the age of seven, he was sent to the Aberdeen Grammar School, the principal school then, as it is now, in the city.

Of his progress there little is known. He may or may not have been a diligent student, but it is pretty clear that he was not a distinguished one. The school itself, although of a higher class than "Mr. Bower's English School," was almost as rowdy. Being a "Latin school," Latin was the only language used by the boys—except, it is said, when fighting. But fighting occupied a prominent place in the daily life of the institution. In fact, the school was absolutely notorious for its rowdyism, and had been from time immemorial.

There is a tradition that on one occasion the boys of the Grammar School mutinied and armed themselves with pistols and other firearms, and that the Magistrates had to be called in to quell the rebellion. This was fully a century and a half before Byron's day, but even in his time, and later, the school endeavored to live up to its ancient reputation.

Stories, more or less veracious, are handed down regarding Byron and his Aberdonian school days. One of these is to the effect that on the morning after he became Lord Byron he was addressed by the master as Domine, and that this sounded so like the name applied in Scotland to a pedagogue (dominie) that Byron, regarding it as a nickname, burst into tears. He was then eleven years of age. Soon after his succession to the title and estates, his connection with the Granite City terminated. Aberdonians are, unquestionably, proud of that connection; but it still remains to be seen whether their desire to commemorate it is sufficiently strong to make them untie their purse-strings.

*[illegible]

LOWELL AND SPAIN.

Interesting Passages from His Official Letters.

James Russell Lowell, appointed Minister to Spain by Mr. Hayes, arrived at Madrid Aug. 14, 1877, and his first dispatch is dated Aug. 20 of that year. In The Critic for September there is to be found a series of dispatches and letters written by Mr. Lowell, and quoting from the introduction to these letters, "no clearer insight into the affairs in Spain at the present day can possibly be had than is to be obtained from the reading of his official dispatches to the Secretary of State at Washington." The American Minister, in his first dispatch, writes an acknowledgment of the services rendered him by Mr. A. A. Adee, then Chargé d'Affaires in Spain, and, with the compiler of the article in The Critic, we have to acknowledge the courtesy and straightforward business ways of Mr. Adee, and all of us pay tribute to the services of "an able and experienced official, whose career pleads trumpet tongued for the cause of rational civil service in all departments of our Government."

The first grand function, to use the proper Spanish term, was the reception of Mr. Lowell by the King. The Court was "summering at La Granja," and our Minister was "kept waiting twenty minutes behind the hour appointed." Mr. Lowell was a punctual man, and possibly was impatient when the grand introducer came and apologized. Mr. Lowell said "that he was personally satisfied, but that it should be remembered that it was not he but the United States that was kept waiting." It turned out, however, that the King was not at fault, and had been waiting in the audience chamber, and so it was Mr. Lowell who had to "ask pardon."

Writing from the legation at Madrid Dec. 13, 1877, Mr. Lowell describes the King's coming marriage:

"The King is very intelligent, and performs all his ceremonial functions with grace. The Princess is good-looking, of suitable age, and has been well and sensibly brought up. The match is said by those best entitled to know to be one of affection on both sides, and so seldom does love contrive to win his way into a palace under any disguise, that I am quite ready to believe he has managed it at last. Malice, no doubt, would contrive to find ground in this case also for some suspicion of a dynastic arrangement, based on the hope of an Orleanist restoration in France by the management of the Duke of Broglie. It is so hard, however, to make out the truth of history, even after it has been written with seeming clearness in events, that it is hardly worth while attempting to divine the precise bearing and significance of such parts of it as do not contrive to get written at all. If any such hope conduced to the present matrimonial arrangement, it has been apparently baffled by the admirable self-restraint of the French people. It would certainly have been a very natural and even praiseworthy hope, if ever entertained, from a Spanish point of view, but that it had any influence at all in the affair is nothing more than a surmise that has sometimes suggested itself to my mind during the last few months. At any rate, it is a truce, not a peace, that has been arrived at in France, and that as the result rather of a drawn battle than of a victory."

Civilities were interchanged, and the President sent a congratulatory dispatch, which Mr. Lowell presented in person, the King receiving it in a most affable manner. The description of the marriage, and the festivals following, Mr. Lowell tells of. He had not forgotten the lessons of history:

"If the ninety years since the French Revolution have taught anything, it is that institutions grow, and cannot be made to order—that they grow out of an actual past, and are not to be conspired out of a conjectural future—that human nature is stronger than any invention of man. How much of this lesson has been learned in Spain it is hard to say, but if the young King apply his really acute intelligence, as those who know him best believe he will, to the conscientious exercise of constitutional powers and the steady development of parliamentary methods, till party leaders learn that an ounce of patience is worth a pound of passion, Spain may at length count on that duration of tranquillity the want of which has been the chief obstacle to her material development. Looked at in this light, the pomps of the wedding festival on the 23d of last month may be something more than a mere show. Nor should it be forgotten that here it is not the idea of law but of power that is rooted in the consciousness of the people, and that ceremonial is the garment of authority.

"Madrid, as you know, being an improvised capital, is not the see of a Bishop, and, accordingly, has no cathedral. The Atocha is a small church, and the ceremony there was necessarily private, thus lacking the popular affluente and the perspective which a building of ample proportions would have given to it. But the splendor of the costumes, especially those of the higher clergy and the heralds-at-arms, which are the same now as 500 years ago, gave one the feeling that he saw the original scene of some illuminated page in Froissart. I was struck by the great number of times that the phrase Rey Catolico de España was repeated during the wedding service, and with the emphasis which the officiating prelate, the Archbishop of Toledo, seemed to lay upon the adjective, the legal title of Alphonso XII. being Rey Constitucional. I was struck also with the look of genuine happiness in the faces of the royal bride and bridegroom, which strongly confirmed the opinion of those who believe that the match is one of love and not of convenience."

Mr. Lowell, following the ways of mediaeval Spain, attended a bull fight, a performance only on a par with an English or an American man fight.

"The day was as disagreeable as the Prince of the Powers of the Air could make it, even with special reference to a festival. A furious and bitterly cold wind discharged volleys of coarse dust, which stung like sleet, in every direction at once, and seemed always to threaten rain or snow, but, unable to make up its mind as to which would be most unpleasant, decided on neither. Yet the broad avenue to the amphitheatre was continually blocked by the swarm of vehicles of every shape, size, color, and discomfort that the nightmare of a bankrupt [illegible] could have invented. All the [illegible] and [illegible] for damaged or condemned carriages seemed to have discharged their inmates for the day, and all found willing victims. And yet all Madrid seemed flocking toward the common magnet on foot also.

"I attended officially, as a matter of duty, and escaped early. It was my first bull fight and will be my last. To me it was a shocking and brutalizing spectacle, in which all my sympathies were on the side of the bull. As I came out I was nearly ridden down by a mounted guard, owing to my want of any official badge. For the moment I almost wished myself the representative of Liberia. Since this dreadful day the 16,000 spectators who were so happy as to be present have done nothing but blow their noses and cough."

There were, however, prettier sights to see, and Mr. Lowell enjoyed the dancing in the Plaza de Armas of the palace. There were

"Deputations from all the provinces of Spain, in their picturesque costumes. The dancers were rather curious than graceful, and it was odd that the only one which we are accustomed to consider pre-eminently Spanish, the cachucha, was performed by two professional dancers. The rest had, however, a higher interest from their manifest antiquity and almost rudimentary character. When the dances were over, the deputations were ranged in file, and passed in review by the King and his guests. One was struck by the general want of beauty, whether of face or form, in both sexes, and by the lowness of stature. But there was great vigor of body, and the hard features had an expression of shrewdness and honesty. By far the prettiest among the women were those from Andalusia."

The poor Queen! She died when Mr. Lowell was in Spain:

"At the time of the royal marriage I told you that the crowd in the streets was indifferent and silent. My own impression was confirmed by that of others. The match was certainly not popular, nor did the bride call forth any marks of public sympathy. The position of the young Queen was difficult and delicate, demanding more than common tact and discretion to make it even tenable, much more influential. On the day of her death the difference was immense. Sorrow and sympathy were in every heart and on every face. By her good temper, good sense, and womanly virtues, the girl of seventeen had not only endeared herself to those immediately about her, but had become an important factor in the destiny of Spain. I know very well what divinity doth hedge royal personages, and how truly legendary they become even during their lives, but it is no exaggeration to say that she has made herself an element of the public welfare, and that her death is a national calamity. Had she lived she would have given stability to the throne of her husband, over whom her influence was wholly for good. She was not beautiful, but the cordial simplicity of her manner, the grace of her bearing, her fine eyes, and the youth and purity of her face gave her a charm that mere beauty never attains.

"Seldom has an event combined more impressive circumstances. Youth, station, love, happiness, promise, every element of hope and confidence were present to give pathos to the sudden catastrophe. It seemed but yesterday that she had passed through the city in bridal triumph. On that day, as in most Spanish ceremonies of the kind, an empty carriage, called a coche de respeto, was one of the peculiar features of the procession. On the day of the funeral the coche de respeto was the huge vehicle (prophetically, as it should almost seem, named de ambos mundos,) drawn by eight white horses, in which we had seen her pass a happy bride. Surely the two worlds were never more impressively brought face to face."

Gen. Grant visited Spain in 1878, arriving at Madrid on the 18th of October, and Mr. Lowell gives in full all the details of his reception. At the conclusion of his dispatch he writes:

"Every possible attention and courtesy were shown to Gen. Grant during his stay by the Spanish Government, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs took occasion to tell me that these civilities were intended not only to show respect and good-will to Gen. Grant, but to the Government and people of the United States.

"Gen. Grant several times expressed to me very warmly his pleasure and satisfaction at the manner in which he had been received and treated. Both he and Mrs. Grant spoke repeatedly of the great enjoyment they had had in their visit.

"From Portugal Gen. Grant goes to Cadiz, and thence to Malaga. From Malaga he will visit Granada, Cordova, and Seville, going thence to Gibraltar. Mr. Silvela begged me to keep him informed of the General's movements in Spain, in order that the necessary orders might be given for his fitting reception everywhere by the public authorities."

As to the King's second marriage, Mr. Lowell does not describe it, for he says in his dispatch of Dec. 15, 1879, "that the ceremony differed in no respect from that of two years ago." The rest of the dispatch is, however, significant, for the American Minister appreciated precise political conditions then as they are apparent to-day:

"The only notable difference was the presence of the Queen mother, who naturally absented herself from the former ceremony in which a daughter of the brother-in-law who had been the main instrument of her dethronement was the bride.

"It is a curious fact that the ex-Queen was received wherever she showed herself in public with the most noisy demonstrations of popularity, in marked contrast with the silence with which her son and his Austrian bride were received. This was partly, no doubt, intended to heighten the emphasis of the public indifference toward them, but it was also proof of her personal popularity, which is still very great in spite of all her faults and follies, and perhaps it might be said in consequence of them.

"I do not mention this as having the least political significance, but only as a fact worth recording, and as another proof that the very qualities or defects of character which make those that are marked by them bad rulers, are a large constituent in the affection with which they are regarded by the unthinking. The father of Isabel II., one of the basest men and worst Kings that ever lived, was always popular, mainly because he contrived to pass off as careless good humor the cynical want of feeling with which he perpetrated his treacheries, perjuries, and cruelties.

"The new Queen attracts sympathy by the gracious cordiality of her manners, her youth, and the dignity of her bearing. She is good-looking without being beautiful; she has the projecting chin of her race, though softened in her by feminine delicacy of feature. One seems to see in her a certain resemblance to Marie Antoinette, and she mounts a throne that certainly seems less firm than that of France when her kinswoman arrived in Paris to share what all believed would be the prosperous fortunes of its heir apparent. Such associations lent a kind of pathos to the unaffected happiness which lighted the face of Maria Christina."

[illegible] OF THE [illegible]

"E. G." Writes Again—A Word on Dr. Coan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to thank the writers who so generously and [illegible] came to my assistance by giving such [illegible] illustrations of the [illegible] position of sonnet writing in the columns of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. That trio of doubters, "Pindar," Mr. Doyle, and Mr. Emery, have no doubt ere this reached the conclusion that the sonnet needs no other definition than that it is merely a mechanical production—a slow, creeping thing, dragging its snail-like course through the ages and taken up only by those who have neither the ability nor inspiration to achieve the more natural and difficult forms of versemaking.

Mr. Doyle, more than the others, shows the irascibility of the sonneteer by asking me once more for my definition of the sonnet, laying special emphasis upon this point. Readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW will remember that I have defined and analyzed the sonnet until my stock of rhetoric became almost exhausted, but since he is so persistent, I shall endeavor to give him another definition in the course of this letter. Mr. Doyle says "E. G.'s" attack on the sonnet form is the act of a Nihilist secretly bent on the destruction of all poetry. Now, if to be a Nihilist is meant one who purifies the intellectual atmosphere from the miasma occasioned by the sonnet and other kindred doggerel I would unequivocally plead "Guilty," and the pages of this journal stand in open denial of any charge of secrecy on my part. But when he says: "If 'E. G.' would be good enough to define what he understands a sonnet to be, he would no doubt oblige the admirers of the sonnet with a gibbet on which they would have no trouble to hang him for the edification of the cultured public," it is nothing if not pathetic, and only goes to show that sonneteers, too, could become rabid in the very warm weather just passed.

To paraphrase Dean Swift's syllogism: "All words are wind, but sonnets are words, ergo, all sonnets are wind." This would cover the situation thoroughly, but perhaps Mr. Doyle would not be displeased if I expressed myself through the gentle medium of rhyme in defining the sonnet.

SONNET ON THE SONNET.

What is a sonnet? Well, 'tis fourteen lines;
For instance, let us take the words "I write,"
And let the next line end with "fright" or "tight."
'Tis just as simple as the daylight shines.
Imagine, then, you delve in Poesy's mines,
So that your progress will seem "out of sight."
Trot out some other phrases recondite,
And there's your octave's scholarly confines.
Now for the sestet—that is easy, too.
Take any words at all, howe'er complex,
So that they make a little rhyming noise;
The editor will find your sonnet true,
And thankfully present you with an X—
Then take it out and spend it with the boys.

Mr. Doyle asserts that "the sonnet differs from all other forms of verse only as the rose differs from the lily or the violet." A very pretty idea—at long range, but I think if Dr. Titus Munson Coan tried to analyze it closely he would be more than earning his nominal rates of $8 per hour. Mr. Doyle seems to have some grudge against Dr. Coan, the reason of which I suppose is best known to himself, but in my honest opinion the genial doctor is a public benefactor, in that he can kill off more bad poetry and at higher rates than any man in the country. Dr. Coan is well and favorably known throughout the length and breadth of the land. His office is the Mecca of our "mute, inglorious Miltons"; proud parents from all parts bring their youthful prodigies there and Dr. Coan examines their maiden efforts, and his criticisms are immeasurably profitable to his youthful clients—as well as to himself. Many editors will testify to the fact that $8 per hour would be a very low rate for the perusal of certain kinds of poetry, so that, taking everything into consideration, Dr. Coan's prices are not at all exorbitant. The budding genius who is willing to meet Dr. Coan's terms, and finds after a while that the blossoms of his fancy will only net him about $1.75 per blossom in the society weeklies, will soon become alive to more remunerative work, such as buying codfish at 5 cents a pound and selling it at 10 cents. The day of the starveling poet is past—there is no longer room for him in the social and literary atmosphere; he is merely the butt of the jaded paragrapher. The Edgar Poes, the garreteers, have departed; more's the pity, from a poetical point of view, and our reigning masters of the lyre, flushed with wealth and importance, mount Parnassus behind their own locomotives.

This probably accounts for the forced and meagre character of their poetry, and only exemplifies the aphorism of the mountain producing the mouse. The late war brought forth a mass of indifferent stuff, mostly bombast, and is it not strange that with all our spread-eagleism in literature, as well as in politics, we have not yet given to the world a Béranger? E. G.

A Vandal at Large.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his answer to "E. G." in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for Aug. 28, Mr. Edward Doyle threw to the ground one of my most venerated idols—Keats's sonnet, "On Looking into Chapman's Homer"—and I have patiently awaited each succeeding issue of your interesting journal to see the vandal duly published and the image set up in its pristine beauty on the lofty pedestal to which it belongs. I do not profess to be [illegible] who has ever read it [illegible] of its perfection. [illegible] critical feeling is [illegible] by the [illegible] of such critics as Leigh Hunt and Richard Henry Stoddard, the latter of whom, after quoting it, lacks words for the expression of his admiration, and can only exclaim: "Keats, I bow before thee!" I cannot [illegible] but ask, Who is Mr. Edward Doyle, anyhow, that he should brush aside these [illegible] expounders of poetry, and, without so much as apologizing to them for his boldness, proclaim that this masterpiece is not without flaws?

E. BENEDICT FANSHAWE.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 1[illegible], 1898.

Sonnets that are Not Sonnets—Writes Two in Half an Hour.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With amused interest I have read the unusual controversy on the sonnet in the three numbers of your esteemed weekly, THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. I waited intentionally for a word or two of comment until I could read the productions from those who had taken up "Pindar's" bold challenge. And now that a host of answers have been received I beg permission to prove that sonnets cannot be written by "skeletons."

"E. G." tried wilfully to lead the world away from the beauties of the true sonnet. He invented a silly game which is well enough for old maids to play, but is wearisome to literary men. Therefore I was surprised to see such a number who tried their pens at weaving a cloak for "Pindar's" skeleton. I must admit I am guilty of the same offense, as the two sonnets, herewith inclosed, attest. Yet their production has convinced me that sonnets are not evolved by purely mechanical means, as "E. G." wishes the literary world to believe, but that sonnets are the result of an inspiration. It took me just fifteen minutes to write "Alone" and fifteen minutes to write "Sweet Company," but I do not consider them true sonnets. On the other hand, when I am inspired with an unusual thought it takes me only eight to ten minutes to transcribe the thought in the prescribed grooves of the true sonnet. By using prearranged rhymes it is impossible to attain to the real purport of the sonnet, which is the immortalization of a sublime thought or a noble emotion. Ere I take pen in hand half of my sonnet lies clear before my inward eye, and all I do is to copy it on the sheet of paper. But when terminals are given, thoughts and images must necessarily be dependent on the terminals—hence, as all the sonnets you printed show, the sonnets will be similar, without any thought worthy of memory.

"E. G.'s" "At Evening" is merely a description of some ocean scenery; there is no new thought in all the fourteen lines, and there is no climax to the "hand-sewed" composition—simply because at the opening no definite thought has been used. It would be offensive to Petrarch's soul to call "E. G.'s" lines a sonnet.

First of all, a sonnet must contain a thought, sublime or instinct with high poetry. This can never be done by writing a sonnet by skeleton. And that thought must thrill each line of the fourteen lines. One must be imbued with some lofty thought before thinking of writing a sonnet. When that thought grows persistent in one's mind then it is time to think of clothing it with the sonnet's garb.

"A sonnet is a moment's monument."

That rare sonnet by Rossetti is a fair example of what a sonnet should be.

"E. G.'s" iconoclastic diatribe will not harm the sonnet's unending reign in the world of letters. The sonnet is not courted by women only—true men revere it. Shakespeare was no old woman, to be sure; nor Milton, nor our Saltus, Jones Very, and others. In fact, it needs a virile mind to write a fine sonnet. But, of course, there are sonnets and sonnets!

Mr. Melville Chater writes wisely, for, truly, "E. G.'s" idea of writing a sonnet belongs in the class called "freak literature." It might amuse your many readers to see another way of writing a sonnet. Instead of each line containing five feet, some French poetaster invented a sonnet having only one foot to the line. The French are great in devising new forms of verse, but "I do not take much stock" in such "freak literature." Of course, I have tried a hand at all, and the following is one of my efforts:

THE SWEETEST, SHORTEST SONNET.

Dove!
Bliss
Is
Love.
Prove
This?
Kiss,
Love!
Life
Seems
Sweet:
To meet
Wife—
Dreams.

But all this is not poetry. A sonnet must be born in the poet's soul—it must have fire, meaning, and rare imagery in all of its parts; it must have unity, and it must have a climax whereon it stands, able to defy the ages. To insure this random terminals will not do, but a flash-thought is requisite, and a poet's creative power must mold and furbish this thought till it glows like a diamond in the sonnet's form.

Poetry is not mechanical; it is vital—blossoming suddenly in a human soul. Mere form has no value—there must be spirit as well. "Scorn not the sonnet," wrote Wordsworth. If one has not the poet's sublimity of conception in the soul, nor his austerity of thought—in short, where Milton-thoughts do not prevail, it will be useless to write a [illegible] New York, Sept. [illegible], 1898.

SWEET COMPANY.

Calm is the day, and Marion [illegible]
The [illegible] and the [illegible] wave-like [illegible]
A [illegible] of golden [illegible] on all waves!
[illegible] sound from [illegible] organ-tones so deep.
Here I am [illegible]; and now I sleep
My memory [illegible] sweet love-words again.
The sight of Marion makes all mortal pain
Depart. But listen! the forest wildstorms sweep!
You [illegible] band; the thunder's awake, and seems
A terror-voice to sound the cloud-racked sky!
To last not long; for like an argosy
The sun bursts on the lake to give it dreams.
I pass all soothed, for I am not alone
While Marion's laughter rings with blissful tone!

ALONE.

Calm is the sea, as though it were asleep.
The moon its bosom with golden ringlets paves.
A sense of awe rests on the breeze-wrought waves.
There rise drear tones along the brooding deep:
"Here will I dream, and in the stillness steep
My love-lorn thoughts, as oft before, again.
The bitter anguish, and the long-felt pain
Depart"; then storm-winds o'er the ocean sweep:
You headland, dark against the moon-glow, seems
A stubborn wraith of Woe, that threatens th' sky,
To deepen his gloom, that hath no argosy
The which bears Hope aboard for all his dreams.
"I shall yet triumph on earth!" he cries alone;
While now the storm groans harsh with loud weird tone.

"E. G." Sonnets Recall an Old Friend.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I read "E. G.'s" comical comments on the sonnet published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 20 I felt as one does when meeting an old friend after the lapse of many years. When I was a boy, one of the book waifs knocking about the house—I think it was an "Annual," or gift book—contained an article wherein its author showed how every man might be his own poet. The formula was the same as that set forth by "E. G."—terminal words, or skeletons, upon which the flesh and blood of poetry (?) were gradually evolved. The article was intentionally jocose, but "E. G." is even more amusing, owing to his evident seriousness. To be sure, the products of the originator of the scheme, like the efforts of the self-discovered poets who have recently been playing at the old game, lack the vital spark that Bryant, in his "The Poet," shows is not imparted by a mere facility in verbal juggling.

We have "E. G.'s" word for it that his "Loveless" was written to show "what a meagre amount of brains it takes to write a sonnet." There is a delightful ambiguity about the statement that offers food for thought. But then there are as many degrees of merit in poetry of all forms as there are in pictures, while machine-made verses have about as much to do with poetry as with the precession of the equinoxes.

"E. G.'s" lines entitled, "At Evening," written in response to "Pindar's" request, he calls "a pretty respectable sonnet of the hand-sewed variety." Oh, no; it is machine-made all the way through, and as perfunctory as the act of a butcher compounding a sausage after a fixed formula.

Major Ruffner's alleged sonnet is unfortunately handicapped in the race for life, owing to its sadly mutilated "feet." But what can one expect from an incubation of "about fifteen minutes" even on Sunday? If the better the day the better the deed, what would fifteen minutes on, say, a Monday hatch forth? If the poor lame duckling could talk back it might add the lines:

"Since I am so quickly done for,
I wonder what I was begun for."

The worthy Major, like "E. G.," gives the customary self-gratulatory quack over the arrival of his offspring, and informs us that his achievement was "easy." I suppose all the other tyros might say the same of their own work, but easy writing is hard reading.

I hope the major-minor poet will not take umbrage at what Irving would call "good-natured villainy"; he (Irving) wrote "raillery," but when the proof came to him with the substituted word he let it remain—he knew a good thing when he saw it.

It seems to me that "E. G." and others who, like him, inveigh so sweepingly and cocksuredly against the sonnet are unfair in selecting that form of poetical expression for their onslaughts. Certainly the percentage of mediocre poetry in other modes of construction is quite as large as is that among sonnets, probably very much larger. For him to set up his ipse dixit against the trained critical judgment of a long line of poets of world-wide renown, and to assert that no sonnets will stand the test of time, save "some written three or four centuries ago," sufficiently prove him to be altogether lacking in what constitutes rational criticism. He might as well say that the ability to produce lasting works in painting, sculpture, and music died in the seventeenth or eighteenth century.

"Scorn not the sonnet; Critic, you have frowned,
Mindless of its just honors * * *"

So says Wordsworth, a poet whose sonnets may be thought by some to approach in merit even the "pretty respectable" ones of "E. G." himself.

I wonder if the newly risen critic derived his inspiration from the article by the old-time originator of the word game, or from the "Heavenly Muse" lately exploited in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.

BENJAMIN LANDER.
Nyack, Sept. 12, 1898.

[illegible] AND QUERY

"Plato Skimpole."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "E. L. C.," in your last SATURDAY REVIEW, probably wrote of "Plato Skimpole," and not of "Pluto Skimpole," as your types make him. But I write to correct a less [illegible] mistake. Your correspondent says that Mr. Curtis gives Margaret Fuller credit for some one else's witticism. But if he will turn again to Page [illegible] of "The Early Letters" he will see that "Margaret Fuller's name for Alcott" is in brackets. It is Mr. Cooke, therefore, the editor of the letters, who makes the mistake, if mistake it is. I suppose "E. L. C." is right about the date of "Bleak House," but even if he is not, and Margaret Fuller could have known of Dickens's "Harold Skimpole," I should doubt very much whether any one but Curtis was responsible for the nickname of Alcott. It is quite certain that Curtis bore the undivided blame of that nickname among Alcott's friends, and I have never heard one of them, even Mr. Frank Sanborn, suggest that it was not original with him.

JOHN W. CHADWICK.
No. [illegible] Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, Sept. 12, 1898.

Curtis, Not Margaret Fuller, the Author.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "E. L. C.," in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 10, inquires concerning the alleged application of "Pluto Skimpole" to A. B. Alcott by Margaret Fuller. The name given was not "Pluto," but "Plato Skimpole." Mr. F. B. Sanborn says, in The Springfield Republican, that Curtis himself "invented the unhandsome nickname of 'Plato Skimpole' for Alcott, which he never deserved."

The first half of it, however, is far from being inapt or slanderous, and for whatever was unkind in the part borrowed from Dickens there may be offered for Curtis the excuse of youth.

Margaret Fuller's death occurred July 19, 1850, in the tragical shipwreck of the Elizabeth, off Fire Island. JOEL BENTON.
Poughkeepsie, Sept. 12, 1898.

The Imp and His Pluto.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it because printing imps find associations with hades more conducive than queries concerning philosophy, that the question which I asked about P-l-a-t-o Skimpole, in the hands of those overruling powers became Pluto Skimpole, with less than half of the original significance? And now, some one will kindly explain that I made a mistake, and demonstrate the difference between Pluto, as lord of hades, and Plato, a Greek philosopher. Indeed, I know it. With resigned despair, E. L. C.
Dorchester, Mass., Sept. 11, 1898.

Now Who Was This Aspasia?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to attempt an explanation of the apparent difficulty which your correspondent "E. L. C." brings to your notice in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 10. It appears that in one of the early letters of George W. Curtis reference is made to a sketch which he wrote long ago for the work known as "Homes of American Authors," and in which sketch he mentions Bronson Alcott as Pluto Skimpole, giving to Margaret Fuller credit for the invention of this characteristic cognomen. Your correspondent is bothered to understand how Margaret Fuller (the Countess of Ossoli) could have given the name to Alcott with any significance, as she is supposed to have perished before Dickens, in his "Bleak House," invented the name of Harold Skimpole for an alleged caricature of Leigh Hunt. To begin with, Mr. Curtis did not credit Margaret Fuller with the witticism of applying to Alcott the name of Skimpole; at least this was not done in his paper in "Homes of American Authors." In my edition of that work, published in 1853, Mr. Curtis is on record as saying: "The Orphic Alcott—or Plato Skimpole, as Aspasia called him—well known in the transcendental history of New England," &c. If Aspasia was Mr. Curtis's name for Margaret Fuller, then he did intend to convey the idea that she had given the name of Plato (not Pluto) Skimpole to Bronson Alcott. But was Aspasia really Margaret? "Bleak House" was published in monthly parts in 1852-3. The Countess of Ossoli perished in a wreck off Fire Island, July 16, 1850. Therefore she could not have invented the combination of Plato Skimpole for Mr. Alcott. Who, then, was the witty Aspasia who gave the Orphic seer that sobriquet? N. B.
Castine, Me., Sept. 13, 1898.

The Original and the Translation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your SATURDAY REVIEW of the 27th ult. an extract from The Cornhill in regard to the death of Sir John Moore. Apropos of the subject, I inclose you the beautiful French poem, which has been supposed to be the original of Charles Wolfe's English classic, "The Burial of Sir John Moore." If it should meet your approval will you be good enough to publish it? There are doubtless among your readers many who have never seen this admirable French lyric, and who have heretofore regarded Wolfe's chef d'oeuvre as an original poem. The translation, indeed, is a work possible only to genius of the highest order, and it seems rather unfortunate that the translator did not render a just meed of praise to the French original. Is it possible that the poems were written independently of each other?—hardly. It is barely,

possible, however, that the English may antedate the French poem. Can any reader of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW throw any light on this matter? The French poem was published years ago in Bentley's Miscellany, and it is stated that it was found in an appendix to the writings of a French officer who had served in the East Indian wars. It is also suggested as probable that Wolfe obtained the poem from his kinsman, Theobald Wolfe Tone, on his return from France. Now, among the literati who read THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW perhaps one of them can give the name of this poetic soldier and the date of his writings.

T. J. TAYLOR, M. D.

Brunswick County, Va., Sept. 12, 1898.

I.

Ni le son du tambour; ni la marche funèbre,
Ni le feu des soldats, ne marque son départ;
Mais du brave, à la hâte, à travers les tenèbres,
Mornes, nous portâmes le cadavre au rempart!

II.

De minuit c'était l'heure, et solitaire et sombre—
La lune à peine offrait un débile rayon;
La lanterne luisait peniblement dans l'ombre
Quand de la bayonette on creusa le gazon.

III.

D'inutile cercueil ni de drap funeraire,
Nous ne daignâmes point entourer le héros;
Il gesait dans les plis du manteau militaire
Comme un guerrier qui dort son heure de repos.

IV.

La prière qu'on fit fut de courte durée;
Nul ne parla de deuil, bien que le coeur fut plein!
Mais on fixait du mort la figure adorée—
Mais avec amertume on songeait au demain.

V.

Au demain! quand ici ou sa fosse s'apprête;
Ou son humide lit on dressee avec sanglots,
L'ennemi orgueilleux marchera sur sa tête,
Et nous, ses veterans, serons loin sur les flots!

VI.

Ils terniront sa gloire—on pourra les entendre
Nommer l'illustre mort d'un ton amer—ou fol—
Il les laissera dire—Eh! qu'importe à sa cendre,
Que la main d'un Breton a confié au sol?

VII.

L'oeuvre durait encor, quand retentit la cloche
Au sommet du Befroi, et le canon lointain
Tire par intervalle, en annonçant l'approche,
Signalait la fierté de l'ennemi hautain.

VIII.

Et dans sa fosse alors le mimes lentement,
Près du champ ou sa gloire a été consommée.
Ne mimes à l'endroit pierre ni monument
Le laissait seul à seul avec sa Renommée.

[Wolfe's poem originally appeared in an Irish newspaper, The Newry Telegraph, in 1817, and it appeared with his initials (C. W.,) attached, but other newspapers, (there were many of them,) in reprinting it, often left off the initials, until at last the initials were forgotten, and then a crowd of claimants to its authorship arose. This resulted, finally, in a defense of Wolfe made after his death, in 1823, by Archdeacon Russell, who published a memoir of him giving the facts as to his having written the poem. Our correspondent's French lines seem to be a translation from some one of these anonymous newspaper reprints of the original. Proof that the above is a translation lies in the internal evidence. Several words are used in a sense not French, and in one or two cases the translator has given a literal construction to the English word which entirely destroys the spirit of the original. The word "Breton," in the last line of Stanza VI., for example, could mean to no Frenchman "Briton"; a "Breton" is a native of Bretagne and can signify nothing else.—ED.]

Emerson's First Book.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the inquiry of your correspondent, "A. J. A.," relative to Emerson's first published writings, and your reply thereto, in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 10, I desire to call your attention to an almost unknown pamphlet by Emerson, and "exclusively his own."

I refer to his "Letter to the Second Church and Society," (of Boston,) dated Dec. 22, 1832, on his resigning charge as pastor of the congregation, an eight-page pamphlet bearing the title quoted, together with the imprint of I. R. Butts, Boston. It is extremely scarce, only one copy being known, and can hardly be the pamphlet alluded to by your correspondent's Denver visitor as antedating the Concord "Historical Address" of 1835—though when once announced it may possibly become as familiar to catalogue readers as did the "unique" "Tamerlane," or even Whittier's "Narrative of James Williams."

Among "almost unknown" titles may be included the first separate issue of "A Sabbath Scene," by Whittier, of which the Boston publication of 1853 has been generally accepted as the first edition. This is antedated by a double column quarto broadside entitled: "June, 1850. A Tract for the Times! A Sabbath Scene, by J. G. Whittier," of which a copy was recently discovered by a Boston bookseller. There also exists a reissue of Whittier's poem, "The Sycamores," printed, with the author's permission in "miniature book" form, in aid of a fair at Nantucket in 1857.

There could be compiled an interesting catalogue consisting of little known reports of proceedings, and similar publications, in which are contained many special contributions by our most eminent authors; this would embrace poems, addresses, &c., never collected or even credited to the respective authors. Perhaps some pious hand may eventually engage in the discovery—or restoration of these lost children—but a man should, before entering upon any such undertaking, consider the enjoyment to be derived from his task as sufficient reward.

P. K. FOLEY.

Boston, Sept. 12, 1898.

Themes for Novelists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Paul Bourget had intended in his latest novel, "La Duchesse Bleue," to make a study of a writer of genius who becomes, under depraving influences, incapable of feeling what he still remains capable of executing, but abandoned the idea long before his romance was finished. He still hopes that some other novelist will take up this problem of artistic psychology, and suggests that Henry James could treat the theme with great success.

Such a study, a document of a soul, as it were, if done brilliantly by a literary artist, would be a notable contribution to psychological fiction. But three men there are who could give us a successful treatment of the theme—Henry James, George Moore, and Paul Bourget himself—Bourget who has made so many studies of souls, most of them sordid, decadent souls; Bourget, to whom story-telling means analysis, and who is a vivid thinker on life rather than a novelist.

A theme of equal interest and one almost disregarded by our modern analytical novelists is that of the man of partial genius who becomes, after one or two successes, artistically sterile. If Bourget's intended hero is a tragic figure, the sterile artist is a personage strangely pathetic. We see all around us the men who have succeeded once or twice and have failed again and again throughout their lives, the men who have almost been famous with a strikingly original novel, play, picture, or poem. For a brief space every one talks of them, and then they are forgotten and slip gradually into the deep and bitter waters of oblivion. They still imagine finely their stories and poems, their dramas and paintings, but when they put pen to paper and brush to canvas they work without imagination, without emotion, without intellectual passion. The old fire is gone, and slowly they come to realize that they are only men of talent and perhaps never were geniuses.

George Moore's Hubert Price, the hero of his "Vain Fortune," is just such a failure. Moore divides the sterile artists into two distinct categories, in the first placing those who rise almost at the first bound to a certain level, but never reach again the original standard, and drop a little lower at each successive effort until their work becomes indistinguishable from the ordinary artistic commercialism of the time. Price, who wrote one play that succeeded and several that failed, is among those in the second category, who have surrendered all things for love of their art and who seemed at starting to be the best equipped to win, but who fail, impossible to tell how or why.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

New York, Sept. 12, 1898.

Fortunate Unfortunates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Happy the man who dies in the flush of a great achievement! He might have lived to tarnish it. Dying, the world takes for granted he was worthy to go on achieving. Epaminondas as Mantinea, Gustavus Adolphus at Lutzen, Nelson at Trafalgar, and Stonewall Jackson at Chancellorsville perished at the moment of grandest triumph. In all likelihood none of these illustrious commanders would ever have diminished by a leaf the laurels he had won in the service of his country. But there is an absolute certainty in their careers up to the point when death came to crown them with immortality. It is men cast in baser mold, who nevertheless sometimes accomplish the greatest things, that do despite after awhile to noble actions. Had Arnold died at Stillwater his fame would have been fragrant forever.

The great man whom an assassin's hand sends to Pluto's realm is fortunate in his exit in that it fixes upon him the sympathetic admiration of the world throughout all ages. Henry IV., William the Silent, and Abraham Lincoln seem sanctified by the "deep damnation of their taking off." Something of the same kind happens to the great dignitary, whose office, more than his ability or virtue, lifts him up to the gaze of mankind. Garfield and Carnot, the French President, belong to the latter class.

But of all classes of fortunate unfortunates the happiest is the patriot who, surviving defeat to his country or his cause, whatever it is, and contemning the ills that surround him, loftily performs his duty as a citizen, conscious of recititude and superior to adversity. Such a man was John Milton. Blind, hated, neglected, he composed and published the Paradise Lost after the Restoration. Such a man was Robert E. Lee, who from the military leadership of a formidable revolution, quietly retired to instruct the youth of the South and reknit the tissues of the Union. Such a man also was Francis Deák, who won in peace for Hungary what he and Kossuth had failed to win in war.

CICERO W. HARRIS.

Washington, Sept. 12, 1898.

Current Events Classes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe "Current Events Classes" have not been mentioned in connection with the various literary clubs and circles under discussion in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.

The current events classes which have come under my notice are composed of young women whose school days are just over. The meetings are once a week. Each member, the President excepted, has a topic assigned to her. The topics are Science, Literature, Art, and Music, the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and France, and (for want of a better name) "The Rest of the World."

The reports are oral, and each one is limited to six or seven minutes. The members are supposed to read the newspapers and periodicals carefully in order to give full and satisfactory reports. It depends upon a member's skill in selecting and presenting the necessary facts, whether her report is instructive and interesting or dull and disjointed.

The duty of the President is to conduct the meetings in a businesslike way, to check overtalkative members, and to forbid heated discussions upon politics, or the latest problem novel, &c. The President, as a rule, has a few remarks to make after each report, and is prepared to add any facts of importance or interest which have not been stated. The members of the class, the President included, write reviews of magazine articles and of new books (not novels) to be read before the class. Two reviews are read at each meeting. The reading of a review usually takes fifteen or twenty minutes. The success of a class of this kind depends upon the earnest and conscientious work done by those who belong to it. The meetings will be failures unless each member is wideawake, well read upon up-to-date matters, and interested in her topic.

C. H.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1898.

A Literary Club—Kipling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the recent discussion in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW about small literary clubs, I feel moved to tell your readers of such a club which has existed for some eight years in Bristol, Conn. Its especial peculiarity is its simplicity of organization and the flexibility of its programme, which permits the free indulgence of individual tastes and capabilities. The members, twenty in number, of both sexes, meet each Autumn and draw dates, covering each alternate Monday night through the Winter. That is all the machinery; on the appointed evening each member entertains the club with a paper, reading, or literary exercise of some sort, on whatever topic he may choose. Thus each one rides his own hobby, and shares with the rest the pleasure of whatever he has been especially enjoying. Every one's topic is congenial to him, and is quite sure to be interesting to the others. The club is known as "The Crabs."

I have been especially struck this Summer with the appropriateness of some of Kipling's fine poems to embody the feelings of Americans; of course this applies particularly to his "Recessional," his "Hymn Before Battle," and his "Song of the English," but in view of the experiences of our soldiers, we are far more able than heretofore to realize the truth of his many vivid songs of the camp, the duties of the common soldier, the training of the recruits, &c. What a pity that our volunteer soldiers and sailors had not learned his lesson of

"Getting through with dirtiness, getting through with mess;
Getting through with doing things rather more or less."

I quote from memory, and perhaps inaccurately. But I wish particularly to call attention to the fine stanza in his "Song of the English," as embodying in strong, clear, language, the task now before the American people in their new possessions.

"Keep ye the law; be swift in all obedience;
Clear the land of evil; drive the road and bridge the ford;
Make ye sure to each his own,
That he reap what he hath sown.
By the peace among our peoples let men know we serve the Lord."

What better text could be set for our National study!

EPAPHRODITUS PECK.

Bristol, Conn., Sept. 14, 1898.

The Moon That Guided Columbus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As "Memnon" "does not feel in any sense responsible for the outcome" of his sonnet printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 3, he probably will not be hurt at the pointing out of a small difficulty in his arrangement of the moon. He will remember that it is a difficulty which he shares with no less personages than Coleridge and Robert Louis Stevenson. The only moon that shines in the western sky at nightfall is of course the crescent moon. If Columbus had no more effective omen to lure him westward than the "moonlit pathway" which a crescent moon would produce his perseverance is the more remarkable.

T. H. E.

Buffalo, Sept. 9, 1898.

An Old Man's Verdict.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I must admit that I am well pleased with your SATURDAY REVIEW. It gives valuable information and coming weekly can be used advantageously. I have taken another literary paper from its beginning, and I take even a third publication; but I could get along very well with only yours. Although in the eightieth year of my age I like to read reviews of books as they are issued, even if I read a very small number of the books. I think your publication well fills a vacancy which previously existed and that the favorable terms for which you furnish it should secure for it an extensive circulation among those who love good books.

G. H. ATTWOOD, M. D.

North Woodbury, Conn., Sept. 10, 1898.

"The Tramp Poet."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your very readable SATURDAY REVIEW of the 10th inst. I notice the query of "A. M. A." of Plainfield concerning the "Tramp Poet," whom you associate with Joaquin Miller. It is the writer's impression that Mr. Miller is known as the "Poet of the Sierras." William Devere, author of "Jim Marshall's New Planner," is popularly known as the "Tramp Poet of the West."

STERLING PLACE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1898.

The Gothenburg System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 10, Page 603, last column, I notice that "M. R." of Hanover, N. H., inquires concerning the Gothenburg System.

I beg to say that if "M. R." will make application to the Commissioner of Labor, Washington, D. C., she can be supplied with a Report on the Gothenburg System of Liquor Traffic that was made by the department in 1893. I do not know of any later source of information.

OREN W. WEAVER,
Acting Commissioner, Department of Labor,

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, 1898.

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY'S NEW BOOKS.

The Scientific Memoirs of Thomas Henry Huxley.

Edited by Prof. Michael Foster, M. A., M. D., F. R. S., and by Prof. E. Ray Lankester, M. A., LL. D., F. R. S. In four volumes. Volume I., with 32 plates and a Photogravure Portrait, $7.50 net. (Edition limited to 100 sets.)

"It was a true insight which led Professor Foster and Ray Lankester, the editors of these memoirs, to undertake the work which, begun in this large volume of over 600 pages, is expected to extend to four volumes in all. No fitter memorial to Huxley could be imagined, no more appropriate attempt to uncover to general view the broad foundations upon which his claim to fame and reputation must rest in the future could be conceived, than to publish in collective form the papers which, for well-nigh half a century of scientific activity, he contributed to scientific societies and scientific periodicals. * * * These memoirs have left us with a very decided impression; we have been introduced, as it were, afresh to Huxley the specialist, Fellow of the Royal Society at twenty-six, its Royal Medallist at twenty-seven, a mind-producing work of the first order, a figure which looms large and impressive on the imagination."—*London Spectator.*

The House of Hidden Treasure.

A Novel. By MAXWELL GRAY, author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," etc. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

This novel is regarded by the author as her most important and significant work since "The Silence of Dean Maitland." The scene is laid for the most part in England, and the story opens in the sixties. "There is a strong and pervading charm in this new novel," says The London Chronicle in the course of a long and enthusiastic review of the book, which is characterized as a picture of "a woman's ideal," and free from morbid thoughts and theories. The London Spectator says: "'The Silence of Dean Maitland' was a very popular novel, and we cannot see why 'The House of Hidden Treasure' should not rival the success of its forerunner."

The Gospel Writ in Steel.

By ARTHUR PATERSON. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00. No. 249, Appletons' Town and Country Library.

Mr. Paterson's story begins with the effect of the opening of the civil war upon a village community, and pictures the motives and acts of the volunteers, their methods of organization, and other features of preparation. A graphic account of Bull Run follows, and later the hero undergoes some remarkable adventures in the course of Sherman's March to the Sea. The book abounds in stirring experiences, and the love story which runs throughout has an unusual and piquant interest. At this time Mr. Paterson's novel will be certain to attract exceptional attention.

The Earth and Sky.

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such men as we have spoken of, or, rather, have let speak for themselves. Books were veritable sanctity, are of the soul. The bookman measures men by their love of books, and there can hardly be a truer measure. We use it, in a sense, every day; we put a man down by the paper he reads. A man with a "yellow" newspaper in his hand, or, should there be such as might be seen throw away THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, we should not idle up to either of those and propose a conversation on the teachings of Emerson. The love of books is a mutual love, which begets no jealousies. The better our friend loves the object of our affections, the better we like him for it.

Hunt must speak for Shelley—for that high soul rarely speaks of himself—and he never can think of him without expressions of tenderness and an almost sacred enthusiasm. "No man," he says, "was a greater lover of books than he." At the risk of unduly startling some simple souls, whom we would not willingly offend, let us say, on the authority of Hunt, that one of his companions was the Bible. "That will surprise no one," he says, "who knows the spirit of his skepticism." And if he had to choose one book that might be preserved if all others were lost, his choice would be that same book. What vociferous shoutings have we heard, even from pulpits, against that man, by men not worthy to untie his shoes, and what a "sceting out" there will be by and by. Hogg, too, must speak for him: "He was to be found book in hand at all hours. * * * Not only at Oxford, in the public walks and High Street, but in the most crowded thoroughfares of London." And Trelawny tells of finding when his body was recovered in one pocket of his jacket a volume of Sophocles, and in the other one of Keats, "doubled back as if the reader in the act of reading had hastily thrust it away."

Let us go back and

"Call up him who left untold
The story of Cambuscan bold."

He was a genuine sitter at books, and tells us that only reviving nature in the month of May, when the birds were singing and the flowers springing, could get him away from them:

"And, as for me, though that I can but lyte,
On bokes for to rede I me delyte,
And to hem yeve I feyth and ful credence,
And in myn herte have hem in reverence
So hertely that ther is game noon,
That from my bokes maketh me to goon,
But it be seldom, on the holyday;
Save, certeynly, whan that the month of May
Is comen, and that I here the foules singe
And that the floures ginnen for to springe,
Farwel my book and my devocioun!"

And the eagle tells him, when bearing him up to the House of Fame, that it is Jove's will, and as a reward for, among other things, his devotion to his books:

"Thou wolt make
A-night ful ofte thyn heed to ake,
* * * * * * *
For whan thy labour doon al is,
And hast y-maad thy rekeninges,
In stede of reste and newe thinges,
Thou gost hoom to thy hous anoon;
And, also domb as any stoon,
Thou sittest at anchor boke,
Til fully daswed is thy loke,
And livest thus as an hermyte,
Although thyn abstinence is lyte."

We have from Milton that "a good book is the precious lifeblood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life." Milton was a hard student, giving his days and nights to his books, and his blindness was attributed to his "wearisome studies and midnight watching." But his was the exceptional case, for these habits cost him his wife. The Cavalier's fair daughter, finding his studious ways and seclusion distasteful, after a brief month of married life went home to her father's house.

Of Shakespeare's relation to books, in the sense we are considering, not much is known. We know that he owned a copy of Florio's Montaigne, now in the British Museum, and that is about all. He puts in the mouth of Prospero what another than a lover of books is not likely to have written, and perhaps it says as much as anything we are now likely to know:

"Knowing I loved my books, he furnished me
From my own library with volumes
That I prize beyond my dukedom."

We come now to that man who speaks for himself and of himself as no other man that ever wrote. Montaigne had the unmistakable marks of the genuine bibliophile, in never traveling without books, though he would sometimes pass days and months on his travels without looking at them. He used the same candor in speaking of his books as on all other topics. He admits that generally he did not read but when he was tired of doing nothing, and that an hour's reading at one time was "a great deal" for him. But he says of his books that they "do not mutiny at seeing I have only recourse to them for want of other, more real, natural, and lively conveniences; they always receive me with the same kindness." His library was in the third story of a tower, and was round, and lined with books, except where his table and chair stood. There, he says, he "endeavored to make himself absolute

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A much-valued correspondent sends us a letter from a well-known American artist now living abroad, from which the following is an extract: "I am glad to learn that a new building for the National Academy of Design is assured, and that the great, rich New York public is assisting the fund. There can be no worthy American art home for its display without a more loyal and constant public interest. They might drop the sham Corots, Daubignys, and 'early English' (fresh from Glasgow and Belgium) for good and all and help the living art at home. Meanwhile Congress puts us in the same category as the art 'frauds,' and by putting a duty on the works of such artists as Sargent, Abbey, Dannat, Harrison, Boughton, and many others, punishes them for staying away long enough to make an honorable effort and name for American art abroad, (and now and then to aid and comfort the stranded artist or other countryman.)" Does it not seem worse than stupid that a Sargent or an Abbey should have stamped on them "made in England," as if they were Brummagem goods? That is a tariff for revenue with a vengeance and Chinese in character. We are indebted to "the American artist" for the neat compliment he pays THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. Such laudatory notices addressed to us are still frequent. Praise from so many sources acts as an incentive for better work, for there always remains a hiatus between aspiration and performance.

How shall we print it, "The librarian who reads is lost," or "The librarians who read are lost"? Does this latter phrase imply that reading librarians no longer exist? Prone to frequent libraries, endeavoring to answer the innumerable questions sent us, we never approach a librarian without the apology "de rigueur," which is: "We come to you not only for books, but for brains," and we have invariably found both. The librarian who knows only the outside of his books we do not think exists. If he did, he would at once be supplanted by some automatic device, where it would be only necessary to push a button and then a book would be extracted from a shelf and dumped down on a counter. Personally we have to thank librarians in New York, Brooklyn, and elsewhere for most valuable aid given us. The manufacture of catalogues, endless and distressing tasks, the minute details so necessary when tens of thousands of volumes are to be cared for, the innumerable administrative calls made on these gentlemen, never seem to disturb them. So returning to the phrase, "The librarian who reads is lost," we insist that he is not lost. It may be that, endowed with some finer quality, the librarian knows what is inside of a book without having opened it. Anyhow, it is marvelous to find out how much the librarian does know, and how suggestive he is. It is of all callings the one which brings forth the most wonderful display of memory.

The Prussian spiked helmet is as great an absurdity in military rig as is or was our bearskin shako. The Chinese regular up to a few years ago tried to make himself look like a tiger, but his assumed ferocious mien did not prevent his turning tail and running away like a cur. American good common sense has all to do with the dress of the soldier of to-day, but it has taken a century and more before the ideas of a Frederick the Great could be done away with. Referring to the dress of the past, here are certain orders, issued from the headquarters of New York July 10, 1810: "The Commander in Chief * * * authorizes the said troop of cavalry to uniform and equip themselves with blue coats, buff facings, lining, cuff and collars and buff coloured underclothes." That crack company from Troy, "The Trojan Greens," of 1809, were to adopt this dress: "Green short coats, with black facings, trimmed with yellow cord, caps of the description heretofore worn by the company, with green or white under-

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Montaigne, instead of why we have not quoted more. We know not what it is that most of all gives him his abiding interest and power, except it be that in his kaleidoscopic mind each man can see himself, as he cannot in himself. When we hear the book-talk of such men, the wonder we expressed whether or not the race of bookmen was all gone, will we think seem justified and natural. There are editors we know of to whom we could recommend for their contributors a course of Montaigne and some others; only that we once heard a decent sort of clergyman say that he had never yet been able to advise an editor—not even to his salvation.

A. BLACKWOOD.

The Macmillan Company published last Wednesday a new edition of Boulger's "History of China," in two volumes. It has many new portraits and maps, is thoroughly revised, and brought down to date by the author, Demetrius C. Boulger. There were also presented a new edition of "The Story of Gladstone's Life," by Justin McCarthy; a cheaper new edition of the "Life of Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster," by Edmund Sheridan Purcell, and "The Control of the Tropics," by Benjamin Kidd, author of "Social Evolution."

clothes." In the military papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, as Mr. Hugh Hastings presents them, you may find that ninety years ago the Governor finds fault just as we do to-day because of a politico-military system, where subordinates were jumped over the heads of superior officers. May we not repeat Alphonse Karr's words, "Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose"?

To show how little conceit there was in Spurgeon, and how he took a lesson, if it were well and kindly imparted, this excellent man tells that when he first began preaching at Music Hall some one used to write him, sending him a list of his mispronunciations and verbal slips. At first it was not unlikely that Mr. Spurgeon resented such criticisms, but after a while he was convinced that same self-appointed mentor or coach was both correct and good-natured. Sometimes, writes Mr. Spurgeon, he was wrong, but for the major part he was right, but "his remarks enabled me to perceive many mistakes, and to avoid them in the future." After a while, Mr. Spurgeon says, "I looked for his weekly memoranda with much interest. If I repeated a sentence which I had used two or three Sundays before, he would write: 'See the same expression in such and such a sermon.'" Mr. Spurgeon, like everybody else, had his pet quotation, and he used this line, "nothing in my hand to bring," rather frequently, and his commentator wrote him: "We are sufficiently informed of the vacuity of your hand." A piety that was conspicuous, a straightforward manner, and wonderful honesty, were the great traits of Spurgeon, and this little story of his shows his good common sense.

Miss Austen, her merits having been very much discussed of late, here is a quotation of the lady's, which the late James Payn cited. Payn was discussing that "insolence," as he calls it, of a certain class of critics, who had neither the ability to judge or the appreciativeness necessary for the discussing of fiction. This is what Miss Austen wrote: "Although our productions have afforded more extensive and unaffected pleasure than those of any other literary corporation in the world, no species of composition has been so much decried. From pride, ignorance, and fashion, our foes are almost as many as our readers, and while the abilities of the nine hundred and ninety-ninth abridger of the history of England are eulogized by a thousand pens, there seems to be a general agreement to slight the performances which have only genius, wit, and taste to recommend them." As one of "the literary corporations," Jane Austen describes the feeling in regard to fiction which was of her time, but which we are certain finds no existence to-day. We do not think the "abridger" of to-day stands much chance of immortality, but he is likely to make just as much money if not more than the rank and file of story writers.

A great deal of fault has been found with Poultney Bigelow and Richard Harding Davis for their comments, not on the army, but the management of it when in camp and in action. Events prove that the fight before Santiago was a soldiers' battle—the individual pluck of the men, backed up by the line officers, winning the battle. Gen. Shafter did what he could, but an ill man and a heavy man is of little account in a campaign. Just because Gen. Wheeler, with his 140 pounds, more or less, could shin up a tree and see for himself what was going on, he was better fitted for service than was his superior officer. In the coming October Scribner's Mr. Richard Harding Davis writes: "He [Gen. Shafter] did not take Santiago. His troops, without the aid they should have received from him of proper reconnoissance and sufficient artillery, devotedly sacrificed themselves and took the hills above Santiago with their bare hands, and it was Admiral Cervera, who, in withdrawing his guns, which covered the city, made a present of it to the American Army." No one questions the courage, the devotion, of Gen. Shafter, only he was physically incapable of doing much.

That little King of Spain has been asking (according to an account of him found in an English paper) some curious and distressing questions. It was the professor of history who had to reply to certain posers propounded by his minor Majesty Alfonso XIII. "How did Spain lose Chile, Mexico, and her other American colonies?" The professor told him about it as well as he could. Poor pedagogue! If he was truthful, what a humiliating confession it had to be! But did the professor gloss over the facts as a Spaniard might, even when teaching a boy King the history of his own country? Then the young King was taken aback, so the story goes, and wanted to know "what he was to do so as to lay hands again on what once belonged to Spain." "You must grow up and be a man," said the professor, "and when you are a man—" "H'm!" muttered the boy, disenchanted, "when I'm a man it is not a history professor's advice I shall be asking. I shall have a Prime Minister to tell me then." One might say, with a variation of the old text, "Put not your trust in Prime Ministers, and particularly Spanish ones."

America's oldest art school, the Pennsylvania Academy, will open its doors for the Fall term on the 3d of October. The instructors will be Mr. W. M. Chase, Mr. Henry Thouron, Mr. Thomas P. Anschutz, Mr. Hugh H. Breckenridge, Mr. Charles Grafly, and Mr. W. S. Robinson. Dr. George McClellan will teach anatomy and Mr. W. Lewis Fraser of The Century will give a series of talks on "Illustration." In addition to these able teachers, Miss Cecelia Beaux will give her aid. During the past few years there has been a constant increase of students at the academic schools, the advantages of the rooms and the liberal treatment of those attending the various courses attesting to the popularity of the management. Among the prizes offered is that of a traveling scholarship. For the last eight years such prizes have been awarded, and in 1897 two students enjoyed those privileges gained solely by merit. Applicants may obtain the fullest information by addressing Mr. Pierce, the Curator of the Pennsylvania Academy.

There is this fact in regard to a well-known and deservedly popular author, who in private life showed the same amusing qualities as in his writings. This gentleman, when he had produced an article which pleased him, was in the habit of presenting it to a friend to read, but at the same time when the paper was being read would approach his fist very close to the face of the reader, and with a threatening gesture, would ask for "an unbiased opinion." Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, in "The Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," intimates that such minatory manners are possible. "I was once drinking coffee," he says, "with a novelist who happened to be a broad-shouldered, athletic man. A fellow-member joining us, said to the novelist: 'I have just finished that last book of yours; I'll tell you my candid opinion of it.' Promptly replied the novelist: 'I give you fair warning—if you do, I shall punch your head.'" Alas! for the candid critic, if he be undersized. Authors always were cruel and vindictive; critics, humble and long-suffering.

Two capital papers in McClure's for September have to do with the destruction of Cervera's fleet, and are written by George E, Grahame and W. A. M. Goode. Both of these gentlemen witnessed the fight, the first on board the Brooklyn, the second on the New York, and the writers represented The Associated Press. Mr. Grahame and Mr. Goode were complimented by Capt. F. A. Cook for their gallant behavior during the action. These articles are fully illustrated, the pictures having been taken during the fight or immediately after it. The other articles in this number are "Gen. Custer's Last Fight," "When Mountains Blow Their Heads Off," "The Commercial Promises of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines," and for fiction there are "The Gift of Abner Grice," by Robert Barr; Olive Thanet's "The Peace Offering," and John A. Hill's "A Peg-Legged Romance."

What can be nicer than the story of Mrs. Beecher Stowe in Edinburgh, when introduced to William Chambers? The first thing she said in her off-hand way was, "You publish a magazine yourself, don't you?" Commenting on this, Payne writes: "So might a visitor have observed to the Pope, 'You have a church here, have you not, St. Peter's or some such name'"? After all to be publisher or editor of a magazine is something, and it does give position and authority, and the Chambers brothers may have been rightly proud of their Journal, a publication which has always been sound and instructive, and has helped in no small degree to educate the public. For years Chambers's Journal had the plainest guise. Now there has been a change in the general get up. The type is larger, the paper better, but all the other good old features remain.

How do they print books and illustrate them in the Far North, say in Copenhagen? The Danish Tourist Society, which has for representative in New York Mr. John Volk, presents for notice a beautiful brochure which is intended to increase our knowledge of Denmark. As far as paper, typography, and illustration go the publication is perfect, and if this is an example of the Danish press, we have rather to learn how they do things in Copenhagen than to lay down the lesson. Occasionally it is good for us to come down from our high horse and freely acknowledge that there are some things which foreigners can do, if not just as well, even a little better than ourselves. The book is instructive, for in it are found exactly those things a tourist will want to know about Denmark and its cities, and all the ways of reaching them.

Every ship must founder, every landmark must be torn down, and great palaces and humble dwellings that have had some notoriety are sure to perish. The last little pang is the possible tearing down and utter annihilation of Tom Moore's cottage, which stood on Muswell Hill, and that part of big London is to be used for building purposes. Here in this cottage Moore is said to have written the larger part of "Lalla Rookh," that most remarkable of Eastern stories, and the more strange because Moore had never been in the Orient. You may be certain that Moore held many a jolly meeting in his cottage and in fine company, and Byron liked Moore's little abode. Later on Moore went to Wiltshire and lived at Bowood, in a house adjoining Lord Lansdowne's park.

Again and again we have to express not our astonishment—for it is a pleasure now—when we look at publications intended for the millions, which magazines originate in centres of population remote from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Chicago. Here is Self-Culture, published in Akron, Ohio. It is a magazine of 128 pages, containing articles soundly and soberly written, and wonderfully well illustrated, and the trend of all the papers follows exactly the one idea, that of self-education.

"A fig for your dates," as the Smyrna man said to the Tunisian, the latter being of course as an African chronologically perfect. But why should that fruit the fig be held so cheap? Why do we say, "A fig for him"? A folk-lorist finds that the Portuguese, to prevent the influence of the evil eye on their asses and mules, hung around the neck of their animals an amulet which they called a "figa." Southey, so a correspondent writes to Notes and Queries, took the pains to tell what was the Portuguese nonsense. But, with all respect to folk-lore, we fail to see that the story points to anything at all. Figs, when found where they grow, are sold at a comparatively low cost, and besides that a bushel of fresh figs is not as good to eat as a single apple or peach.

We all know how gifted is Mr. W. A. Rogers, whose admirable caricatures and spirited sketches appear in Harper's Weekly, but the artist shows that he can handle his pen as cleverly as he does his pencil. There is a letter of his in Harper's Weekly, which accompanies an illustrated page of his. Mr. Rogers describes the sad scenes he witnessed at Camp Wikoff, and what he writes of the horrors there is terribly effective.

In Queen Anne's time there were book purloiners, and parochial libraries suffered, but in those days curators exercised drastic measures, and could obtain special searchwarrants from a Justice when any one was suspected.

BISMARCK'S OWN MEMOIRS.

A Berlin dispatch in The London Standard says: I am informed that nothing has yet been settled with regard to the publication of the Bismarck memoirs. The Zukunft prints some interesting letters from the Prince to Count Albrecht Bernstorff, who had been Prussian Envoy in London, and who was recalled to succeed Schleinitz as head of the Foreign Office. They will appear in the sixth volume of Prof. Horst Kohl's "Bismarck Annual." They were written in 1857-62, from Frankfort, St. Petersburg, Paris, and elsewhere. In one of the St. Petersburg letters, dated November, 1861, the Prince says: "A certain feeling of gratitude for our attitude in the Oriental war still exists, and the hatred of Austria induces people to regard us with comparative good will. On the whole, however, the estrangement from—may I say, oblivion—Prussia is increasing." Bismarck then describes the feelings of the members of the Russian deputation to King William's Coronation at Konigsberg, who, including the Grand Duke, complained of the cold reception they had had from everybody, except the King himself, he continues:

"The main thing seems to be that the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles had ignored the Russians. Clarendon Magenta had played the leading part, the decorations had been bestowed too late and were not magnificent enough, &c., with complaints of Budberg, at whom the Grand Duke also rails. All that is gossip, and I give it only to shade the picture of the situation for you personally, not to draw political inferences from it. The currents in which the international politics of our own day move are too broad and powerful to be influenced by individual chagrins. The astonishment of the Russians at the shooting of our artillery, of which they relate fabulous things, is of more practical value to us than the completest satisfaction with the reception and decorations could have been."

In a letter written in January, 1862, Bismarck discusses the question of the recognition of Italy:

"My conviction is that we must invent the Kingdom of Italy, if it do not arise of itself. Its establishment must go through critical transition stages, which we, however, must try to shorten. When once it stands completed, on its own feet, I cannot imagine any creation that ought to be more welcome to Prussia. The only drawback of the situation is Italy's dependence. I understand that the King would find it difficult to resolve to abandon the cause of the Italian Princes. But Prussia has no reciprocity to expect if she espouses that cause. Neither from the Pope nor from Austria nor from the expelled dynasties have we to look for gratitude if we sacrifice to them our interests and the understanding with England. Supported by our recognition and England's, the continuance of the new State is to a certain extent guaranteed. Even if we only maintain the Ricasoli Cabinet, the whole duration of the status quo in Italy depends on it. If that collapse, a far-reaching prospect of war and trouble opens, as Ricasoli, not untruly, I think, told M. de Brasier. In general, I cannot convince myself of the correctness of the theory that the recognition of a new State implies some judicial approval of the manner in which it originated. It rather means, and augurs for the new Government, a duration long enough to admit of one arranging for regular business relations with it in the interest of one's own subjects. The British have the practical habit of recognizing new political organisms with great facility, without thereby accepting responsibility for their duration. Should King Francis return to his States, England would refrain from once more accrediting an Envoy at Naples, out of regard to her own interests, perhaps, but certainly not on account of her previous recognition of Victor Emmanuel."

In another St. Petersburg letter, of February, 1862, Bismarck states that Gortschakoff had shown him the London dispatches, including Brunnow's report of the Queen's health, and adds:

"One cannot read what he says of the Queen's state without anxious sympathy. He says that since Prince Albert's death the Ministers have not even seen her Majesty, and that the Cabinet Council necessary before the opening of the session was held in front of the open door of her room, without her appearing in person. As to the position which King Leopold has, with tacit permission of the Minister, assumed owing to the Queen's inaccessibility, you will already have had news from London. Baron Brunnow expects that, under these circumstances, the Opposition will courteously abstain from attacking the Cabinet, and that the latter may count on an armistice at home so long as the session lasts."

At the end of a letter from Montpellier in September, 1862, Bismarck writes:

"Reuss is longing for my return to Paris. He wants leave of absence to shoot birds of some kind. I see no objection to intrusting Hatzfeld with the business for some days, if necessary. He promises to become, for his years, an able and wary, even if a somewhat pedantic, man of business."

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

News of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company published this week "Lost in Russia," by "The Christian Teacher." The author of "Anna Karenina" and "The Kreutzer Sonata" has in his new work given a series of religious vistas through which various subjects are regarded by the Russian novelist and philosopher. The book is brought out simultaneously in England and America, although it has not yet appeared in any Continental country, not even in Russia.

G. P. Putnam's Sons sent to press this week "Money and Bimetallism," by Henry A. Miller. This is a dissertation on money and credit, their uses and methods of operation, in which is exposed the fallacies in the theories and "the vanity of the claims of bimetallists."

"Through Armenia on Horseback," by the Rev. George H. Hepworth, which has already been described in these columns, was published to-day by E. P. Dutton & Co. The book is fully illustrated.

In "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom," by Wilbur H. Siebert, which will shortly be presented by The Macmillan Company, an appendix is furnished, containing a list of notable fugitive slave cases, a directory of more than 3,000 names of underground operators, arranged alphabetically, and a bibliography.

Cutcliffe Hyne's "Captain Kettle Stories" have brought forth a great deal of praise for its young author, his ingenious plots, and knowledge of the sea. The first of these stories is contained in "The Paradise Coal Boat," announced by M. F. Mansfield & Co. The rest of the volume presents a quite remarkable collection of sea tales.

The title of Miss Grace King's new book, to be published in early October by The Macmillan Company, is "De Soto and His Men in the Land of Florida." The story is based upon the Spanish and Portuguese accounts of "conquest" by the brilliant armada which sailed under de Soto in 1538 to subdue the natives and bring this country under the Spanish crown. The book will be illustrated by George Gibbs.

J. W. Headlam of Kings College, Cambridge, has just completed a work undertaken four years ago on the late Prince Bismarck. It will be published in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons in their Stories of the Nations series. The title of the work is "Bismarck and the New German Empire: How it Arose and What it Displaced."

Frederick A. Stokes Company will publish next week T. J. Ellinwood's "Henry Ward Beecher," Benjamin Swift's "The Destroyer," George Gissing's "The Town Traveler," and Robert Machray's "Grace O'Malley; Princess and Pirate, Told by Ruary Macdonald, Redshank and Rebel"—all of which have been briefly described in these columns.

William Archer, the well-known literary and dramatic critic of London, the discoverer of Ibsen, has an article on Anglo-American literature in the October number of The Pall Mall Magazine. "Mark Warren," a specialist in the art of war, will make an interesting comparison of the armies and navies of the six great powers for the same number. The article will be illustrated by several curious diagrams. The series of articles on the historic houses of England will be continued, and this time Holland House, celebrated for its associations with Addison, Walpole, Fox, and others, will be described and what it characterized noted.

The Macmillan Company has in press a new book by Herbert E. Hamblen, author of "On Many Seas," and "The General Manager's Story." Mr. Hamblen has written this time an American boy's story of stirring adventure on land and sea. The tale is entitled "Tom Benton's Luck," and is illustrated with eight full-page drawings by I. Walton Taber.

Among the features of the October number of The Home Magazine will be "The Lesson of the Panama Canal," a picture of the wreck and ruin at Panama, by W. V. Alford; "Japan from a Woman's Point of View," by Harriet Maude Miller, and Theodore Waters continues his "Story of the War" from the July number. The articles are all adequately illustrated.

Prof. Goldwin Smith's "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence" is to appear in a new edition shortly from the press of The Macmillan Company. Three of the essays of this volume, including the first, which gives it its title, are of particular importance. The title rôle is borne out by a discussion of the views of the late Prof. Drummond in his "Ascent of Man," of Dr. Kidd in his "Social Evolution," and of Mr. Balfour in his "Foundations of Belief."

"Roman Africa: Archaeological Walks in Algiers and Tunis," by Gaston Boissier, author of "Cicero and His Friends," "Rome and Pompeii," "The Country of Horace and Virgil," is in press at G. P. Putnam's Sons. This authorized English version is by Arabella Ward.

A new volume on popular ornithology by Prof. Daniel Giraud Elliot, entitled "The Wild Fowl of the United States and British Possessions, Embracing the Ducks, Geese, Swans, &c.," will be presented this Fall by Francis P. Harper. This volume will be uniform with "North American Shore Birds," and "Game Birds of America."

At length, after weary waiting, there seems to be a chance that Dr. Max Nordau's new novel will see light in London, over half a year after it made its appearance in Germany and France. Its title, as already announced, has not been changed, and still is "The Drones Must Die." The tardy appearance of the book is owing to the difficulty that the translators have had in preserving Dr. Nordau's Teutonic idiom in the English. Dr. Nordau knows English and French, speaking and writing these languages fluently, but he always composes his books in his mother tongue, which is German. The London publishers of "Degeneration," "Paradoxes," and "Conventional Lies," are preparing cheap editions of these works.

"An American Cruiser in the East," by John D. Ford, fleet engineer of the Pacific Station, now with Admiral Dewey, will be published Sept. 20 by A. S. Barnes & Co. It is the record of a peaceful cruise covering

Two additional announcements are made by Charles Scribner's Sons: "Introduction to the Old Testament: Part I., The Canon," by William Henry Green, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Oriental and Old Testament Literature in Princeton Theological Seminary, and a new volume by A. B. Frost, containing many humorous drawings similar to the "Bull Calf and Other Stories," which is in its sixth thousand, and "Stag and Nonsense," which is in its fourth.

Five volumes of fiction will be presented Sept. 25 by Dodd, Mead & Co.: Jerome K. Jerome's "The Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow"; Bernard Capes's "Adventures of the Comte de la Muette During the Reign of Terror"; William Farquhar Payson's "The Titlemongers"; Paul Laurence Dunbar's "The Uncalled," and "The Minister of State," by A. J. Stewart. Of the above volumes already described in these columns, it will be recalled that Mr. Dunbar's book is a realistic picture of the sordid life in a small town in Ohio. It is a character study more than anything else, and is said to be a new proof of the versatility of this young negro writer, whose collection of short stories, "Folks from Dixie" and "Lyrics of Lowly Life," a volume of poems, were so very well received. "The Titlemongers" is a society novel by the author of "The Copymaker"; its scene is laid in Paris and Newport. The characters are types, and are said to be interesting. Among them is a young French nobleman, who, having spent all his estate in Paris, finds himself at the mercy of his creditors. One of them suggests that they form a syndicate to send the debtor to America for the purpose of marrying an heiress. He meets the heiress, and, falling in love with her, disappoints the syndicate, although in the end he honorably satisfies their demands. The book by Bernard Capes is a romance which presents a series of vivid impressions of the extraordinary events of the French Revolution, with the abnormal individualities developed by the stress of that period.

Longmans, Green & Co. published last Thursday a new and cheaper edition of "Forty-one Years in India from Subaltern to Commander in Chief," by Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar. The new edition is in one volume and has forty illustrations. They also published on that day Prof. S. H. Hodgson's "The Metaphysics of Experience," "Problems of Modern Industry," being a collection of essays by Sidney and Beatrice Webb; "The Life and Letters of Sir George Savile, Baronet, First Marquis of Halifax," with a new edition of his works now for the first time collected and revised, by H. C. Foxcroft.

The following volumes, which have been touched on in these columns, will be presented Sept. 24 by Charles Scribner's Sons: "The Goede Vrouw of Mana-ha-ta," by Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer; "The Heart of Toil," by Octave Thanet; "Worldly Ways and By-Ways," by Eliot Gregory, ("An Idler,") and two volumes in the new edition of George Meredith, "Evan Harrington" and "One of Our Conquerors." There will also be published on the same date "Antigone," by Paul Bourget, translated from the French by William Marchant. The full title of the volume is "Antigone and Other Portraits of Women," which is perhaps as good a translation as could be made out of the French title, "Voyageuses." According to the ingenious idea which binds these stories together they contain portraits of various women encountered in the journeys of which the author is so fond. Each, however, is the centre of a dramatic narrative and each offers a theme for the study of feminine psychology.

B. M. Croker has written a new novel for R. F. Fenno & Co., entitled "Peggy of the Bartons," which will be published shortly. The author of "Pretty Miss Neville" and "Beyond the Pale" is said to have maintained her usual charming style and brisk conversation in her latest achievement. Another book announced by the same firm is from the German of Ossip Schubin, and is entitled "The Story of a Genius." Ossip Schubin is the pseudonym of Aloysia Kirchmer, an Austrian authoress of growing popularity. She was born in Prague, in June, 1854, and her early youth was spent on the country estate of her parents. Since her eighteenth year she has traveled extensively, spending her Winters in some of the larger Southern cities of Europe. Her work is said to show the keen observation of a cosmopolitan. She is well-liked in England.

The Works of Shakespeare, "The Eversley Edition," with short introduction and footnotes by Prof. C. H. Herford, in ten volumes, is announced by the Macmillian Company.

Frederick Rathbone, the great English expert on ceramics, has completed the text for the beautiful édition de luxe of "Old Wedgwood, the decorative of decorative ceramic work, in color and relief, invented and reproduced by Joseph Wedgwood, F. R. S. at Etruria, in Staffordshire, 1760-94, with sixty-seven full-page illustrations in the color of the originals, and smaller wood blocks." The biographical and descriptive chapters and a list of marks used at Etruria and explanatory text to each object illustrated are by Mr. Rathbone. The publisher is Bernard Quaritch of London, whose agent in this country is J. W. Bouton of New York.

A most interesting and artistic child's book has just been issued by A. S. Barnes & Co. It is "Ruth and Her Grandfadder," by Todd, with drawings by Edward B. Edwards. In cover and illustration, imprint, bindings, and general make-up, the volume is a small education in the art of the beautiful for infant eyes.

"The Golden Age of Transylvania," by Maurus Jokai, author of "Black Diamonds" and "The Green Book," is among

John R. Spears, the author of "History of Our Navy," is rapidly completing the last pages of his book. "Our Navy in the Spanish War," Mr. Spears shows in his naval history his ability as a historian as well as an expert in naval affairs. During the late war he spent his time with the fleet in Cuban waters as correspondent for a New York newspaper, and this is able to give many descriptions at first hand.

An important book to students of English political life is in preparation at Longmans, Green & Co. It is entitled "Pitt: Some Chapters of His Life and Times," by the Right Hon. Edward Gibson, Lord Ashbourne.

That curious little volume called "The Life of Washington," by Mason Locke Weems, which was published in 1800, and told the story of the cherry tree and a lot of other interesting but fabulous episodes in the life of the Father of His Country, is to have a new edition published by Dodd, Mead & Co. This edition will be edited by Paul Leicester Ford and presented uniform with Mr. Ford's edition of "The New England Primer."

No. 2 of the American Explorer Series, published by Francis P. Harper, will be "Forty Years a Fur Trader on the Upper Mississippi: The Personal Narrative of Charles Larpenteur," edited by Dr. Elliott Coues from an unknown manuscript. The same firm will also bring out in connection with George Allen of London an important series on library work and management under the editorship of Dr. Richard Garnett of the British Museum. The monographs so far arranged for are "The Free Library: Its History and Present Condition," by J. J. Ogle; "Library Construction and Architecture," by Frank J. Burgoyne; "Library Administration," by J. Macfarlane; "The Prices of Books: An Inquiry into the Changes of the Price of Rare Books, Which Have Occurred at Different Periods," by Harry B. Wheatley.

William Cranston Lawton has made a new book for the Macmillan Company entitled "The New England Poets." Prof. Lawton is already known as the author of "Art and Humanity in Homer" and "Successors of Homer." His last book is a study of Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, and Holmes. The story of these six lives is told briefly, the author's attempt being to show their artistic environment and sources of inspiration, not to emphasize purely personal relations and traits.

"American Prose Selections, With Critical Introductions," by various writers, and a general introduction edited by George Rice Carpenter, Professor of Rhetoric and English Composition, Columbia University, is the title of a book to be published in October by the Macmillan Company. The volume is intended as a supplement to the five volumes of Craik's "English Prose," and follows the general plan adopted in that series and in Ward's "English Poets." The critical essays of the volume should be valuable. In them Charles Eliot Norton writes of Lowell, Col. T. W. Higginson of Thoreau, W. D. Howells of Curtis, Dr. John Fiske of Parkman; Prof. Brander Matthews of Irving, Prof. H. T. Peck of Webster, Charles E. Gates of Poe. Other essays are by Barrett Wendell, C. F. Richardson, W. P. Trent, Munroe Smith, E. E. Hale, Jr., Norman Hapgood, Richard Burton, George Santayana, and Hamlin Garland.

"The Story of the West Indies," by Amos K. Fiske, is among the new announcements of G. P. Putnam's Sons. The volume will include a brief account of the physical origin and general characteristics of the islands, their condition prior to discovery, a record of the Spanish discoveries and of the buccaneering period, a geographical and statistical description of the groups, and a comprehensive account of their present political status.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have among their Fall announcements Robert Browning's complete poetical works, "the Cambridge edition," edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke, the only fully annotated line-numbered edition, in twelve volumes; "A General History of the World," by Victor Duruy, formerly Minister of Public Instruction and member of the Academy, translated from the French and thoroughly revised, with an introduction and summary of contemporary history from 1848 to 1898, by Edwin A. Grosvenor, Professor of European History in Amherst College; "Municipal Monopolies," a collection of papers by American economists and specialists, edited by Edward W. Bemis of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and Ferdinand Brunetière's "Manual of the History of French Literature," the authorized translation by Ralph Derechef.

C. Arthur Pearson of Henrietta Street, London, the founder of Pearson's Magazine, announces that preparations have been made to bring out an American edition of his periodical, the initial number of which will be issued Jan. 1, 1899.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish Sept. 23 "Spanish Literature," by J. Fitz Maurice-Kelly; "Philip's Experiments, or Physical Science at Home," by Prof. John Trowbridge of Harvard University, and "David Harum," a story of American life, by Edward Noyes Westcott, already described under "Books and Authors."

Charles Scribner's Sons have in press "Some Persons Unknown," by E. W. Hornung, author of "My Lord Duke," "The Rogue's March," &c. Mr. Hornung is widely known as the author of tales which are invariably bright, clever, dramatic, and forceful. He always has an involved plot and a mystery, whether his scene is laid in Australia or England.

Thomas Whittaker announces a fine library edition of "The Cathedrals of England," in two volumes. The descriptive text of each chapter is written by the Dean or Canon of the cathedral described, while the illustrations, of which there are 168 in all, are chiefly by Herbert Railton, whose style in sketching is very well known.

Petrus Johannes Block's historical work that will shortly be presented in America through G. P. Putnam's Sons, has, for sufficient reasons, had its title changed from "A History of the Dutch People" to "A History of the People of the Netherlands."

The information will be welcome that in October The Macmillan Company is to bring out a new volume of stories by Rudyard Kipling. There are also to be published by the same house three posthumous tales by Mrs. Oliphant. Two of these refer to Scottish town life in the early century.

Word comes from Paris that M. Paul Maurice, a friend and admirer of Victor Hugo, is collecting the love letters which the poet addressed to his wife before and shortly after his marriage, with a view to publishing the collection before the end of the year

The New York Times

Illustrated Magazine Supplement

SUNDAY, SEPT. 18.

FEATURES:

Joseph Jefferson

Full-page portrait of America's representative actor.

Admiral Dewey's Sword

Page of illustrations and description of the ten-thousand-dollar sword to be presented to Rear Admiral Dewey by the people of the United States.

A Great Home-Coming

Full page of pictures of the return of Troops A and C, and the parade in New York.

The Bones of Columbus

The proposal on the part of the Spanish authorities to remove the bones of Columbus from Havana to Spain, prior to the American investment of that city, makes interesting a number of illustrations of these relics.

The Dead Empress

Picture of Elisabeth, wife of the Emperor of Austria.

Where Spirits Materialize

Description of Lily Dale, the Summer home of the Spiritualists; nine illustrations of spiritualistic science; spirit writing on slates; mediums surrounded by spirit friends. This is one of the most remarkable collections of pictures concerning Spiritualism that has ever been published.

Insect Life in Cuba

Description of some of the horrible creeping insects that were encountered by the American troops while in their campaign in Cuba.

Saratoga Floral Fete

Ten illustrations of the most picturesque turnouts which took part.

Newport Horse Show

Ten illustrations, with a number of portraits of well-known persons.

In the Theatres

Portraits of Alice Campbell and Laura Denio of the Castle Square Opera Company; Mme. Kronold-Koert, one of the principals of the International Opera Company; Alice Judson, Rutland Barrington, in "The Greek Slave" in London; Blanche Johnson, in "What Happened to Jones"; Dora Duley of the London Gaiety Theatre; Miriam Nesbit, in "The Tree of Knowledge"; Amelia Stone, and Haidee Wright.

Fiction

"The Pride of Steel," by W. J. Breslin.

Atlantic Yacht Club

Portraits of all the officers of this organization—Col. David E. Austin, Secretary; George Church, Treasurer; Fleet Capt. Thomas L. Watson, Commodore Frederick T. Adams, Rear Commodore B. F. Whitlock, Vice Commodore Harrison B. Moore. Pictures of the Gould and Adams trophies, which have been competed for in the last season.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."